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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINTING

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE YEAR

1899

B. R. LACY, Commissioner  
W. E. FAISON, Asst. Commissioner



RALEIGH

Edwards & Broughton, and E. M. Uzzell, State Printers

PRESSES OF EDWARDS & BROUGHTON

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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*To his Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,*  
*Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:—As Commissioner of Labor and Printing, it is my duty to publish annually a report of this office. Herewith I present to you and through you to the State, the Thirteenth Annual Report. The appropriation is so small that it is impossible to visit the mines, or to do a good many things that the law requires, but we have done our best, and consider this by far the best report ever issued by this Department. I desire to say that in a very large measure the report is due to the intelligent and efficient work of my assistant, Mr. W. E. Faison, who not only works for the compensation, but whose heart is in the work. I have the honor to be

Respectfully yours,

B. R. LACY,  
*Commissioner Labor and Printing.*

*January 10, 1900.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The Thirteenth Annual Report of this Department has been compiled with the single end in view of carrying out the original and only purpose of its creation in 1887, i. e., to "collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women; their educational, moral and financial condition, and the best means of promoting their mental, material, social and moral prosperity." No apology, therefore, is necessary for the failure to make this report an advertising medium for private enterprises, or the State. It is neither an immigration report nor a picture book.

Placed in this high office as a representative working man, it has been my sole object to represent every class of working people of the State, and carry out the provisions of the above quoted law by giving a fair and just statement of the condition of the laboring classes. The tabulated reports show the condition and the letters the opinions of the individuals as to what will best promote their happiness and prosperity.

While the appropriation is too small to make as comprehensive report as could be desired, it can be justly claimed that great good has been accomplished in many directions. The decrease in the number of children employed and the growing sentiment in favor of a compulsory school law are the results, to some extent at least, of the work of this Department. A decrease in the hours of labor in some branches of industry is much to be desired, and will doubtless be accomplished in the near future, and without friction.

Possibly the most encouraging feature of the work is the marked change of the opinion among the manufacturers of the State as to the objects and aims of the Bureau, which has resulted in much interest in and desire for the intelligent and successful prosecution of its great work.

This Department will continue to grow as its usefulness is more fully recognized. The last Legislature saw fit to make the office of Commissioner elective by a vote of the people, and at the next election a Commissioner will be elected for a term of four years. It also placed the examination of all printing and binding done

for the State, and the approval of the bills for the same, in this department, requiring that the Assistant Commissioner be a practical printer. It failed, however, to increase the appropriation.

Although the work has increased many fold since the establishment of this Department in 1887, no increase in appropriation has ever been made. A \$5,000.00 appropriation is as small as should have ever been considered for this work. While the good it has already done can hardly be overestimated, yet it can never measure up to the standard contemplated or perform fully its great mission as set forth in the Act of 1887, with the meager appropriation now allowed.

At one time the existence of this Department was seriously threatened, and bills to abolish it were introduced in the Legislature. But the friends of labor rallied to its support, and to day it can be safely stated that no further attempt, at least not in the near future, will be made to do away with the Department created in response to the demand of the laboring classes, and existing solely for their benefit.

The following extract from an address of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor of the United States, before the National Association of Labor Commissioners, at Augusta, Maine, July, 1899, explains the purposes of this and all Labor Bureaus:

"The question is often asked, and we have answered it every year: What is the purpose of this chain of offices, reaching from Maine to California, and now numbering thirty-three in all, with a Federal Department of Labor whose general purposes and motives are the same as those which actuate the State offices? The impression generally prevails among those who have not come in close contact with the results of the work of these Bureaus, that they are in some way connected with various propaganda or with labor agitation; that their purpose is to secure certain things in the way of legislative concessions to labor or to help make attacks upon capital. Nothing is farther from the truth than this impression. Our bureaus belong to the educational functions of the State. We have nothing to do with solutions, except in so far as facts properly and honestly collected and accurately and scientifically analyzed and published may help in the solution of some of the difficult problems which confront us everywhere in this closing year of the nineteenth century. The labor question occupies a different position each succeeding decade or generation. What it may have been once does not indicate what it is now. Formerly the labor question was a very narrow one, and consisted simply in the proposition, How can wages be raised or the working hours per day be reduced? And the demand of the wage-worker in former times was for an increase of wages or a decrease in the hours of labor, or both, with a view to elevating his standard of life. You



should remember that when this demand was first made wages were paid in accordance with David Ricardo's old and well-known 'iron law of wages,' under which the rate of wages was fixed at a point which simply covered the absolute physical necessities of a man, his clothing, his food, and his shelter. This much was to be granted for day labor, simply that the physical machine, the working anatomy, should not depreciate in value; but in the last generation or two there has come something beyond this which means more than the mere physical wants of man, and this something else relates to the working man's interest in society, how he can receive wages enough to enable him to become what he has been made everywhere, a political, a social, and a moral factor in the community. He now receives in wages ten or fifteen per cent margin above the rate which the 'iron law of wages' would fix as his compensation for so much labor rendered. This extra demand for some of the elevating and spiritualizing influences of life lies at the bottom of the labor question to-day; and so it means sociology as a whole, the science of society—how can society grow, and grow in the very best way, so that all men shall receive something of the things in this life which mean culture, education—art, even.

\* \* \* \* \*

"This is the labor question of to-day: What shall be done with this unrest: how shall it be shaped: not whether it can be killed, but whether the struggle under it can be softened, can be guided, can be moulded into some force which shall mean the very best for human conditions. So, when we speak of the labor question in the narrow sense it is because we do not comprehend it; but what our Bureaus mean when they use the term 'labor question' is the physical, the moral, and the social condition of the great bulk of the people that make the world go after all. Therefore, when we contribute facts, when we investigate conditions, we are simply contributing something to help legislators, to help philosophers, economists, writers, and students everywhere to know better how to soften these conditions, and how to help the common man to a higher and more elevated standard of living. Not to solve problems, because no one of them can be solved: there is no complete solution of the labor question in all its phases, and when a body of men find a solution for all of the existing problems of to-day I want to assure you that immediately after you will witness the death of industry and a stagnation of the community at large. There is a great deal of pathetic talk about unrest, about discontent, and there are several kinds of discontent which prevail; but the discontent that is legitimate is that which impels men, always and ever to seek better conditions. That is what has brought millions across the stormy western ocean to settle this land; that is what has made the United States what it is; that is what is building the South into a great industrial empire."

\* \* \* \* \*

"These Bureaus are not socialistic, either. They know the difference between revolutionary socialism and constructive socialism. They know the iniquity and immorality, even, of granting equal compensation for unequal service. They recognize, on the other hand, however, all the vitality that there is in socialism, and that vitality consists in its being a criticism, not a philosophy or a

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system. We know well that only in the character of men is to be found the solution of any problem. We know that in the elevation and broadening of the individual is to be found the very best social system and the very best social standards. Now, with these aims before it, this body of men meets annually for the purpose of discussing methods of how to reach these facts, which are so important in the consideration of the vexed questions of the day so far as they relate in any way to industry. If industry does not flourish and is not healthy, the community itself must suffer, for all society, wherever it exists, is dependent upon a vigorous condition of industry. We need not, therefore, advance any particular theory or advocate any particular solution, but simply content ourselves with going forward on the lines which have been laid out by our respective Legislatures, which point out our simple duty of collecting facts and fearlessly publishing them, whether they affect our own individual theories or the theories of the party which may be in power at the time. It is only in this way that we can help the nation and help the State and constitute as time goes on the true remedy which lies in the practical application of some of the simplest rules of that great body of principles known as Christianity. This may sound very much like a platitude, but if there be any other way, no philosopher or economist has yet discovered it."

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The farmers have always answered promptly and fully the blanks of this Department, and evinced great interest in its work.

Transportation facilities mean much to the farmer. His ability to place his produce in a competitive market is of the greatest importance, and therefore good roads and railroad facilities affect greatly the value of produce.

It may not be generally known that there are eleven counties in North Carolina untouched by any railroad (Alleghany, Ashe, Clay, Dare, Graham, Greene, Hyde, Pamlico, Tyrrell, Yadkin and Yancey), yet such is the case.

#### TRADES.

The mechanics of North Carolina comprise, next to the farmer, the largest class of her citizenship, and must be recognized as a prominent factor in the progress of the State in every department. This class has always been conservative. But there is, however, that independence resulting from a consciousness of integrity and ability which differentiates the mechanic from all other classes and professions.

There were no strikes in the State this year. In fact, strikes are unknown in North Carolina. This is due largely to the fact that



the large per cent of our industries are conducted by home capital and controlled by home men, and as a result the best of feeling has always existed between capital and labor.

It has been the aim of the Bureau to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the wage earners in this work, and in this it has succeeded admirably this year, but not to that extent which the year 1900 promises. Special effort will be made to enlarge the usefulness of this Bureau by having the individual working man realize that this department of the State Government is peculiarly his own, and that its greatest work is to better his condition as a wage earner by creating a public sentiment which will compel the recognition of his just claims and guarantee to him every consideration which is his due.

#### COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

There has been an unprecedented growth in the cotton mill business in North Carolina this year, both in new mills and the enlarging of old ones. The statistics in this chapter, being for the year ending June 1, 1899, do not include the new mills, of which there are about twenty-five in course of construction. The following figures show the growth of the cotton mill business in the past half century :

In 1840 there were in North Carolina 25 cotton mills, operating 47,900 spindles and 700 looms; in 1850, 28 mills, operating 40,000 spindles and 800 looms; in 1860, 39 mills, operating 41,900 spindles and 800 looms; in 1870, 33 mills, operating 39,900 spindles and 600 looms; in 1880, 49 mills, operating 92,400 spindles and 1,800 looms; in 1890, 91 mills, operating 337,800 spindles and 7,300 looms; in 1899, 181 mills, operating 1,109,238 spindles and 25,765 looms.

North Carolina ranks among the leading cotton manufacturing States, being sixth in the number of spindles and fifth in number of looms. The estimated production of cotton for 1900 is 550,000 bales, and the estimated consumption by the mills 450,000 bales, leaving a surplus of 100,000 bales.

The decrease in child labor in the cotton mills and the advantages of church and school at nearly every mill are due largely to the humane proprietor, who is generally the leader in every movement for the development of the mill help mentally and morally. The letters published in this chapter from mill owners will be found of special interest.

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MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

In this chapter it is sought to give the condition of labor in the several classes of manufacture in the State. It would, of course, be impracticable to provide a separate blank for each class of manufacturing, hence the "Miscellaneous Factory" blank is used for all except cotton and woolen and tobacco factories. The letters from manufacturers in this chapter give their views on the condition of the laboring class and what would most benefit them.

## TOBACCO FACTORIES.

The number of tobacco factories has decreased during the past few years. While a few factories did not report this year, yet it is the most complete report the Bureau has ever had. A large number of the blanks sent out were returned with the report that the factory was shut down. In the plug factories a large per cent of the labor is colored, and as a rule they do not run through the year. A branch of the Tobacco Workers' Union has been organized at Winston Salem.

## MINES AND MINING.

The Legislature of 1897 added to the duties of this Department the inspection, etc., of the mines and mining industry of the State, but failed to make any appropriation to carry out the provisions of the law. This chapter gives a full review of mining operations in North Carolina during 1899, and is kindly furnished by the State Geological Survey.

## WATERPOWERS.

This chapter was also prepared by the State Geological Survey, and will be found of special interest. North Carolina holds second place among the Atlantic States for the number and extent of her valuable waterpowers.

This chapter will prove of practical interest to those contemplating the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, where power is always a question of first importance.

## RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

This chapter gives in tabular form the number of employees in the different departments of railway service, with the average rate of wages, by systems. These figures are from the sworn statements of the railway officials to the Corporation Commission.

## NEWSPAPERS.

The law creating this Department requires the publication of a list of all newspapers published in the State, and the list given in this chapter is as complete as it is possible to make one. New papers are springing up constantly and others being discontinued, which makes it difficult to obtain an absolute accurate list. Fourteen counties in the State (Alexander, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Graham, Hyde, Jones, Martin, Pamlico, Pender, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Watauga) report no newspaper.

This chapter shows 293 publications, giving the class of paper, editor, day of publication, post-office, number of employees, when established, and subscription price.

## FISHERIES.

This chapter is compiled from the latest statistics, issued November, 1899, of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. It shows the fishing industry of the State to be of great importance, and of greater value than any other branch of trade in eastern North Carolina. In the number of persons employed and the value of products it is more than twice as important as those of all the other South Atlantic States combined, and nearly equals them in point of capital invested.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

This body is composed of the Commissioners of the different States, and meets annually to discuss the work of the Bureaus and plans for their successful conduct.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The subject of compulsory education was introduced in the report of this Department in 1896 for the first time in any official report. The sentiment in favor of compulsory education has grown, and to-day is a live issue in the State. A bill was prepared by this Department and introduced in the Legislature of 1897, but received an unfavorable report.

Again this year the question, "Do you favor compulsory education?" was asked, and 274 farmers answer "Yes," 86 "No," and 18 do not answer. In the trades, 290 answer "Yes," 41 "No," and 33



do not answer. In the miscellaneous factories, 137 answer "Yes," 19 "No," and 20 do not answer. Many of the letters published in this report discuss the question of compulsory education, and are well worth the perusal.

In response to a request for his opinion on this question, Hon. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, writes as follows:

#### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

HON. B. R. LACY, *Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Raleigh, N. C.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in complying with your request for an opinion from me upon the subject of "Compulsory Education."

In the first place, I will say that the character of our public schools and the quality of the teaching done, taken as a whole, has been and is such that I have been slow to favor a compulsory attendance law for this State.

According to my Educational Report for the year 1898, the percentage of white school population in attendance on schools was only  $34\frac{7}{10}$  per cent; of colored population,  $32\frac{3}{10}$  per cent.

These figures are enough to make every man in North Carolina pause and consider what is the cause and what is the remedy for this small attendance.

I will mention two or three reasons from my point of view:

First, and that which is the most alarming is careless, indifferent parents. It is wonderful how many fathers and mothers we have in this State who do not realize the awful responsibility that rests upon them as to the future welfare of their children.

Second—Poor teachers in the public schools. Teachers whose work and lives have had very little effect inside the school room and no effect on society and the community at large for the cause of public education.

Third—Bad management on the part of school officials. Merit has had very little encouragement in so many instances. The powers that be have been more concerned for the continuance of said powers than they have been for the progress and advancement of the schools.

The remedy that has been and is used to reach the children in 31 States is the strong arm of the law.

All of the New England States have compulsory attendance laws. All of the Middle Atlantic States, except Virginia, have compulsory attendance laws. All of the Central States, except Missouri, have compulsory attendance laws. All of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States and Territories, except New Mexico, have compulsory attendance laws.

Let each reader examine the following list of States carefully. Compare the illiteracy of those States which have a compulsory attendance law with the illiteracy of those States which have no compulsory attendance law.

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS, SHOWING THE PER CENT OF ILLITERACY OF WHOLE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1890.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ohio, 5 per cent.            | 17. Pennsylvania, 7 per cent.       |
| 2. Connecticut, 5 per cent.     | 18. Kansas, 4 per cent.             |
| 3. Nebraska, 3 per cent.        | 19. Vermont, 7 per cent.            |
| 4. Montana, 5 per cent.         | 20. Arizona Territory, 23 per cent. |
| 5. Wisconsin, 7 per cent.       | 21. Idaho, 5 per cent.              |
| 6. Minnesota, 6 per cent.       | 22. Colorado, 5 per cent.           |
| 7. New Hampshire, 7 per cent.   | 23. Illinois, 5 per cent.           |
| 8. Kentucky, 22 per cent.       | 24. Wyoming, 3 per cent.            |
| 9. Massachusetts, 6 per cent.   | 25. Iowa, 3 per cent.               |
| 10. Indiana, 6 per cent.        | 26. California, 7 per cent.         |
| 11. Michigan, 6 per cent.       | 27. New Jersey, 6 per cent.         |
| 12. New York, 6 per cent.       | 28. North Dakota, 6 per cent.       |
| 13. Rhode Island, 10 per cent.  | 29. South Dakota, 4 per cent.       |
| 14. Maine, 5 per cent.          | 30. Utah, 6 per cent.               |
| 15. West Virginia, 14 per cent. | 31. Nevada, 13 per cent.            |
| 16. Washington, 4 per cent.     |                                     |

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE NO COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS, SHOWING THE PER CENT OF ILLITERACY OF WHOLE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1890.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. North Carolina, 36 per cent. | 9. Texas, 20 per cent.                 |
| 2. South Carolina, 45 per cent. | 10. Mississippi, 40 per cent.          |
| 3. Alabama, 41 per cent.        | 11. New Mexico Territory, 45 per cent. |
| 4. Virginia, 30 per cent.       | 12. Oregon, 4 per cent.                |
| 5. Georgia, 40 per cent.        | 13. Missouri, 9 per cent.              |
| 6. Louisiana, 46 per cent.      | 14. Maryland, 16 per cent.             |
| 7. Arkansas, 27 per cent.       | 15. Florida, 28 per cent.              |
| 8. Tennessee, 27 per cent.      |  |

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE NO COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS, SHOWING THE PER CENT OF ILLITERACY OF WHITE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1890.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. North Carolina, 23 per cent. | 9. Texas, 8 per cent.                  |
| 2. South Carolina, 18 per cent. | 10. Mississippi, 12 per cent.          |
| 3. Alabama, 18 per cent.        | 11. Oregon, 2 per cent.                |
| 4. Virginia, 14 per cent.       | 12. Missouri, 7 per cent.              |
| 5. Georgia, 17 per cent.        | 13. Maryland, 6 per cent.              |
| 6. Louisiana, 20 per cent.      | 14. Florida, 11 per cent.              |
| 7. Arkansas, 17 per cent.       | 15. New Mexico Territory, 43 per cent. |
| 8. Tennessee, 18 per cent.      |  |

According to this list North Carolina has more illiterate white folks than any other save one, that of New Mexico.

Now I ask what are the people of North Carolina going to do about it?

It is well to note that in the list of States having compulsory attendance laws, not a single Southern State is to be found.

I have heard those who are opposed to compulsory education say that it is contrary to the American spirit. If this statement be true, then the American spirit is rapidly disappearing in the United States, since all the States have such laws, except fifteen, and these fifteen, bear in mind, have the most illiterate population.

This large number of States which has enacted compulsory attendance laws shows very clearly to my mind that the way to reach the children is by legislation.

We must have compulsory attendance in the Southern States, and especially in North Carolina, before we reach the school population as we must do, or still be classed as the most illiterate State in the Union save one, that of New Mexico.

*I believe that it is right to force the people to pay taxes for schools, and that it is also right to force the children to receive the benefit of these taxes.*

We have about reached the point in North Carolina when most men will admit the first part of this proposition, but we must educate them up to the second part of it. The sooner we do this the better it will be for us as a people.

There is a great host of children in North Carolina who are just as much slaves to their parents as any negro ever was to his master in the days of slavery. These children have some rights that will never be respected by such parents until the State says, Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. The State provides for some instruction for these children, and the State should see that they shall receive the benefit, though little it be.

I think it would be well, perhaps, for us to have a local option law to begin with. I do not believe we could successfully enforce at once a general compulsory attendance law for the entire State, but we could take it by cities, townships and counties, just as we did the stock law a few years ago. This law was very unpopular at first. In fact, I heard of men who threatened to take their guns to oppose it in some places, but now we have the law practically throughout the entire State.

I am very glad to note that Superintendent E. P. Moses, of the City Schools, has taken a bold stand for compulsory attendance in Raleigh. Let other city superintendents follow.

North Carolina will have a compulsory attendance law some day, and why not begin now to act along this line? Why stand we here idle when thousands are growing up in ignorance? What, my reader, will you do about this important question?

C. H. MEBANE,

*Supt. Pub. Inst. of North Carolina.*

The above needs no comment. That North Carolina has more illiterate whites than any other State in the Union, save New Mexico, is sufficient argument in itself to guarantee a compulsory school law for North Carolina.

This Department began the agitation of compulsory education, and has continued the agitation, believing that such a law would



solve in a large measure the problem of child labor, which is one of the most difficult problems met with in its work. In the report for 1900 a chapter will be devoted to this subject and expressions from every class and condition will be sought, that every phase of this great question may be thoroughly canvassed, with the hope that the next Legislature may be induced to enact legislation at least looking to the ultimate adoption of a practical compulsory system of education.

Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the subject of education. It is the great need of the laboring classes. Educate the farmer, and he will make a better farmer. Educate the mechanic, and he will command better wages and make a better citizen. The public school is the hope of the State, as here must the large majority of its citizenship receive the only preparation for the battle of life. It is, therefore, the duty of the State to make the public school system what it must be if it is to accomplish its great mission of uplifting the masses and preparing them for intelligent, conservative citizenship.

As stated elsewhere, the work of the Bureau is now recognized and appreciated. The condition of labor and its relation to capital is a subject which is attracting wide attention, and great interest is displayed in everything which touches upon this important question. As the State develops its resources and takes its proper place among the manufacturing States, this question will more and more become one of vital interest. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the laboring classes should be united in everything that tends to their advancement and that capital should properly understand their conditions and interests. There has never been any clash between capital and labor in North Carolina which assumed any proportion, and it is to be devoutly hoped there never will be. And the surest way to prevent it is the thorough understanding and appreciation of each by the other.

One of the greatest needs of the wage-earner is education along economic lines. He must learn that it is not what he makes, but what he saves that will make him independent. It should be his aim to own a home of his own and lay up something against the inevitable rainy day.

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On account of the small appropriation, the larger part of the collecting of statistics has been through the mails. The replies to the blanks sent out have generally been prompt, but of course this method of collecting statistics is not and can not be as satisfactory as a personal canvass. The law does not require the filling out of the blanks of this Department, but with a few exceptions, the manufacturers of the State have cheerfully furnished any information requested.

This report is for general distribution, and will be mailed free on application. It is desired that the reports be placed in the hands of every representative working man in the State, that interest in its work may be increased and its usefulness as a medium of interchange of ideas and the unifying of labor on the lines of education and social and material advancement may be developed.

There has been an increased demand for full sets of reports from different sections of the United States and from foreign countries. Statistical information is much sought after, and especially that relating to the social condition of the working classes.

## CHAPTER I.

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### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

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THERE is no better class of citizens on earth than the farmers of North Carolina. They are conservative and safe, and have furnished our cities with many of our most successful and energetic business men. From the farm also comes our factory help, easy to manage and ever faithful, healthy from outdoor exercise, free from the vices of the city, strong in body and clear of mind.

This country seems to have a tendency to become a country of cities. In earlier ages men assembled in cities for protection, generally walled, and when they were not, numbers banded together gave them power. Now they gather for an entirely different reason. A special agent of the United States Government, after careful investigation, finds that, taking the United States as a whole, four men with modern agricultural implements can do the work of fourteen by the former methods. It has been calculated that if scientific methods were generally adopted, we could double our farm products without any increase in the number of farm hands. Machinery and labor-saving devices is the cause of the rush to cities. One man in olden times made a pair of shoes, now in the larger and more modern factories sixty-four persons are engaged on each shoe. Machinery is in the cities and people are coming to it to get work.

In 1840 twenty-one per cent of the population of the United States were engaged in agriculture, in 1870 it had fallen to fifteen per cent, in 1890 to thirteen per cent, while, on the other hand, in 1850 only four per cent were engaged in manufacturing, in 1870 five per cent, in 1890 seven and a-half per cent. The workers on farms decreased from 1840 to 1890 from twenty-one per cent to thirteen per cent, while those engaged in manufacture increased from four to seven and a half per cent—nearly doubled. From 1880 to 1890 the city of Chicago doubled her population, while over



seven hundred county townships in Illinois actually lost population. These are facts, and are food for serious consideration.

The following average table is compiled from 379 blanks filled out by representative farmers from every county in the State. The farmers, as usual, responded promptly.

In examining this table, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the blanks from which it is compiled were received from June 15 to September 15, 1899, and therefore the present prices as given may not be the average prices January 10, 1900, the date this report is issued. It must also be remembered that the figures given are only collected and compiled by this Department, the Commissioner never taking the liberty of changing the returns, whether they seem high or low.

By reference to table it will be seen that the average wages paid farm labor in the State is as follows: Men \$8.91, women \$5.27, and children \$3.58. In addition to wages, rations to the value of \$3.82 and house, pasture, garden, etc., to the value of \$2.63 are furnished, which brings the average to \$15.36 for men. It will also be seen that the cost of production of the principal crops is as follows: Bale of cotton (500 pounds) \$24.56, bushel of wheat 61 cents, bushel of corn 41 cents, bushel of oats 29 cents, 100 pounds of tobacco \$6.91, and the selling price, cotton 5 7-8 cents, wheat 78 cents, corn 54 cents, oats 39 cents, tobacco \$7.71.

The question "Do you favor compulsory education?" was answered "Yes" by 274, "No" by eighty-six, and eighteen did not answer.

In this chapter will also be found 158 letters, selected from the large number received, which give the views of progressive, thinking farmers upon the conditions and what will best promote the interests of this large class of our fellow citizens.

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AVERAGE TABLE No. 1.

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Financial, Social and Moral Condition of the Farmers.

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AVERAGE TABLE NO. I.—*Showing the Financial, Social,*

	County.	Has Building of Railroads Increased Value of Land in Your Section?	If so, What Per Cent?	Has there been Decline in Value of Land Past Year?	If so, What Cause?
1	Alamance	yes	10	no	
2	Alexander	no		no	
3	Alleghany	no *		no	
4	Anson	no		no	
5	Ashe	no *		no	
6	Beaufort	no		no	
7	Bertie	yes	5	yes	cutting lumber
8	Bladen	no		no	
9	Brunswick	no		no	
10	Buncombe	yes	25	no	
11	Burke	no		yes	cutting timber
12	Cabarrus	no		no	
13	Caldwell	yes	50	no	
14	Camden	no		no	
15	Carteret	no		no	
16	Caswell	no		no	
17	Catawba	yes	50	no	
18	Chatham	yes	25	no	
19	Cherokee	yes	25	no	
20	Chowan	no		yes	low prices
21	Clay	no *		yes	low prices
22	Cleveland	yes	15	no	
23	Columbus	yes	50	no	
24	Craven	yes	25	no	
25	Cumberland	no		no	
26	Currituck	no		no	
27	Dare	no *		no	
28	Davidson	yes		no	
29	Davie	no		no	
30	Duplin	yes	50	no	
31	Durham	yes	25	no	
32	Edgecombe	no		no	
33	Forsyth	yes	25	no	
34	Franklin	no		no	
35	Gaston	no		no	
36	Gates	yes	10	no	
37	Graham	no *		no	
38	Granville	no		yes	low prices
39	Greene	no *		no	
40	Guilford	no		no	
41	Halifax	no		no	
42	Harnett	no		no	
43	Haywood	yes	20	no	
44	Henderson	yes	25	no	
45	Hertford	no		yes	low prices
46	Hyde	no *		yes	low prices
47	Iredell	yes	25	no	
48	Jackson	no		no	
49	Johnston	no		yes	low prices



*Educational, and Moral Condition of Farmers in the State.*

Has Value of Land In- creased by Growth of Towns and Villages in Your County?	Tendency to have Larger or Smaller Farms?	Improve- ments been Made on Land Past Year?	Nature of Improvements.	Have Lands been Re- claimed by Ditch- ing or Other- wise?	Is Fertil- ity of Land Main- tained?	
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	1
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes		2
yes	larger	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	3
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	4
no	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	5
no	larger	yes	building, clearing	yes	yes	6
no	smaller	no		no	yes	7
yes	larger	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	8
yes	smaller	yes	draining, fertilizing	yes	yes	9
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	10
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	11
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing			12
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	13
no	smaller	no		no	no	14
no	smaller	yes	clearing, fertilizing	no	yes	15
no	smaller	no		no	no	16
yes	smaller	yes		yes	yes	17
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	18
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	19
yes	larger	no		no	yes	20
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	21
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	22
yes	same	yes	fertilizing		yes	23
yes	larger	yes	building, fertilizing	no	yes	24
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	25
no	same	no		yes	yes	26
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	27
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	28
no	same	yes	building	yes	yes	29
no	same	yes	fertilizing	no	yes	30
yes	smaller	no		yes	yes	31
yes	smaller	no		no	yes	32
yes	smaller	yes	building	no	yes	33
	smaller	yes	fertilizing, building	yes	yes	34
yes	smaller	no		no	no	35
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	36
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	no	no	37
no	smaller	no		no	yes	38
no	smaller	yes	building	no	yes	39
yes	same	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	40
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes	41
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	42
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	43
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	44
no	smaller	no		no	yes	45
no	same	no		yes	yes	46
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	47
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	48
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	no	49

AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	Has Building of Rail- roads in creased Value of Land in- Your Section ?	If so, What Per Cent ?	Has there been De- cline in Value of Land Past Year ?	If so, What Cause ?
50	Jones	no		no	
51	Lenoir	yes	25	no	
52	Lincoln	yes	25	no	
53	Macon	no		no	
54	Madison	yes	25	yes	cutting timber
55	Martin	no		yes	low prices
56	McDowell	yes	10	no	
57	Mecklenburg	yes	25	no	
58	Mitchell	no		no	
59	Montgomery	no		no	
60	Moore	yes	25	no	
61	Nash	no		no	
62	New Hanover	yes	75	no	
63	Northampton	yes	50	yes	low prices
64	Onslow	yes	15	no	
65	Orange	no		no	
66	Pamlico	no *		no	
67	Pasquotank	yes	10	no	
68	Pender	yes	50	yes	low prices
69	Perquimans	no		yes	scarcity money
70	Person	no		no	
71	Pitt	yes	25	no	
72	Polk	yes	50	no	
73	Randolph	yes	25	no	
74	Richmond	yes	25	no	
75	Robeson	yes	20	no	
76	Rockingham	yes	25	no	
77	Rowan	yes	30	no	
78	Rutherford	yes	50	no	
79	Sampson	no		no	
80	Scotland	yes	25	no	
81	Stanly	no		no	
82	Stokes	yes	20	no	
83	Surry	yes	25	yes	low prices
84	Swain	yes	25	no	
85	Transylvania	yes	5	no	
86	Tyrrell	no *		no	
87	Union	yes	20	no	
88	Vance	no		no	
89	Wake	yes	35	yes	low prices
90	Warren	no		yes	low prices
91	Washington	yes	40	no	
92	Watauga	no		no	
93	Wayne	yes	25	no	
94	Wilkes	yes	10	no	
95	Wilson	yes	25	no	
96	Yadkin	no *		no	
97	Yancey	no *		no	

\* No railroad in county.



No. I.—Continued.

Has Value of Land In- creased by Growth of Towns and Villages in Your County?	Tendency to have Larger or Smaller Farms?	Improve- ments been Made on Land Past Year?	Nature of Improvements.	Have Lands been Re- claimed by Ditch- ing or Other- wise?	Is Fertil- ity of Land Main- tained?	
no	smaller	yes	clearing, fertilizing	yes	yes	50
no	smaller	yes	building	no	yes	51
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	52
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	53
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	54
no	smaller	no		no	no	55
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	56
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	57
yes	larger	yes	clearing	yes	yes	58
no	smaller	yes	clearing, fertilizing	yes	yes	59
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes	60
yes	smaller	yes	clearing, building	yes	yes	61
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	62
yes	smaller	no		no	no	63
no	smaller	no		yes	yes	64
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	65
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	66
no	smaller	no		no	no	67
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	yes	68
no	smaller	no		no	no	69
no	smaller	yes	building	no	no	70
no	smaller	no		no	no	71
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	72
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	73
yes	smaller	no		no	yes	74
yes	larger	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	75
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	no	yes	76
yes	same	yes	building, fertilizing	no	yes	77
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	no	no	78
no	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	79
yes	same	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	80
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	81
no	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	no	yes	82
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	yes	83
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes	84
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	85
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	yes	86
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	87
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	no	88
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	89
no	smaller	no		yes	no	90
yes	larger	yes	building	yes	yes	91
yes	larger	yes	clearing, building	yes	yes	92
yes	smaller	yes	building, fertilizing	yes	yes	93
no	larger	yes	clearing, building	yes	yes	94
yes	smaller	yes	building	no	yes	95
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	96
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	yes	97



AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	Have Farmers Im- proved in their Mode of Living?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased Past Year?	WAGES PER MONTH OF FARM LABORERS.		
				Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Alamance	yes	no	\$8. 25	\$5. 50	\$4. 00
2	Alexander	yes	no	6. 50	5. 00	3. 50
3	Alleghany	yes	no	10. 00	5. 00	3. 75
4	Anson	yes	no	7. 00	4. 25	2. 00
5	Ashe	yes	no	10. 00	4. 50	3. 25
6	Beaufort	yes	no	10. 00	7. 50	6. 00
7	Bertie	yes	decreased	7. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 75	2. 65
8	Bladen	yes	increased	10. 80	6. 90	3. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
9	Brunswick	yes	no	12. 50	8. 30	5. 25
10	Buncombe	yes	decreased	8. 50	4. 50	4. 25
11	Burke	yes	no	9. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	2. 00
12	Cabarrus	yes	no	7. 00	3. 00	2. 50
13	Caldwell	yes	increased	9. 80	5. 45	3. 90
14	Camden	yes	no	10. 50	4. 00	3. 00
15	Carteret	yes	no	11. 65	6. 95	4. 45
16	Caswell	yes	no	6. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 65	3. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	Catawba	yes	no	10. 80	4. 50	2. 00
18	Chatham	no	no	7. 25	4. 65	2. 30
19	Cherokee	yes	increased	10. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	3. 00
20	Chowan	no	increased	8. 65	7. 60	4. 95
21	Clay	yes	increased	9. 45	4. 85	4. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
22	Cleveland	yes	no	8. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 10
23	Columbus	yes	no	10. 00	5. 00	-----
24	Craven	yes	increased	10. 75	7. 50	5. 25
25	Cumberland	yes	no	10. 40	7. 20	4. 80
26	Currituck	no	no	11. 00	4. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	3. 85
27	Dare	yes	increased	13. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 00	4. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
28	Davidson	yes	increased	7. 00	5. 00	2. 50
29	Davie	yes	no	9. 25	6. 00	-----
30	Duplin	yes	no	12. 00	7. 25	6. 00
31	Durham	no	no	8. 00	5. 75	3. 50
32	Edgecombe	yes	no	8. 00	5. 08	3. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
33	Forsyth	yes	no	8. 50	5. 00	3. 50
34	Franklin	no	no	7. 40	4. 40	2. 46
35	Gaston	no	increased	7. 75	3. 00	-----
36	Gates	yes	increased	10. 00	6. 15	3. 50
37	Graham	yes	increased	9. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	5. 00	4. 00
38	Granville	yes	no	6. 75	3. 00	1. 00
39	Greene	no	increased	8. 75	5. 50	3. 65
40	Guilford	yes	no	13. 75	8. 00	6. 00
41	Halifax	no	no	7. 00	6. 00	4. 00
42	Harnett	yes	no	7. 15	4. 50	3. 15
43	Haywood	yes	increased	9. 35	5. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 45
44	Henderson	yes	no	12. 00	8. 00	6. 00
45	Hertford	no	no	6. 00	4. 00	2. 00
46	Hyde	no	decreased	10. 00	8. 00	6. 00
47	Iredell	yes	increased	9. 46	6. 70	3. 85
48	Jackson	yes	decreased	9. 85	4. 80	3. 85
49	Johnston	yes	no	8. 60	4. 50	3. 50

No. 1—Continued.

Has There Been an Increase During the Year?	If so, What Per Cent?	COST TO PRODUCE—					
		Bale Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco?	
yes	10		\$0.55	\$0.40	\$0.25	\$6.00	1
yes	10	\$18.00	.50	.20	.20	5.00	2
no			.60	.45	.25		3
no		20.00					4
no			.47	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	.20		5
no		21.00		.28	.20		6
no		31.25		.43 $\frac{1}{3}$	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	10.50	7
no		26.25	.60	.56	.25	10.00	8
no		27.50		.40	.40		9
no			.61	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29	8.10	10
no		20.00	.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.50	.32	6.10	11
no		30.00	.80	.50	.40		12
yes	10		.63	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29	5.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	13
no		25.75	.50	.35	.31 $\frac{2}{3}$		14
no		24.35		.25	.10	4.50	15
no			.56 $\frac{2}{3}$	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	.25	6.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	16
no		18.75	.55	.35	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.50	17
no		39.55	.66	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36	7.85	18
yes	10		.65	.35	.21 $\frac{2}{3}$	11.00	19
yes	10	24.00		.31			20
no			.69	.41	.30	10.00	21
no		23.20	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38		22
no							23
no		17.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	.50	.20	.20	5.00	24
no		25.00					25
no		27.50		.38 $\frac{1}{3}$	.25		26
no			.60	.45			27
no				.35	.25	5.00	28
no							29
no		25.00		.44			30
no		27.50	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	7.50	31
no		22.00	.40	.45	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50	32
no			.65	.50	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	7.00	33
no		25.75	.57	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36	7.10	34
no		32.50	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.30		35
no		30.40	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 $\frac{2}{3}$	.31 $\frac{2}{3}$		36
no			.61 $\frac{2}{3}$	.50	.31 $\frac{2}{3}$		37
no			.60	.55	.30	6.50	38
no		27.50	.75	.55	.30	6.50	39
no			.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$		40
no		23.75	.80	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
no		20.00	.55	.40	.30	7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
no			.51	.31	.23	7.40	43
no			.40	.30	.25		44
no		25.00	1.00	.30	.25		45
no		16.00		.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20		46
no		17.40	.53	.34	.25	5.50	47
no			.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46	.31	8.75	48
no		24.00	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.32 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	49

AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	Have Farmers Im- proved in their Mode of Living?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased Past Year?	WAGES PER MONTH OF FARM LABORERS.		
				Men.	Women.	Children.
50	Jones	no	decreased	\$8. 50	\$5. 75	\$4. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$
51	Lenoir	yes	decreased	10. 00	6. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$
52	Lincoln	yes	no	10. 00	5. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 00
53	Macon	yes	no	9. 00	4. 25	3. 50
54	Madison	yes	no	10. 00	5. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4. 75
55	Martin	yes	no	7. 00	5. 00	3. 00
56	McDowell	yes	increased	9. 50	4. 50	3. 00
57	Mecklenburg	yes	increased	7. 50	4. 50	4. 00
58	Mitchell	yes	increased	10. 00	5. 00	4. 00
59	Montgomery	no	increased	7. 75	5. 25	3. 00
60	Moore	yes	no	7. 25	4. 25	2. 85
61	Nash	yes	increased	8. 25	5. 00	3. 50
62	New Hanover	yes	no	11. 50	7. 80	5. 50
63	Northampton	yes	increased	8. 00	4. 00	2. 00
64	Onslow	yes	no	8. 50	6. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 00
65	Orange	yes	decreased	6. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	3. 25	1. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
66	Pamlico	yes	no	9. 50	6. 00	4. 50
67	Pasquotank	yes	increased	9. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	5. 50	3. 50
68	Pender	yes	no	9. 00	7. 00	3. 00
69	Perquimans	no	decreased	8. 50	7. 00	4. 00
70	Person	yes	no	7. 25	3. 31	2. 80
71	Pitt	yes	no	8. 20	5. 65	3. 60
72	Polk	yes	increased	8. 00	5. 00	1. 00
73	Randolph	yes	no	9. 25	5. 50	3. 10
74	Richmond	no	no	8. 00	4. 00	2. 50
75	Robeson	yes	increased	8. 93 $\frac{1}{3}$	5. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$	3. 50
76	Rockingham	yes	no	9. 00	4. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$
77	Rowan	yes	increased	7. 91 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 75	2. 90
78	Rutherford	yes	no	7. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 50	3. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
79	Sampson	yes	no	9. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$	6. 25	3. 72
80	Scotland	yes	no	8. 46	4. 78	3. 00
81	Stanly	yes	increased	9. 00	5. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 00
82	Stokes	yes	decreased	9. 00	6. 22	4. 47
83	Surry	yes	decreased	7. 75	5. 25	3. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$
84	Swain	yes	no	10. 00	5. 00	4. 50
85	Transylvania	no	no	8. 00	4. 00	2. 00
86	Tyrrell	yes	no	10. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	6. 25	4. 25
87	Union	yes	decreased	7. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 50	4. 00
88	Vance	no	increased	7. 00	4. 58 $\frac{1}{3}$	3. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$
89	Wake	no	no	7. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	Warren	no	no	7. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 00	3. 00
91	Washington	yes	no	8. 40	5. 10	3. 00
92	Watauga	yes	no	9. 41 $\frac{2}{3}$	4. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 25
93	Wayne	yes	no	8. 75	6. 50	4. 50
94	Wilkes	yes	no	8. 00	4. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	4. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$
95	Wilson	yes	no	7. 90	4. 70	2. 85
96	Yadkin	yes	decreased	7. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4. 05	3. 20
97	Yancey	yes	decreased	9. 00	5. 00	3. 50



No. 1—Continued.

Has There Been an Increase During the Year?	If so, What Per Cent?	COST TO PRODUCE—					
		Bale Cotton?	Bushel Wheat?	Bushel Corn?	Bushel Oats?	100 Pounds Tobacco.	
no		\$22. 50		\$0. 35	\$0. 20		50
no		25. 00	\$0. 55	. 36	. 27 1/2	\$5. 00	51
no		21. 87 1/2	. 36 1/4	. 30	. 23 3/4		52
no			. 90	. 47 1/2	. 25	8. 00	53
no			. 57 1/2	. 36 2/3	. 20	5. 75	54
no		27. 50		. 60	. 50	8. 00	55
no			. 95	. 45	. 35		56
no		32. 50	. 75	. 35	. 30		57
no			. 50	. 30	. 20		58
no		23. 33 1/3	. 75	. 45	. 30		59
no		24. 25	. 83 1/3	. 53 1/3	. 40	8. 33 1/3	60
no		25. 00	. 60	. 40	. 25	6. 00	61
no				. 42 1/2	. 33 1/3		62
no							63
no		22. 00		. 40		4. 50	64
yes	10		. 83 1/3	. 48 1/3	. 28 1/3	9. 00	65
yes	10	28. 00	. 75	. 41 2/3	. 25	5. 00	66
no		25. 00	. 75	. 35	. 25		67
no		25. 00		. 40	. 30		68
no		25. 00	. 55	. 37 1/2	. 25		69
yes	10		. 55	. 41 1/4	. 30	9. 16 2/3	70
no		19. 65		. 25	. 25	5. 75	71
yes	10		. 50	. 35			72
yes	10	25. 00	. 51 1/4	. 31 1/4	. 24	5. 00	73
no		20. 00	. 50	. 40	. 20	10. 00	74
no		24. 86 1/4	. 67	. 44 3/8	. 33 3/4	4. 90	75
no			. 61 1/4	. 42 1/2	. 26 1/4	8. 00	76
no		27. 62 1/2	. 66	. 41 1/2	. 29 1/2	5. 00	77
no		22. 66 2/3	. 53 1/3	. 43 1/3	. 25	6. 00	78
no		23. 75	. 63 3/4	. 51 1/4	. 32 1/2	7. 00	79
no		22. 43	. 58	. 42	. 30	6. 45	80
no		24. 66 2/3	. 56 2/3	. 42 1/2	. 26		81
yes	10		. 69 3/8	. 43 1/8	. 33 1/2	7. 00	82
no			. 58 1/3	. 36 2/3	. 23 1/3	5. 16 2/3	83
no			. 76	. 41 2/3	. 34	8. 33 1/3	84
no				. 50	. 30	10. 00	85
no		25. 00		. 35	. 20		86
no		23. 00	. 50	. 42	. 28 2/3		87
no		30. 00	. 57 1/2	. 47 1/2	. 40	7. 50	88
no		23. 16 2/3	. 48 3/4	. 35	. 26 1/4	8. 00	89
no		25. 00	. 60	. 50	. 60	7. 50	90
no		27. 50	. 50	. 34	. 25		91
no			. 71 2/3	. 49	. 25 1/2		92
no		20. 83 1/3	. 62 1/2	. 31 2/3	. 17 1/2	6. 50	93
no			. 75	. 50	. 30	6. 00	94
no		25. 25	. 47 1/2	. 42 1/2	. 33 1/3	6. 50	95
no			. 57 1/2	. 35	. 24 1/2	4. 90	96
no			. 75				97

AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	PRESENT PRICE*—				
		Cotton?	Wheat?	Corn?	Oats?	Tobacco?
1	Alamance		\$0. 75	\$0. 50	\$0. 37½	\$6. 25
2	Alexander	\$0. 05	. 70	. 50	. 35	6. 00
3	Alleghany		. 85	. 55	. 37	-----
4	Anson	. 06½	. 80	. 55	. 45	-----
5	Ashe		. 80	. 57½	. 28	-----
6	Beaufort	. 05½	. 90	. 50	. 35	-----
7	Bertie	. 05½	. 75	. 60	. 50	10. 00
8	Bladen	. 05¾	. 87½	. 60	. 54	-----
9	Brunswick	. 05		. 50	. 40	-----
10	Buncombe		. 75	. 47	. 35	5. 56
11	Burke	. 05½	. 75	. 55	. 40	9. 00
12	Cabarrus	. 06	. 65	. 60	. 38	-----
13	Caldwell	. 06	. 76	. 56¾	. 40	9. 40
14	Camden	. 07		. 34½	. 35	-----
15	Carteret	. 05½	. 80	. 52½	. 40	6. 50
16	Caswell		. 68¾	. 48¾	. 41	5. 75
17	Catawba	. 06	. 70	. 50	. 35	7. 50
18	Chatham	. 06¼	. 90	. 57½	. 40	10. 00
19	Cherokee		. 86¾	. 41¾	. 33½	-----
20	Chowan	. 06½	. 60	. 46¼	. 37½	-----
21	Clay		1. 00	. 81½	. 47½	13. 40
22	Cleveland	. 06½	. 75	. 63	. 45	-----
23	Columbus	. 05		. 75	. 50	-----
24	Craven	. 05	. 75	. 47½	. 37½	8. 50
25	Cumberland	. 06		. 52½	. 37	-----
26	Currituck			. 52½	. 40	-----
27	Dare			. 55		-----
28	Davidson	. 08	. 75	. 50	. 35	6. 00
29	Davie	. 06½	. 70	. 50	. 40	-----
30	Duplin	. 05¾	. 65			6. 00
31	Durham	. 07	. 77½	. 50	. 45	7. 50
32	Edgecombe	. 05½	. 70	. 60	. 52	9. 00
33	Forsyth		. 70	. 50	. 34	6. 00
34	Franklin	. 05½	. 75½	. 50½	. 42¼	6. 70
35	Gaston	. 05½	. 72½	. 42½	. 30	-----
36	Gates	. 05¾	. 80	. 53¾	. 40	-----
37	Graham		1. 00	. 75	. 37½	-----
38	Granville		. 70	. 40	. 40	5. 00
39	Greene	. 05½	. 88½	. 57½	. 46¾	7. 50
40	Guilford		. 80	. 55	. 30	-----
41	Halifax	. 05½	. 85	. 43	. 50	7. 00
42	Harnett	. 05½	. 82½	. 55	. 45	8. 00
43	Haywood		. 78	. 42½	. 31	7. 50
44	Henderson		. 90	. 55	. 35	-----
45	Hertford	. 05	. 80	. 55	. 30	-----
46	Hyde	. 05½		. 45	. 25	-----
47	Iredell	. 06¼	. 69	. 50	. 35	5. 66¾
48	Jackson		. 89	. 56	. 42	10. 00
49	Johnston	. 06	. 75	. 58½	. 41¾	9. 75

No. 1—Continued.

Are Laborers Given Rations in Addition to Wages?	Value of Rations?	Do Laborers Have House, Room or Lodging Free?	Gardens?	Monthly Value of These?	
yes-----	\$5.00	yes-----	yes-----	\$4.00	1
yes-----	6.00	yes-----	yes-----	4.00	2
yes-----	5.25	yes-----	yes-----	7.18	3
yes-----	1.25	yes-----	yes-----	2.00	4
yes-----	4.45	yes-----	yes-----	3.25	5
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	1.65	6
yes-----	3.95	yes-----	yes-----	2.55	7
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	1.50	8
yes-----	2.00	yes-----	yes-----	1.00	9
yes-----	4.40	yes-----	yes-----	3.65	10
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	1.25	11
yes-----	4.00	yes-----	yes-----	2.00	12
yes-----	5.56	yes-----	yes-----	3.50	13
yes-----	4.12½	yes-----	yes-----	1.66⅔	14
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	1.25	15
yes-----	2.45	yes-----	yes-----	5.12½	16
yes-----	6.50	yes-----	yes-----	3.66⅔	17
yes-----	4.75	yes-----	yes-----	2.62½	18
yes-----	5.66⅔	yes-----	yes-----	4.00	19
yes-----	3.45	yes-----	yes-----	2.25	20
yes-----	6.65	yes-----	yes-----	2.40	21
yes-----	4.10	yes-----	yes-----	3.16⅔	22
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	3.00	23
yes-----	3.00	yes-----	yes-----	3.00	24
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	2.75	25
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	4.00	26
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	3.00	27
yes-----	6.00	yes-----	yes-----	2.00	28
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	4.00	29
yes-----	3.00	yes-----	yes-----	1.75	30
yes-----	4.25	yes-----	yes-----	2.00	31
yes-----	2.10	yes-----	yes-----	3.33⅓	32
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	1.75	33
yes-----	1.97	yes-----	yes-----	3.10	34
yes-----	4.00	yes-----	yes-----	3.00	35
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	1.75	36
yes-----	4.50	yes-----	yes-----	1.00	37
yes-----	1.86	yes-----	yes-----	3.50	38
yes-----	3.12½	yes-----	yes-----	2.25	39
yes-----	5.00	yes-----	yes-----	1.50	40
yes-----	2.50	yes-----	yes-----	4.00	41
yes-----	2.50	yes-----	yes-----	2.00	42
yes-----	5.00	yes-----	yes-----	2.57	43
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	1.00	44
yes-----	5.00	yes-----	yes-----	3.00	45
yes-----	3.25	yes-----	yes-----	1.50	46
no-----		yes-----	yes-----	2.50	47
yes-----	5.40	yes-----	yes-----	3.66⅔	48
yes-----	1.75	yes-----	yes-----	2.83⅓	49



AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	PRESENT PRICE*—				
		Cotton?	Wheat?	Corn?	Oats?	Tobacco?
50	Jones	\$. 06		\$. 60		
51	Lenoir	. 05 1/2	\$. 76	. 56 2/3	\$. 40	\$7. 75
52	Lincoln	. 06 1/2	. 70	. 60	. 40	
53	Macon		. 96 2/3	. 70	. 35	
54	Madison		. 81 2/3	. 45	. 34 1/3	7. 66 2/3
55	Martin	. 05 1/2		. 50		
56	McDowell		. 82 1/2	. 52 1/2	. 40	10. 00
57	Mecklenburg	. 06	. 75	. 60	. 40	
58	Mitchell		. 90	. 50	* 35	
59	Montgomery	. 06 1/4	. 77 1/2	. 61 1/4	. 39 3/8	
60	Moore	. 06	. 77 1/2	. 63 3/4	. 41 2/3	8. 83 1/3
61	Nash	. 05 1/2	. 70	. 50	. 35	12. 00
62	New Hanover	. 06		. 52 3/4	. 39 2/3	
63	Northampton	. 06		. 50	. 40	
64	Onslow	. 05 1/2		. 53 1/3		
65	Orange	. 05	. 83 1/3	. 48 1/3	. 33 1/3	8. 66 2/3
66	Pamlico	. 05 1/2	. 87 1/2	. 46 2/3	. 39	
67	Pasquotank	. 06	. 65	. 47 1/2	. 32 1/2	
68	Pender	. 07 1/2		. 45		
69	Perquimans	. 06	. 75	. 50	. 37 1/2	
70	Person		. 77 1/2	. 50	. 35	5. 50
71	Pitt	. 05 3/4	. 86 2/3	. 56 1/4	. 46 1/4	9. 00
72	Polk		. 85	. 55		
73	Randolph	. 06	. 71 1/4	. 57 3/4	. 38 3/4	9. 00
74	Richmond	. 07 1/2	1. 00	. 50	. 35	
75	Robeson	. 06 3/8	. 95	. 53 1/8	. 49 1/3	6. 00
76	Rockingham		. 76 1/4	. 50	. 35 1/2	6. 75
77	Rowan	. 06 1/3	. 70	. 53 1/3	. 38 1/3	5. 58 1/3
78	Rutherford	. 06	. 81 1/4	. 60	. 46 2/3	15. 00
79	Sampson	. 05 1/2	. 76 2/3	. 64	. 40	
80	Scotland	. 06 1/2	. 97 1/2	. 52	. 42	6. 00
81	Stanly	. 06	. 78 1/3	. 61 2/3	. 36 2/3	
82	Stokes		. 81	. 50	. 38 3/4	6. 37 1/2
83	Surry		. 70	. 50	. 33 3/4	5. 50
84	Swain		. 90	. 53 1/3	. 38 1/3	9. 16 2/3
85	Transylvania		1. 00	. 60	. 50	
86	Tyrrell	. 06		. 55	. 30	
87	Union	. 06	. 72	. 58 1/8	. 34 1/3	
88	Vance	. 05 1/2	. 87 1/2	. 56 2/3	. 45	6. 00
89	Wake	. 06	. 80	. 56 1/2	. 36 3/4	7. 50
90	Warren	. 05 1/4	. 70	. 60	. 55	3. 00
91	Washington	. 05		. 56 1/4	. 40	
92	Watauga		. 80	. 56 2/3	. 31	
93	Wayne	. 05 1/2	. 75	. 62 1/2	. 40	7. 50
94	Wilkes		. 66 2/3	. 60	. 30	6. 33 1/3
95	Wilson	. 05	. 88	. 60	. 46	7. 66 2/3
96	Yadkin		. 72	. 50	. 35	7. 00
97	Yancey		. 80	. 50	. 35	10. 00

\*At time returns were made, June 15 to September 15, 1899.

No. 1--Continued.

Are Laborers Given Rations in Addition to Wages?	Value of Rations?	Do Laborers Have Houses, Room or Lodging Free?	Gardens?	Monthly Value of These?	
no		yes	yes	\$1. 50	50
yes	\$2. 40	yes	yes	2. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	51
no		yes	yes	2. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	52
yes	5. 50	yes	yes	1. 25	53
yes	4. 75	yes	yes	1. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	54
yes	2. 00	yes	yes	1. 50	55
yes	4. 50	yes	yes	2. 00	56
yes	2. 50	yes	yes	2. 50	57
yes	6. 00	yes	yes	4. 00	58
yes	2. 75	yes	yes	2. 25	59
yes	3. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	yes	yes	2. 00	60
yes	2. 00	yes	yes	1. 00	61
no		no	yes	3. 00	62
yes	2. 00	yes	yes	2. 00	63
yes	2. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	yes	1. 00	64
yes	3. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	3. 50	65
yes	3. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	yes	yes	5. 00	66
yes	2. 50	yes	yes	3. 00	67
yes					68
yes	4. 00	yes	yes	1. 50	69
yes	2. 90	yes	yes	2. 50	70
yes	2. 16	yes	yes	1. 00	71
no		yes	yes	10. 00	72
yes	4. 25	yes	yes	2. 00	73
no		no	no		74
yes	2. 23	yes	yes	1. 75	75
yes	2. 50	yes	yes	2. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
yes	5. 00	yes	yes	4. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$	77
yes	5. 75	yes	yes	4. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	78
yes	3. 25	yes	yes	3. 00	79
yes	2. 23	yes	yes	1. 75	80
yes	4. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	yes	yes	1. 75	81
yes	4. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	2. 05	82
yes	4. 00	yes	yes	3. 00	83
yes	5. 00	yes	yes	2. 50	84
yes	4. 00	yes	yes	2. 50	85
yes	4. 00	yes	yes	3. 00	86
yes	3. 50	yes	yes	1. 05	87
yes	2. 25	yes	yes	2. 00	88
yes	2. 00	yes	yes	4. 00	89
yes	1. 75	yes	yes	5. 00	90
yes	3. 53 $\frac{1}{3}$	yes	yes	2. 00	91
yes	5. 10	yes	yes	1. 55	92
yes	2. 20	yes	yes	1. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
yes	6. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	yes	3. 25	94
yes	2. 18	yes	yes	1. 45	95
yes	5. 00	yes	yes	1. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	96
yes	5. 00	yes	yes	1. 00	97

AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	What Other Advan- tages Accorded Farm Laborers?	Is Labor Abundant or Scarce?
1	Alamance	fuel, team, etc	plenty
2	Alexander	fuel, etc	scarce
3	Alleghany	fuel, fruit, etc	plenty
4	Anson	fuel, team, etc	scarce
5	Ashe	fuel, fruit, etc	abundant
6	Beaufort	fuel, team, etc	plenty
7	Bertie	fuel, team, etc	abundant
8	Bladen	fuel, etc	plenty
9	Brunswick	fuel, etc	scarce
10	Buncombe	fuel, etc	abundant
11	Burke	fuel, etc	scarce
12	Cabarrus	fuel, etc	scarce
13	Caldwell	team, etc	scarce
14	Camden	team, etc	scarce
15	Carteret	team, etc	scarce
16	Caswell	fuel, etc	scarce
17	Catawba	fuel, etc	plenty
18	Chatham	team, etc	scarce
19	Cherokee	fuel, etc	plenty
20	Chowan	fuel, etc	scarce
21	Clay	fuel, fruit, etc	plenty
22	Cleveland	fuel, team, etc	scarce
23	Columbus	fuel, etc	scarce
24	Craven	team, etc	scarce
25	Cumberland	team, etc	abundant
26	Currituck	team, etc	abundant
27	Dare	fuel, etc	plenty
28	Davidson	team, etc	plenty
29	Davie	fuel, team, etc	scarce
30	Duplin	fuel, fruit, etc	scarce
31	Durham	fuel, team, etc	scarce
32	Edgecombe	fuel, team, etc	abundant
33	Forsyth	fuel, team, etc	scarce
34	Franklin	fuel, team, etc	scarce
35	Gaston	fuel, etc	scarce
36	Gates	team, etc	scarce
37	Graham	fuel, team, etc	abundant
38	Granville	fuel, team, etc	scarce
39	Greene	fuel, team, etc	plenty
40	Guilford	fuel, team, etc	plenty
41	Halifax	fuel, team, etc	abundant
42	Harnett	team, etc	plenty
43	Haywood	fuel, team, etc	plenty
44	Henderson	fuel, etc	plenty
45	Hertford	team, etc	plenty
46	Hyde	fuel, team, etc	scarce
47	Iredell	fuel, team, etc	scarce
48	Jackson	fuel, team, etc	plenty
49	Johnston	fuel, etc	plenty



No. 1—Continued.

Can Laborers Find Em- ployment all the Year?	Is Educational Condition Improving?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is Moral Condition Improving?	Have Religious Instruction?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	1
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	2
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3
yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	4
no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	5
yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	6
yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	7
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	8
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	10
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	11
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	12
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	13
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	14
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	15
yes	no	no	no	yes	no	16
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	17
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	18
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	19
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	20
no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	21
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	22
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	23
yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	24
no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	25
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	26
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	27
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	28
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	29
yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	30
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	31
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	32
yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	33
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	34
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	35
yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	36
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	37
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	38
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	39
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	40
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	41
yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	42
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	43
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	44
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	45
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	46
yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	47
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	48
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	49

AVERAGE TABLE

	County.	What Other Advan- tages Accorded Farm Laborers?	Is Labor Abundant or Scarce?
50	Jones	fuel, etc	abundant
51	Lenoir	fuel, team, etc	abundant
52	Lincoln	fuel, team, etc	scarce
53	Macon	fuel, etc	plenty
54	Madison	fuel, fruit, etc	plenty
55	Martin	team, etc	scarce
56	McDowell	fuel, etc	plenty
57	Mecklenburg	fuel, team, etc	plenty
58	Mitchell	fuel, etc	plenty
59	Montgomery	fuel, team, etc	scarce
60	Moore	fuel, etc	scarce
61	Nash	team, etc	plenty
62	New Hanover	fuel, etc	plenty
63	Northampton	fuel, etc	abundant
64	Onslow	fuel, etc	scarce
65	Orange	fuel, etc	scarce
66	Pamlico	fuel, etc	scarce
67	Pasquotank	fuel, team, etc	scarce
68	Pender	fuel, etc	scarce
69	Perquimans	fuel, team, etc	scarce
70	Person	fuel, team, etc	scarce
71	Pitt	fuel, team, etc	plenty
72	Polk	fuel, etc	scarce
73	Randolph	fuel, etc	scarce
74	Richmond	fuel, etc	plenty
75	Robeson	fuel, fruit, etc	scarce
76	Rockingham	fuel, etc	scarce
77	Rowan	team, etc	scarce
78	Rutherford	fuel, etc	scarce
79	Sampson	fuel, fruit, etc	scarce
80	Scotland	fuel, fruit, etc	scarce
81	Stanly	fuel, team, etc	scarce
82	Stokes	fuel, team, etc	scarce
83	Surry	fuel, team, etc	abundant
84	Swain	fuel, etc	abundant
85	Transylvania	fuel, fruit, etc	abundant
86	Tyrrell	fuel, etc	scarce
87	Union	fuel, fruit, etc	scarce
88	Vance	fuel, etc	scarce
89	Wake	fuel, team, etc	plenty
90	Warren	team, etc	scarce
91	Washington	fuel, etc	scarce
92	Watauga	fuel, fruit, etc	plenty
93	Wayne	fuel, etc	plenty
94	Wilkes	team, etc	plenty
95	Wilson	fuel, etc	plenty
96	Yadkin	fuel, etc	scarce
97	Yancey	fuel, etc	abundant

No. 1—Continued.

Can Laborers Find Em- ployment all the Year?	Is Educational Condition Improving?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is Moral Condition Improving?	Have Religious Instruction?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	50
yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	51
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	52
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	53
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	54
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	55
yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	56
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	57
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	58
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	59
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	60
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	61
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	62
yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	63
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	64
yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	65
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	66
yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	67
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	68
yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	69
yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	70
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	71
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	72
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	73
yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	74
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	75
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	76
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	77
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	78
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	79
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	80
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	81
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	82
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	83
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	84
no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	85
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	86
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	87
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	88
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	89
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	90
yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	91
yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	92
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	93
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	94
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	95
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	96
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	97



LETTERS FROM FARMERS.

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The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication:

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, if there could be compulsory education for children from seven to twelve years of age, six months in the year, it would be the greatest blessing for the people and State. It would benefit them morally and physically, and improvements would spring up all over the State.

Respectfully,

J. F. HOMEWOOD.

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PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

SPARTA, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Many of our farmers do not know how to farm right. They need to be better educated in that line. Our farmers buy too many things that they ought to raise on the farm. Their children are not given the advantage of an education.

Respectfully,

D. M. BECK.

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SOIL ANALYSIS.

ELK CREEK, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my humble opinion, the two things that would be of greatest advantage to our farmers, would be to know the ingredients of common fertilizers best suited for our soil, and how to mix them, and improvement of public roads. As to suggesting to you what would increase the usefulness of the Bureau, I am totally incompetent. But if all people had an analysis of their soils, then a suggestion from you as to what it was lacking in to produce the crop to be grown on it, we would be greatly benefited thereby. The majority of our brethren are buying the fertilizers that cost the least money without stopping to think or investigating the needs of their soil.

Respectfully,

F. P. FIELDS.

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HOME FERTILIZER AND HOME SUPPLIES.

ROBERTS, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmers would be greatly benefited by saving all the compost and stable manure possible through each successive year, spread it on the land, have the land in the highest state of cultivation, thoroughly pulverize before planting, then carefully and diligently cultivate, under good fence to protect it from waste. Do not over crop or over stock your farm. In addition to ordinary farm stock keep bees, raise fowls, especially turkeys, enough to destroy the pests, such as grasshoppers, and then you have no cut worms. Spend no money for whiskey and but little time with politics, neither be too clever with such as are able but not willing to work. To advance the work of the Bureau have a regular correspondent in each county monthly from which might be gathered important items, after a thorough study and understanding to be condensed, published in an annual, furnished the correspondent and such as will practice instructions given.

Respectfully,

W. J. ROBERTS.

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RAISE CATTLE.

GRASSY CREEK, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We raise neither tobacco or cotton, and grain is only held in second place, as this is essentially a cattle and sheep country. A great many of our farmers are improving their cattle and sheep, breeding from thoroughbred sires. We get a high grade of cattle that are being bought by Virginia feeders who furnish these cattle for the foreign markets, mainly Liverpool. We get in the fall from four to four and one-half cents gross for our steers at the ages of from eighteen to thirty months (home weights), and from three to three and three-quarter cents (home weights) for our heifers, so you can see this beats farming, as we can graze from six to eight months in the year.

Respectfully,

W. C. GREER.

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COLORED FARMER FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

JEFFERSON, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to say, that in my opinion the worst hindrance and drawback to the needs of the working people of this section of our State is their ignorance. Our class of people need some system by which they can be made to educate themselves in all branches of industry and trades as well as in the language. We might profit by the great New England States

when a century or so back they were like we of the South are now, behind in the knowledge of the arts and sciences and of trades, but by adopting compulsory laws for the education of their boys and girls they have to-day two hundred and fifty ways of making an honest living by their trades, where we have one. I am a colored man, but I see the necessity of educating our race as well as the white race, and teaching them how to make a living by honest toil. I am in favor of a compulsory system of education in all the common schools of our State, and believe it would do a great deal of good in every particular.

Respectfully,

RALEIGH NEAL.

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EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

GRASSY CREEK, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farmers need better educational facilities and manufacturing industries which would create a home market for farm products. This is not a cotton or tobacco country and the farmers could increase their profits on live stock from twenty-five to fifty per cent by growing a better class of cattle, horses, sheep, etc. Prices are good, or I should say very high on cattle and sheep, while the horse market is improving, which has put this section in a very prosperous condition.

Respectfully,

S. G. PARSONS.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BERLIN, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Ashe County has no railroad in its border. We need a railroad very much. Lands have declined a little from the tightness of money and low prices of farm produce, and slightly by excessive rains. Farmers have improved in manner of farming. We have the mower and rake, the reaper and binder, wheat drill and corn planter, better plowing and rotation of crops, more farm-yard manure made and used, more plank fence made. This county does not grow cotton, nor very much tobacco, though fine tobacco can be grown. Farm laborers are given board if hired by the month; if by the day, one meal per day; also lodging and rooms. The educational condition of the people is improving, but not so fast as it should. I favor compulsory education say, from eight to sixteen, or some fixed time that would educate the children in the English and common school course. This is the only chance for the poor children.

Respectfully,

J. ELLER.



## MAKE HOME FERTILIZER.

BERLIN, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farmers in this section are in need of a good home-made fertilizer to take the place of the present costly commercial fertilizer, and as I think, in many instances, worthless stuff that takes from the farmer all the ready cash and returns to him nothing but disappointment. In my opinion an organized concert of action, steered entirely free from politics or anything that would mislead them, would be of great benefit to the farmers, keeping everything else out save the farmer and his interests. We especially need to be united in buying and in selling, and in disseminating the experiences of the individual among the masses. I am not sufficiently intelligent of the present work of the Bureau to suggest, but think that the people would become more interested in farming and in general improvement of their farms and methods of work, if much printed matter on this line of work were furnished them, giving instances of individuals who under disadvantages had succeeded, giving plans and methods of doing any and all farm work, preparing and marketing farm products, how to buy and sell, how to keep out of debt, etc.

Respectfully,

H. A. ELLER.

## DON'T REQUIRE MUCH EFFORT TO LIVE.

AURORA, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The labor question is the hardest to solve. We depend on the negroes and find them unreliable and troublesome. They will not work without an overseer, and one that they fear. Two days per week will feed them (with what they can steal and borrow) and that is all we may expect. Nature does so much here we don't have to make much effort to live, and that is the average man's ambition. Farmers, as a class, are the most indifferent people we have here, and are very easily satisfied. Don't expect anything of them but bread and meat, they will never set the world on fire.

Respectfully,

F. B. GUILFORD.

## BETTER PRICE FOR COTTON.

DURHAM'S CREEK, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—At least eighty per cent of the cost of raising a bale of cotton represents labor. We have to pay from forty to fifty cents per hundred to get cotton picked, and it will take three to make one of lint. Most of the farm

laborers own a small tract of land that they live on, in August the leaders set the price of picking at forty cents, when cotton is five cents a pound we agree to pay thirty cents, but all the farmers won't stick, so we all have to go to forty cents. I don't know of anything we need so much as better prices for cotton. If we had much corn to sell we could not get more than forty or forty-five cents for it, if we had to send it to Washington, our nearest market. There are illicit distilleries in this section. I believe if the government would reduce the tariff to fifty cents it would come nearer breaking it up than anything else, and the United States would get as much revenue. When tariff on tobacco was thirty-two cents the whole country was full of wagons carrying tobacco, selling it and taking stamp back, but when the tariff was reduced the wagons stopped running.

Respectfully,

B. B. ROSS.

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CLOSE BARROOMS AND OPEN SCHOOLS.

IDALIA, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It would benefit farmers for them to have cheap fertilizers and cheap rates of transportation, and to prevent by law, if possible, men who lend them money from making them pay an exorbitant rate of interest. Above all, to close all barrooms and destroy all moonshine stills, and educate their children to the extent of the "three R's."

Respectfully,

L. M. BROOME.

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ORGANIZE.

PANTEGO, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the farmers would have smaller farms, better cultivation, better drainage, then use improved farm implements; also have a more thorough understanding with each other in regard to farming, or in other words, thoroughly organize themselves, then I think the interest in agriculture would increase. I would further suggest that reports be sent to a few of the leading farmers at each and every postoffice in the State. By so doing they may be awakened to the duty they owe to each other.

Respectfully,

M. J. WHITLEY.

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A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

DURHAM'S CREEK, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your first question, I think I would be safe in saying that the railroads have indirectly injured the value of lands in this county to the grain and hay growers, by bringing Western and Northern

products in competition with our home market. There is a tendency with farmers to leave the farms for the town, where they can do so. They complain that there is no money to be made in the country and they will go where there are cheaper schools, etc. If my own experience as a farmer is worth anything to you I will briefly give it. I am now forty-one years old, was raised on a farm, began work for myself and family at twenty-two years of age as a laborer at \$10.00 per month. At twenty-three years of age bought a poor twelve-acre plot of old-field with some woodland attached, all on time. A few years later bought other lands on time. Have now about 125 acres, seventy cleared. I made last year about 600 bushels of corn, 6,300 pounds of lint cotton, ninety-one barrels of Irish potatoes, about 350 bushels of sweet potatoes, eight or ten tons of pea-vine hay, a quantity of oats, sufficient to feed two teams five months, about forty-two bushels field peas, nearly 3,000 pounds of pork, about 200 pounds of butter for market, all after supplying my home demands. I have a good two-story house, with other buildings sufficient for all stock, etc. Am now out of debt, and a good crop growing. Have six in my family.

Respectfully,

J. L. BUTT.

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EQUALIZE TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The condition of farmers and farm laborers in this section is very discouraging, more so than at any other period in the last thirty years. I think there can be no doubt that national legislation, demonetizing silver and a high protective tariff is the primary cause of the farmer's troubles. Since these two evils were inflicted on the county farming lands, except in especially favored localities, have shrunk fully fifty per cent in value in this section and there are no buyers except on time. To this may be added the national system of taxation whereby nearly all the enormous expenditures of the general government are levied on consumption, leaving the accumulated wealth of the country untouched. I can suggest no remedy for the troubles of the farmer, except that he be fully informed of the real causes of his hardships, thus enabling him to take the necessary steps to remove them. All that the farmer needs is a fair and equal chance. Remove the heavy burden of tariff taxes levied for the sole and exclusive benefit of manufacturers, make all taxation bear equally on all according to their ability to pay and public privileges enjoyed.

Respectfully,

R. W. WHARTON.



## LABOR A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

IDALIA, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The labor problem is the greatest problem the farmers in my section have to contend with. It affects us more than low prices. We have no white labor and are dependent on the negro, and the best are getting worse, careless, and utterly unreliable. My experience is we will have to supplant him with other labor. As a tenant he is a failure and by the month as a laborer he is a poor dependent.

Respectfully,

M. B. WILKINSON.

## LABORERS SHOULD ONLY KNOW HOW TO READ, WRITE AND FIGURE.

COLERAIN, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Low prices of produce keeps the farmer and laborer poor. Short crops last year have improved their condition this year. It nearly abolished mortgages, so they will own most of their crops. The mortgage system should be abolished or permitted only on real estate. It keeps the farmer and laborer poor and dependent. It gives him credit which increases his wants and makes him outtrade himself. When a mortgage is given he is required to plant too much cotton, so he don't make half enough home supplies. Kill the mortgage and he will look out for his family supplies by making them at home. This system would bring better prices by cutting down production of money crops. Too much education drives labor from the farm and increases tramps and rascals. He should only know enough to keep his accounts and read and write. The above is my thirty years experience.

Respectfully,

J. W. LEARY.

## SMALLER AND DIVERSIFIED CROPS.

WINDSOR, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farming in this county is done largely under the tenant system, but this is becoming unpopular as well as unprofitable, because the average tenant is irresponsible. We need, I think, to cultivate smaller crops and diversify and adopt intensive rather than extensive farming. Around the towns these conditions are being brought about and the crops are improving.

Respectfully,

T. GILLAM.

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CAN NOT RAISE COTTON AT PRESENT PRICES.

QUITSNA, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We can not make cotton with hired labor, at present prices, and negro tenants can't make a living as croppers. It is only a hand-to-mouth living.

Respectfully,

P. RESAVE.

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MAKE HOME SUPPLIES.

AULANDER, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a diversity of crops the only hope of our farmers. They can not afford to make cotton at present prices as a money crop. They must take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself and utilize everything in the way of home-made fertilizers and stop buying so much poor, adulterated fertilizers from manufacturers. Let us make our own home supplies and our surplus crops will be our monied crop.

Respectfully,

C. M. EARLY.

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FACTORIES AND HOME MARKET.

DUBLIN, Bladen County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need, through this part of the State, more factories that the farmers may have a home market for what they raise.

Respectfully,

D. D. KING.

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QUIT COTTON AND RAISING TOBACCO.

CLARKTON, Bladen County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our farmers have left off cotton to a great extent. They went into tobacco to some extent last year and more largely this. In neighborhood of railroad there is some trucking and berry-raising. The farmers from their inexperience in tobacco last year, and having to pay big prices for expert labor and supervision, did not make much on it, but they went into it with a will this year, and are more hopeful. The majority of those who

raised berries and truck were pleased with the results. Our labor is not at all satisfactory. There has been so much lumbering, cross-tie-getting, shingle-getting and other forest labor that it has been difficult to get men to work on a farm. Labor generally is unorganized, unsystematized and not at all satisfactory. Forest labor and farm labor don't run well together. Our farmers get too many advances and are damaging themselves in that way. The most of them are in debt to horse and mule traders; also merchants have a great many of their mortgages up. Our farmers are hustling and anxious and in too much hurry for successful work. They are croaking far less than a few years ago, and that gives us a more wholesome outlook.

Respectfully,

J. D. CURRIE.

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FACTORIES NEEDED.

EMERSON, Bladen County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Capitalists with enterprises, such as factories, mills, etc., would certainly help this country. The pine timber is now about exhausted, which was once the golden egg. The change of the laboring class of people is now being made from the naval stores to farming, and if there were capitalists who would put out money to help the people along, the country would be a great deal better off.

Respectfully,

Y. R. PORTER.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BOLIVIA, Brunswick County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have no railroads in this county. There was one partly graded about two years since but seems to be abandoned, consequently the price of land has not advanced or declined. The town of Southport is slowly building up and the price of land near it has an upward tendency. There is an opinion prevailing that small farms pay best, and we are pleased to be able to state that farming in this section is paying better than ever before, and that the majority of farmers are becoming more independent every day. Most of the labor employed here are small farmers, that is, they have a few acres and house of their own, and are not entirely dependent on wages. I, for one, favor compulsory education. There are quite a number that will not send their children even to free schools. The financial and moral condition of the working people is slowly improving, and if we had a compulsory school law the improvement would doubtless be more rapid.

Respectfully,

J. P. Cox.



## RECLAIMING WASTE LANDS.

ALEXANDER, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It appears that there is some little improvement in many respects among the farmers. The tendency is to cultivate less land and make more per acre, which we think is correct. A desire prevails to reclaim and build up old waste lands, and to take better care of timber is also a good sign, I think, of future improvements. Farmers to a great extent are tired of the low prices of tobacco and are quitting the cultivation of the weed almost entirely in this section. Many of our farmers are seeking employment in the factories for their families.

Respectfully,

W. H. HUNTER.

## MORE ATTENTION TO TRUCK FARMING.

WEAVERVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The poor class are getting poorer, the rich getting richer. There is more attention given to truck farming than ever before. Quite a number of tomatoes and other vegetables are canned. More attention to raising beans, peas and onions. Our farmers are planting apple and peach orchards up on the mountain sides where they are more likely to bear every year and the fruit be much finer. There is no improvement in the negroes of our section. Our crops this year will be less than an average by one-third.

Respectfully,

J. ROY REAGAN.

## DIVERSIFY CROPS.

WEAVERVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This section of the State has been damaged by tobacco culture, owing to the extreme low prices. It is said that the quality of the leaf has been degenerating for the past few years. This, together with low prices, has brought the farmer's nose to the grindstone. The growth of the weed has been abandoned by a large majority of our farmers, and they are now trying to learn to diversify and know how to raise other crops. Few laborers are employed on farms. Men with families usually rent and we hire their boys some. Am not competent to give or offer any suggestions as to the work of the Bureau, but am sure that in this wet country farmers must ditch and terrace more, otherwise their lands will soon be scattered along the margin of the rivers and creeks below.

Respectfully,

J. F. AUSTIN.

## FARMER WILL LIVE ANYHOW.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have answered questions on opposite page hurriedly and do not claim to be entirely correct. I did not answer questions one and two for the reason that I have my doubts as to whether or not railroads have done this section any good or not. My reason is, they bring the cheap products of the West, such as horses, bacon and flour to our market and sell them for prices that are ruinous to us. Notwithstanding this, our farmers, as a general thing, live in better houses, have better implements to farm with, and are improving their lands year by year. By hard work, industry and economy a farmer can make enough to live on in spite of trusts, railroads, politicians, grasshoppers, distemper, chinch-bugs, etc.

Respectfully,

T. N. HALYBURTON.

## IMPERFECT SYSTEM OF WORKING ROADS.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The Bureau should have efficient reporters in every township in the State. One great detriment to the interest of the farmer is the imperfect system of working public roads. The question, to my mind, is whether the work should be done by convict labor or by taxation. Taxes are on the increase, and farmers, as a matter of course, have to bear the burden of taxation, all things being considered equal, yet it is a fact.

Respectfully,

W. M. WINTERS.

## NEED RAILROAD AND SCHOOLS.

CAMP CREEK, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need a railroad in this county to raise the price of our produce. We furthermore need schools for our children, as we are somewhat backward in that line.

Respectfully,

SOLOMON HOYLE.

## LEAVING THE FARM.

LENOIR, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The condition of the laboring man is the best in the history of the country. I don't think it will be long thus for this reason, viz., many well-to-do mountain people who have small farms have entirely quit

raising any grain and gone to saw mills, lumber yards, factories and various other enterprises which I deem only temporary. The timber supply will be exhausted and they will be forced to return to their farms and find them grown up in timber, and their fruit trees dead, houses rotted down and many other causes will combine to make their condition of the saddest nature. Circulars should be sent to them apprising them of the final results of deserting their small but happy homes for the labor camps, to raise up their children to be criminals.

Respectfully,

A. A. DULA.

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RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

GLOBE, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Most farmers in our section cultivate too much land. No farmer can afford to farm on the extensive system in our country. Our land needs to be brought up to a higher state of cultivation. Farmers should never be idle, but should stick as closely to their business as merchants do to theirs. Farmers should buy sparingly of commercial fertilizer, but should save and make all the home-made fertilizer possible. Our farmers should depend largely on peas as a fertilizer for corn and wheat. Sweet potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., should be grown for hogs and milch cows, and not depend so much on corn. Pea-hay is better than clover. Farmers should raise their own wheat, corn, meat, sorghum and all their home supplies, and then in addition some monied crops should be grown. Most farmers are now trying to live too fast, and do not practice the economy of their forefathers. "Old clod-hoppers" should keep out of reach of lightning-rod agents and a score or more of such like chaps. Mighty fine living in tilling the soil, and the noble men of this great calling don't need much "filthy lucre."

Respectfully,

F. P. MOORE.

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WANT LABORERS.

BEAUFORT, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All we need in Carteret County is labor. The fish and oyster industry takes the labor from the farms, we can not control labor during the fall months as they can make double the wages with less labor than on the farm. We have lands in this county that have been in cultivation twenty-five years in succession, never had an ounce of fertilizer of any kind and will produce a bale of cotton to the acre or six barrels of corn. Labor is all we want. Our stock keep in pretty good order the year round without being cared for. We have hundreds of horses and cattle that would not notice a ear of corn any more than they would a church on fire (never saw any). You can go within a few hundred yards of any man's house in a boat.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAVIS.



## CUT SALARIES AND GET BETTER MEN.

BOGUE, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Put good, honest men in office, and make good laws that will protect the poor as well as the rich. Break down the trust companies, give the farmers better prices for their produce and they can pay better wages. Curtail the expenses of the State, let two officers do the work of three, pay three men with the money that two get, they can live on less as well as the farmer. If the farmer has nothing how can others have? Use economy in all things and we will have better times for all classes of people.

Respectfully,

M. C. PARKER.

## WORST KIND OF LABOR.

CEDAR POINT, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are in the extreme west end of our grand old Carteret, in which there is only one railroad, the Atlantic and North Carolina, and nearest depot eighteen miles. Every person is a farmer or fisherman and some try to follow both. Hence we have the worst kind of labor to control and man, woman or child can go in river or sound with clam rake and make from fifty cents to \$1.50 per day and get the cash. No farmer can compete with such prices without losing his home. Tobacco culture is not a success on the coast, as the salt spray or even salt atmosphere seems to materially damage the crop both in growing and curing. Corn, cotton, peanuts and potatoes, with as many hogs as we can raise and fatten, are our principal crops.

Respectfully,

K. N. BELL.

## TRUSTS RUIN EVERYBODY.

PELHAM, Caswell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The trusts, unless they are speedily checked, will ruin everybody, farmer and all, and perhaps cause much trouble and bloodshed. The farmer needs good roads, graded roads, worked by taxation, perpetual white supremacy in the State, silver remonetized, less law. As it is under the gold standard we are fast approaching the condition of Ireland—non-resident nabobs owning everything and the people slaves, serfs and peasants. History repeats itself. The land of the free and the home of the brave is fast passing away. They have already taken charge of the Christian colleges, so called, there to disseminate their doctrines, the better to pollute the mind.

Religious slavery is the worst. The Roman Church run wild is no worse than others with designing people at their head. Good people have to be aware lest they "deceive the very elect." As an humble member of a once grand and glorious church that spread light and gladness and Scriptural holiness over the land, I hate to write the above, but candor and truth must be first. Education is now preached more than the good old soul-saving gospel. We are not against education, nay we want it—the highest, the noblest, the best, but the world must be saved through Christ, pure Christianity. Thousands of men work all day Sunday for corporations. That is one step backward and downward, corruption and vice follow.

Respectfully,

W. C. SWANN.

#### LOW PRICES AND UNRELIABLE LABOR.

BLANCH, Caswell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The great drawback to the farmers in this county, in my opinion, is the low prices of all products raised for sale, some of which are under cost of production, and the unreliable labor with which they operate, and which seems to grow more worthless with each succeeding year.

Respectfully,

D. G. WATKINS.

#### WORKING CLASS PROSPERING.

MILESVILLE, Caswell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not know what would improve the condition of farm work. I have noticed for a number of years that the working class is the only one prospering. The farmer who hires labor is always in a strain, but the one who goes with his own hands and takes hold and leads the plow is the one who is prospering.

Respectfully,

W. W. MILES.

#### DIVERSIFY CROPS.

CHESTNUT, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if the farmer would diversify his crops more, it would be to his advantage, that is, to raise his own meat and bread. I do not see that you could improve on the usefulness of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

MCC. HILDEBRAND.

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WHAT CROPS PAY.

MONCURE, Chatham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It seems to me, that if the Bureau could give the farmers information as to what crops it would pay them to raise, and convince them by figures, it would be of great benefit to them. Also how they might borrow money at a low rate of interest to enable them to pay cash for labor, and not depend upon the marchant to pay hands with high-priced goods. The average farmer never looks at a long list of figures, besides there are such terms used as they don't understand, then they lose interest. They also want to know where the markets are for different products.

Respectfully,

J. E. BRYAN.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WEHUTTY, Cherokee County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if the schools were longer, and better teachers were employed, and a compulsory school law adopted, there would be a great improvement in this community. I suggest that the Bureau use its influence in securing them.

Respectfully,

A. S. HILL.

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BETTER PRICES.

EDENTON, Chowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is very little tobacco, wheat and oats raised in this county. Some few farms are being improved and some are going down all the time. A good farmer is doing well to make both ends meet and keep up his farm. The negroes, as a general thing, are a farce, they can not manage for themselves. In fact, I think it is only a question of time, if prices continue low, and I see nothing ahead for higher prices, before we will all have to take a back seat so far as making any money is concerned.

Respectfully,

F. A. WHITE.

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MORE LOVE OF HOME LIFE.

HAYESVILLE, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Stimulation in the production and marketing of farm products is what the average farmer needs, but there is a great want of energy among the average farmers. Too much cross-roads talk and contention



about small matters. More love for home life and family and general farm interest is the one great need of the Clay County farmers. The farmer needs long and pointed lectures on the pleasures and benefits of home life and pictures of beautiful landscapes, and happy and contented homes. I think the Bureau could advance the interest of the farmer more by writing of and illustrating the above facts than by long reports on the analysis of fertilizers and the chinch-bug. Talk of the beauties of home as the preacher talks of the beauties of Heaven. The above is my plan for home-making.

Respectfully,

J. S. CARTER.

#### NEED BETTER ROADS AND IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS.

LEDFORD, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What the farmers mostly need is improved farming tools. They are still trying the old bull-tongue that our "daddies" starved out on. We need good roads to do our marketing.

Respectfully,

W. T. ROBINSON.

#### INTENSIVE FARMING.

HAYESVILLE, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the farmers of our county need to sow more peas and maintain the fertility of the soil. Work less land and improve it, raise more cattle and sheep and other live stock. Vote for a Representative who is in favor of a dog law, and will do all he can to have such a law passed, so as to maintain our sheep industry. Sow more grasses and clover, raise more potatoes and onions, talk less and work more, and we will soon be up with other counties in improvements.

Respectfully,

W. T. BUMGARNER.

#### ECONOMIZE TIME.

BELWOOD, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If farmers were as economizing of time all the year around as in work season, and as mill hands, they could be independent. Too many play as much as three months in a year, sleep too late.

Respectfully,

M. T. GANTT.

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RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

MOORESBORO, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the people will be compelled to stop raising cotton at the present prices, as it costs at least seven cents per pound to raise cotton and the people will continue to get poor as long as they raise it and buy their corn and meat. I have been trying to get the farmers in this section to raise their corn and wheat and meat, and then raise cotton as a surplus, and not until that is done will our farmers ever be in any better condition.

Respectfully,

C. C. McBRAYER.

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WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS.

METAL, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What the farmer needs is to know more about his business, more experimenting, more keeping of accurate accounts; more analysis of soils, of fertilizers, of plants, more precaution against dry summers by deep plowing, subsoiling, pulverizing soil; more realizing that washing damages our lands annually to a greater extent than the crops grown, and a preventive of terracing, etc.; smaller farms, better cultivated, with less expense and better enriched. The farmer in health will succeed by adopting the four saves, viz., save his time, his money, his land (from washing) and the manure, both solid and liquid, from his stock.

Respectfully,

D. S. LOVELACE.

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FARMERS COULD CORNER THE WORLD.

VANCEBORO, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—You will see from my report that it costs more to produce a bale of cotton than it brings in the markets. The only way we can raise it is when a man owns his land and his family and himself do the work, convert labor into a little cash. You will also see that tobacco at the present pays a fair return. The question, the needs of the farmer and how to benefit him, has engaged my thought for many years and I can't see my way clear yet. Close economy, live within income, keep out of debt, do own work, is the only way I can keep moving. It strikes me that the general tendencies of legislation is against us. Corporations and monopolies and other combinations of capital seem to be the special recipients of all

favorable legislation generally. It may be that we are a little jealous, I don't know. If we could concentrate like corporations and monied combines we could corner the world, but we can't, we are too much scattered.

Respectfully,

W. C. BREWER.

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ORGANIZE.

CLARK, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It seems to me that the greatest need of the farmers is union, a combination led and guided by farmers, successful farmers, not office-seekers and politicians. Farmers do not read enough and are at the mercy of every other class or combination of men. They have their minds set on great undertakings and neglect the smaller things which rightly cared for, would often bring a greater profit than the large ones. Take stock-raising, such as cattle, sheep, poultry and hogs, these often pay better than cotton, tobacco, wheat, etc. We are completely at the mercy of our labor, because nearly every farmer or mill man will hire any hand that comes and does not inquire as to his character, or to whom he has engaged to labor. They will not keep a contract or pay a debt, but can get a day's work almost anywhere, and know it.

Respectfully,

JOHN HUMPHREY.

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GOOD ROADS AND GRADED LABOR.

BELLAIR, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Some of the estimates on this sheet are from others—tobacco especially, as I do not raise it. My estimate of corn and cotton is from diary of several years itemized account. I am a small farmer, only cultivate thirty-six acres, and my experience does not accord with that of large farmers. It costs me less than any of my neighbors to raise corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, etc. Our special needs to improve the farming interests are good roads, good transportation and a grade for farm laborers, so merit would advance wages by encouraging prompt, careful laborers and giving such better wages and better chances, thus getting better service and the laborer being encouraged to improve in experience, and thus take greater interest in his employer. Where the average crop of cotton is 200 pounds lint and corn ten bushels per acre, most of these products cost what they will sell for to produce them.

Respectfully,

DANIEL LANE.



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NEED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

POPLAR BRANCH, Currituck County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have an admirable trucking soil, in the lower part of the county especially, but owing to bad transportation the farmers realize but small profit. There is no railroad in the southern part of the county, hence the produce has to be shipped in boats, which is a slow method of transportation, and by the time it gets to market it is in bad condition. Improved transportation would increase the trucking interest fifty per cent. The farmers are now through with shipping Irish potatoes. The crop was short about 33 1-3 per cent, which shortage was caused by the backward spring and the drought.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

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GOOD NEWS.

FRIEDBERG, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have filled out report as best I can. I have never kept an account of what all my farm work costs, but have made a rough estimate. The farmers in my county are doing much better than formerly. They are getting the latest machinery and improving their lands.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR SPAUGH.

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COST OF PRODUCT DEPENDS ON ACREAGE.

MT. OLIVE, Duplin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Some farmers are keeping their land and buildings up, but a very large per cent are tenanting out their lands to persons who are thriftless, and the land and buildings are coming down. The cost of living varies but little with the man that makes his living on a farm. The cost of a product depends largely upon the amount made per acre. It costs more to make a bale of cotton on four acres than it does on one. I had on my farm last year about sixty-five acres, tenants largely. They produced seventy-nine bales of cotton. I had in my crop twenty acres that made thirty-five bales. There was not much profit in that crop. Had I made a bale to four acres, I don't see how I could have lived.

Respectfully,

O. W. SUTTON.

## GET CHILDREN INTO SCHOOL.

SOUTH LOWELL, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Just in our section we have the poorest crops all round I have known in thirty years. Our people are very much depressed, yet there is no reason to fear anything like distress. I do not believe there is anyone who sees more plainly than I do the crying need of some plan to get the children into the schools, yet I can not say that I am really in favor of compelling them to come, or rather compelling the parents and guardians to send them. I have been a member of the county school board for some years, and have seen in the past two years the attendance increase thirty-three per cent, yet here in Durham where we have the largest per capita in the State I do not expect to see it what it should be under the present system. Many schemes have occurred to me for modifying if not revolutionizing the existing order of things. Some of them I would like to give you if time permitted. I think perhaps the State is trying to do too much with the limited fund. It looks too much like a vast charity to him who needs and him who does not alike. Would it not be wiser to require the people, except in peculiar cases, to build the houses and bear all incidental expenses, the State furnishing the teachers and keeping up the machinery merely? The patrons of the school would then have a proprietary interest which always acts as an incentive.

Respectfully,

R. G. RUSSELL.

## DO AWAY WITH TRUSTS.

FISHDAM, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farmers do not work as hard as they did twelve or fifteen years ago, then they could realize fair prices for their produce, now it is different. When people are not getting a profit on labor they will not employ it. If they, from any cause, make a bad crop they will lose money; if they make a good crop, there would be a cry of overproduction and low prices, so there is nothing upon which to build hopes. You ask me to make any suggestion that would benefit the farmer. I will make one: Break up the trusts, they are sucking the life-blood out of the farmers more than all else combined, and as everyone else is dependent on the farmer he hurts all. How is this to be done? There have been many ways suggested by competent writers and judges that if put in practice would be effective. I will suggest this plan, reduce every man's salary, from constable up, in proportion to the reduction made in produce since the formation of trusts, thereby making each and every one bear his just portion of the burden of trusts.

If this was done, everybody, except those who are connected with trusts, would say, down with the trusts, and they would disappear as if by magic. If the Methodist preachers and most all other preachers were not remiss in duty they would cry aloud against the trusts, especially the American Tobacco Company. Why are they as mum as an oyster on this evil and so blatant on others that are smaller and not doing half so much damage? I verily believe it is the greatest evil and curse to the prosperity of the State we have. The above suggestions are made by a member of the Methodist Church, living ten miles from Durham, right under the wing of the oppressive tobacco company, and feels its oppression most sensibly.

Respectfully,

J. A. HOLLOWAY.

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RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

MEDORA, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have contended for twenty years that if the cotton farmers were to raise every pound of meat, every bushel of corn, wheat, oats, and all other farm supplies, it would not cost them one cent, for the cotton raised afterwards would sell for about as much as it does with the bulk of supplies to buy. In other words, I believe six million bales of cotton will bring as much money as ten million bales for average crops, to say nothing about the expense of raising and handling the other four million bales. The high price of cotton just after the Civil War was a misfortune to the Southern States second only to the war itself. Another mistake the average farmer makes is in trying to cultivate too much land and doing too little to it. If they were to take twenty acres to the plow in hoed crop, instead of thirty and upward, and put the expense of labor and fertilizers on the twenty acres, they would find time to sow the other land in peas, and not only make a supply of feed for hogs and beasts but would soon find their crops doubled to the acre. To make man or beast hold up they must have food, and as land is our ancestor it needs the same. If you want to make your Department beneficial to the farmer encourage him along this line and insist on his carrying as much to town as he brings away.

Respectfully,

JESSE BROKE.

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FARMING UNPROFITABLE.

ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Times have changed in good old Edgecombe County, and we are servants to those whose masters we used to be. The negro and five-cent cotton is a little more than we can stand. Most of the old plantations have



been lost by their owners, and have been cut up in small tracts, and those who have managed to hold their places have been unable to properly cultivate them, and the once beautiful and fertile fields are now barren and wasted. Towns have grown and town property has increased in value, but not so with the country; farm lands that sold for fifteen and twenty dollars per acre several years ago, now bringing from three to ten dollars per acre. Farming has become unprofitable, labor very inferior and hard to manage. Negro labor is used mostly on farms, and is very sorry and unprofitable. It takes about all that is made to feed and pay them, and the farmers are growing very tired of it. If a farmer owns his land, and is out of debt, and his land is very fertile, he can make a little profit, but this class is very scarce. I think with the present prices and the poor class of labor, there is very little chance for improvement.

Respectfully,

E. L. DAUGHTRIDGE.

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ONE-THIRD LABOR.

GOODWILL, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think about one-third of actual cost of raising any crop is labor, the land will draw one-third, horse, feed and implements one-third. I think if the negro would entirely quit having anything to do with politics or elections in any way, and let the white people run matters themselves, that a better feeling would soon exist between the two races; that the whites are willing to be taxed to educate the negroes. And my opinion is, that if the negro, as a laboring man, ever gets to be worth anything, it will be by the influence and help of the white man.

Respectfully,

R. S. LINVILLE.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CLEMMONSVILLE, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A better system of public schools, giving longer terms and more competent teachers, with a law making attendance compulsory, would be for our good. Other things being equal, the educated farmer has the advantage of the illiterate man. We need to build better public highways, and every patriotic citizen should feel an interest in this matter. Laws should not only be enacted, but enforced as well, making it impossible for combined capital to fix a price upon our products or necessities. The permanent prosperity of our country is to be secured by bettering the social, moral and financial condition of the laboring classes. By impressing upon

people the importance of a better system of public education, a system of permanent road building and the enactment of just laws for the fostering of agriculture, the sphere of usefulness for the Bureau will be a wide one. These things are before politics and political parties.

Respectfully,

A. C. WHARTON.

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BUST THE TRUST.

OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmer does not have any voice in the price he receives for his produce. Our market crop is tobacco, and when we place it on the market we have to take their weights and whatever they give us for it. I think the American Tobacco Company is the main cause of low prices as they have broken up nearly all competition, and we receive about one-fourth now to what we received eight or ten years ago. There are very few farmers that derive any profit by raising tobacco after the expenses are paid. I think if the American Tobacco Company was busted up and the single gold standard was done away with we would have better times all over the country.

Respectfully,

J. F. COLE.

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DON'T TAX US TO DEATH.

SPEIGHT'S BRIDGE, Greene County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It seems to me all that farmers can ask is, not to be taxed to death, as the tendency seems to be. Give us a showing with all classes is all we ask. Let the man who makes a million pay as much as the man who makes a hundred.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM MAY.

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LABOR UNRELIABLE.

ORMONDSVILLE, Greene County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One thing seems to be growing upon the farmers of the land, and that is they are following up their work less and less every year. They seem to be restless and want to run off to the depot and towns too much to the neglect of home and surroundings. Our colored labor is growing in this disposition rapidly, so much so that it is very hard to get them to work

at times when the growing crops need work most. There is a disposition to make a little work go a long ways, can not get any extra work done by tenants, will quit the crop at certain times of year though it is grassy and too small to lay by.

Respectfully,

W. A. DARDEN.

#### TOBACCO A SUCCESS ON SMALL FARMS.

SPEIGHT'S BRIDGE, Greene County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farming in this county has become more remunerative in the last five years, from the fact that we have been raising bright tobacco, which is most successfully done on small farms by farmers who do their own work and whose condition is improving. The common laborer will not perform his work with sufficient care to allow the same profit to the large farmer, hence neither he or the laborer receives compensation in proportion to the man who performs his work with care, and so the tendency is to smaller farms. Figures on the cost of production are worthless, but it has been demonstrated by thousands that a decent living can not be made by raising corn, cotton, oats, wheat, etc., at present prices.

Respectfully,

W. M. DARDEN.

#### DIVERSIFY CROPS.

SNOW HILL, Greene County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—At least fifty per cent of a bale of cotton is for labor, twenty per cent of it for fertilizers, leaving only thirty per cent of it for the farmer to furnish seed, team, tools and feed, to say nothing of the rent of his land. The only way out of the trouble, that I see for the farmer, is to diversify his crop, and by all means raise his supplies at home, and curtail his expenses and pay more attention to his stock personally, leaving off traffic and such common tenants, thereby improving his land, making better crops and getting better prices for what he makes.

Respectfully,

R. D. S. DIXON.

#### RAISING COTTON AT A LOSS.

RINGWOOD, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I know of nothing better to benefit the farmers than to enact laws that would prevent loafing and cause all to work. Idleness and laziness are a great source of trouble. Then trying to make crops that cost more



than can be realized for them after made. For instance, cotton can't be made for less than seven cents per pound and still they plant it at this loss, and other causes too numerous to mention.

Respectfully,

G. E. MATTHEWS.

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LOWER FREIGHT RATES.

SCOTLAND NECK, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

✓ DEAR SIR:—Though not a practical farmer, I have a good farm, much above the average. It is well worked, well managed, and strict accounts are kept. I do not live on it and an exact account is kept of receipts and disbursements. While I keep no accounts to ascertain the cost of a bale of cotton, cost of one hundred pounds of tobacco, etc., I know cost of whole products. It is just simply impossible to keep such accounts where you raise cotton, corn, oats, peanuts, pork and tobacco, and these occasional reports which find their way into the papers as to cost of raising so many pounds of cotton are misleading, inaccurate and false. I have made good crops for past three years. Cotton can not be produced for five cents per pound and tobacco can not be made for less than an average of six and one-quarter cents per pound. And to produce it at these prices there must be good lands, money with which to buy at the lowest, and the most rigid economy practiced. There are a great many things which militate against the farmer, but I will not state any merely "political" reason, and will cite one or two things to show the trend of affairs. The freight on a bale of cotton is as much now as it was when cotton was ten to twelve cents, fertilizers are quite as high, agricultural implements are not much lower. The people should demand reduction of freight rates. They make the fight on passenger rates, when not one person in a hundred spends a cent per year for passenger fares, and everyone is affected by freight rates. The decline in products of the soil has been greater than the decline in other things

Respectfully,

W. A. DUNN.

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EVERYTHING IN A BAD WAY.

AIRLIE, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The price of land in this section has not changed materially in the past few years. There are some new buildings going up in the towns. The lands, to a considerable degree, are falling into the hands of the merchants through mortgages. Improvements are rare, little of the wet lands are being reclaimed by ditching, the fertility of the land is not being pre-

served except where the owners have small farms and cultivate the farm themselves. The larger land owners generally rent out to those who feel no interest in its preservation and cultivate with the sole view of a large product the current year; it is plowed up and down with no guard ditches or terraces, and when they are attempted generally run wrong, doing more harm than good; gutters are being washed on every side, and but for the inestimable gift of the second growth pine, this section, under the present system, would become a desert of blowing sand. There are so many circumstances that must be considered in estimating the cost of crops, that to calculate the cost of a whole section it appears to me must be very unreliable. Cotton at its present price can not be profitably made with hired labor. The deterioration of the soil by washing is a lamentable spectacle, and if not arrested by proper guard ditches and rotation of crops, the condition of this section is retrograding.

Respectfully,

R. A. PATTERSON.

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MUST RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

LINDEN, Harnett County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is not a shadow of a doubt but that the farmer's outlook is very discouraging. Tobacco brings very low prices and cotton is hardly worth raising, other products are proportionately low. Farm labor is poorly paid for the reason that the farmer employer does not realize enough from his crops to enable him to recompense his help. What is the remedy? is a hard question. The farmer who has no income but his farm must learn to live on supplies raised at home, or he will sooner or later go to the wall.

Respectfully,

J. M. DAVIS.

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REDUCE ACREAGE.

DUNN, Harnett County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmers need more science concerning their own soil and the manure adapted to it, also a more uniform discipline with farm labor. The laboring class need to be impressed with the fact that they should get more education, and they will then realize their duty and be more willing to do right, better fitted to work and raise the standard of labor. The acreage ought to be reduced and better cultivation of what is planted.

Respectfully,

J. R. GODWIN.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WAYNESVILLE, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing that can be done for our State is to increase the school tax and pass a compulsory school law, for the very people the free school law ought to help do not get it, that is, a great many people who hire for a living do not send, and they are the ones that fill our jails more than others, just because they are not educated.

Respectfully,

J. N. DOWNS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CRABTREE, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am glad you are back home. Our people need good roads, first, last and all the time. Then we need more and better schools, with longer terms, and compel parents and guardians to keep their children in regular daily attendance. That, in my opinion, is the only way we can hope to have an intelligent set of jurors, farmers, etc. Then we need the dog taxed so that men can invest their money in sheep, and feel safe when they go to bed at night. We need in Haywood County a set of revenue officers that will put a stop to blockade stilling. The water power of Pigeon river should be used to turn machinery, either to utilize our timber or for manufacturing cotton or other material. Yes, we need lots of things, but when will we get them?

Respectfully,

M. A. KIRKPATRICK.

## IMPROVE STOCK.

SONOMA, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Some need good lectures on the best modes of farming, and some need to be taught farming in a practicable manner, and many need better tools and more of them. Some need to be taught not to build their hog-pens in the branches, and cow lots where all the manure is lost. The introduction of some fine cattle, sheep and heavy farm mares and stallions to breed from, in order to get stronger teams so as to break the land deeper. I think the Bureau is doing a noble and good work, and am willing to help it if I can.

Respectfully,

W. S. TERRELL.



## KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

HENDERSONVILLE, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest drawback to a large class of our farmers in this county is, that they have gotten themselves in debt by borrowing money at usurious rates of interest, taking all they can make to pay enormous premiums instead of improving their farms. If it would do any good, your department might advise the farmers against going in debt, and paying usurious rates of interest.

Respectfully,

T. R. RICKMAN.

## FARMERS IN A STATE OF SERVITUDE.

MENOLA, Hertford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmers are all right as to business, but like all other business, if the cost of farm produce is more than they can sell their produce for, how can they make money, and how can they live without stinting themselves to a degree that a man who works hard should not? The average farmer can not make money at the present state of things. If he makes more than a support he has to have more than an unusually good farm, or he has to cheat his laborers out of their rights, and in that case the laborer can never have more than a poor living. The farmers and farm laborers are reduced to a severe state of servitude by these money lords, who control all things, even the nomination and election of the President of the United States. I do not know what suggestions to make under the circumstances as I view it, because the prices are all settled and fixed before the crops are matured. You must excuse my way of putting these questions, but this is the view I take of it, and it is no hurried conclusion. I have watched things closely for many years.

Respectfully,

E. T. SNIPES.

## NEED RAILROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, Hyde County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a railroad would be the best thing that could be done for this country, so that we could change crops and raise a greater variety of crops. I made out the cost of cotton, corn and oats at what it costs the landholder to make it, not taking anything out for rents of land. The land draws one-third of corn and oats and one-fourth of cotton, so the more a farmer raises the more rent he has to pay. We don't raise tobacco and wheat here.

Respectfully,

J. M. HALL.

## KEEP POSTED.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not know that I could suggest anything, unless it would be that farmers raise all supplies at home, plant less cotton, buy less fertilizer, keep more stock, thereby making more manure for crops instead of buying it. Get out of debt and stay out, and keep out of the dram-shops. Read and post themselves in their business as others do, use good machinery so that they can do good work, and lots of it, at the right time.

Respectfully,

W. M. DULIN.

## NEED STATE BANKS.

CLIO, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we are in great need of home and state banks for the benefit of farmers, so that all the money could be circulated. Then do away with the homestead, then turn every man loose for what he is worth, collect the debts out of him, and we will prosper, much more so than now. The people are looking up.

Respectfully,

P. W. EAGLE.

## RAISE SHEEP.

SCOTT'S CREEK, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have the greatest grass country in the world, if the farmers would only take advantage of it. We have the finest sheep anywhere and present prices are fine. If the farmers would raise more sheep and fewer dogs they would be better off. A farmer can not get along successfully without a flock of sheep. They help to pay taxes and other bills, and the best of all they help to clothe the baby.

Respectfully,

R. G. SNODER.

## RAISE FRUIT.

BETA, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the farming class would be benefited if they would devote more of their land to grasses and orchards, and to apples especially. This is a fine fruit-growing section, apples hardly ever fail, but this year

we only have part of a crop. We raise no cotton and tobacco in this county, only enough for our own use.

Respectfully,

D. G. BRYSON.

GIVE FARMERS "VETO" POWER.

WEBSTER, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The most potent means, in my opinion, for giving relief to the farming class, is to devise some plan by which they may have the privilege of using the "veto power" when laws are passed through the instrumentality of lobbyists, who meddle in our legislative halls and secure the passage of laws in the interest of classes who do not labor to produce the wealth of the land. In answering questions as to the cost of raising corn, I will say that a bushel of corn raised on the poorest acre of land which is cultivated in our county is not less than three dollars, because there are many acres cultivated which do not produce above three to four bushels, and it costs at least \$7.50 to cultivate and crib the corn from one acre of land. On the other hand we have acres in this county that will produce seventy-five to one hundred bushels of corn, and these acres are just as easily and cheaply cultivated as the poor acres, and consequently the corn from one of these rich acres does not cost more than ten to twelve cents per bushel.

Respectfully,

A. J. LONG, SR.

ABOLISH LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

COWART'S Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people, farmers in particular, need more money in circulation which would stimulate them to make greater efforts to raise something to sell. Suppress absolutely the manufacturing and selling of intoxicating liquors which cause so much crime, idleness and poverty. The school system should be compulsory, as a great many parents won't send their children to school under any other system. The property owners are taxed that they may have an education, and compel them to send their children to school at least three or four months in each year. Let us all pray to God that we may never have any more fusion legislatures in North Carolina to disgrace her good name.

Respectfully,

R. H. STEPHENS.



## RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

SPEEDWELL, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This county (Jackson) is a mountainous county with a population of nearly ten thousand. The leading crops are corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and hay. People raise a great deal of stock, especially cattle and sheep. We have some mining companies, mining mica, corundum and kaolin. There are some timber men buying timber, such as walnut, poplar, chestnut, oak, maple, locust, etc. I think if the farmers would raise more hay they would make better advancement. They should raise clover and cow-peas for the improvement of the land. Farmers ought to raise everything they consume on their own farms, thereby having no expense except for things we can not produce.

Respectfully,

Z. V. WATSON.

## ROTATION OF CROPS.

PRINCETON, Johnston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to what would be for the best interest of our farmers, I am at a loss to say, but I have long since believed, and yet believe, that our farmers have made a great mistake in sticking too much to the one crop, cotton. But after long experience along that line and seeing, as they must have seen, that they have brought the country to financial destruction almost by this one-crop system, I am glad to believe at last that they are beginning to improve their condition by looking more to the raising of home supplies. And now if you can, through the Bureau, impress upon them to go forward in the work of rotation of crops and raise home supplies and more home manure and use less commercial fertilizer and can induce our law-makers to do something to bring about a better circulation of money to the farmers and merchants and give the country the advantage of the double standard of both gold and silver, as we had previous to 1873, then I believe you will have accomplished a great deal, and that our southland will go forward and prosper as never before, and become the attraction of all civilized nations of the world.

Respectfully,

W. P. RAIFORD.

## MAKE MONEY ON FIVE-CENT COTTON.

SMITHFIELD, Johnston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is only a question of time when cotton will be planted in smaller acreage. More tobacco will be planted if prices stay up to those of 1898. We farmers are bound to plant more wheat, peas, potatoes, etc.,

fatten more cattle, and at the same time make more manure. The hogs must be fattened more plentifully. The crib and smoke-house must be down here with us and not in Richmond and Chicago, or we can't succeed in farming. The sale of commercial fertilizer has drained the land of what strength there was and it will have to be dropped. Up-to-date farmers make some money. They diversify their crop and fatten cattle, make the land very rich and raise crops for less money than the average old-style farmer. They make so much more per acre. The idea is to make 500 pounds of lint cotton or thirty bushels of wheat per acre. The cost of a bale of cotton depends, the farmer gets about one-seventh, the manure one-seventh, the laborer four-sevenths of twenty-one dollars, as an average. I can make cotton at four cents, swapping dollars, and make four dollars on a bale at five cents.

Respectfully,

WM. D. AVERA.

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ORGANIZE, AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SMITHFIELD, Johnston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that the free-school system that is now in force is a big farce. Now out of a dozen families on my place not one-twentieth of the children go to school. Of the two races the negroes are most eager to get an education. I think each race should be taxed to school their own children. The whites own the property and they should (the poor white children) be compelled to attend school a given time in each year. I think it only a matter of time when cotton-raising will be supplanted by something else, there is no profit in it at five cents. It can be raised cheaper south where there is no fertilizer to buy. Now, if you want to be very useful to farmers, organize us into one *huge* trust to fight the others. Every profession gets a living out of the poor farmer and you will do them, the farmer, the greatest favor by telling them how to fight the trusts successfully.

Respectfully,

W. D. AVERA.

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RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

FALLING CREEK, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think the farmer can be benefited except by his own work. Economy in all his work would greatly benefit him. If the Bureau could produce argument to induce them to raise all they could in the way of feed stuff for both man and stock, the question would be settled at once. Making money crops and buying supplies on a credit is the practice of a great many.

Respectfully,

B. F. FIELDS.

## ORGANIZE FARMERS.

LAGRANGE, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think ignorance among the farmers is one of the causes of the hard times and low prices of produce that exist among the farmers. Every other industry in the world is ruled and governed by intelligence and education except the agricultural interest. You never can get the farmers to organize and stand together as other industries do.

Respectfully,

S. I. WOOTEN.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LOWESVILLE, Lincoln County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My humble opinion is, that if the education of the children of North Carolina is not looked after, and a compulsory school law to that effect enacted, we will drift from bad to worse until we have a state of affairs too appalling to think of. I speak what I do know and believe to be so. We, here in this place, have a fairly good country to live in with not enough educated boys to fill our offices as should be. Educate a boy and he will take care of himself. I don't believe a man ought to be allowed to beget children and raise them like brutes without schooling them, but that will be the case until the law of North Carolina forces them to send their children to free schools, if no more. I know that it is to my advantage at present to keep ignorant tenants on my farm. I can make more money out of them, but is it right in God's sight to do so? Look at the election when North Carolina had a chance to vote school money to educate their children, did they do it? No, ignorance kept them from it, and here at this place only sixteen voted for it out of two hundred. One educated property holder could keep back scores of votes. Why? Because poor fools could not see for their children what was best for them, and let rich men rule and cast their votes against their own interest, to ensnare their offspring in ignorance. I get almost nervous when I get to thinking and writing of the ignorance of my State. Oh, sir, you may think I am exaggerating, and yet I know that you know I am right. The need of working people is education, that they may be able to make their own calculations as to what a bale of cotton will be worth at the enormous figures of four to six cents per pound. More money, higher prices and education is our only hope.

Respectfully,

H. A. GILLELAND.



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QUIT RAISING TOBACCO AND COTTON.

WEST MILLS, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is no railroad in this county. The farmers have entirely quit raising tobacco for market. What they do raise is for home consumption. No cotton raised in the county. The farmer can hire all the help he wants, especially if he is able to pay cash, but about two-thirds of the farm laborers are paid in produce.

Respectfully,

N. H. PARRISH.

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REDUCE ACREAGE.

PARRISH, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the farmers could benefit themselves by reducing their acreage of cultivated land and improving what they cultivate more. Put in smaller crops and fertilize what they do put in better. Put more land in grass, clover, etc., and plant more peas, in a way that would improve land. And then to improve their stock, get better horses, better cattle, better sheep and better hogs. All the stock could be improved to the great benefit of farmers. The farmers could improve their farms by draining and fertilizing them and making their own manure. Improve barns and prepare ample shelter for all kinds of stock during the winter. By this method the farmer can make his manure at home, and improve the farm in a much cheaper way than buying fertilizers from manufacturers. Good wishes to the Bureau and farmers.

Respectfully,

J. A. PARRISH.

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BETTER ROADS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SPRING CREEK, Madison County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think now, as I have for many years, that our farmers need more education to know how to properly manage the soil and diversify their crops so as to make each pay and thereby improve their land. The most needful thing that I can now think of is better roads. Owing to the present condition of our county roads it costs our farmers almost twice as much as it ought to market the products of their farms; also to get from market their necessities for family and farm. For example, in some portions of my county it costs almost as much to get a sack of plaster hauled from the railroad as the original cost of the plaster. If we had good roads one-half this expense

would be dispensed with. I think our Legislature should pass a general road law for the State that would bring about better results. There seems to be a growing sentiment throughout the State for better roads. I trust this will continue until the work is accomplished, and then give us a compulsory school law, and we will hear no more Rip Van Winkle.

Respectfully,

JASPER EBBS.

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BETTER ROADS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MARS HILL, Madison County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, public roads and public schools are the means by which the physical and intellectual betterment of the farming class are to be advanced. The farmer needs good roads, and better roads, until he can have the best roads over which to haul his produce to market. To secure this, I think the State should add another department, viz., *public roads*, and provide for the election of a State Superintendent of Public Roads, who should be a practical road engineer and constructor, whose duty should be to visit every county in the State and organize plans and create a sentiment that would revolutionize our whole road system. I think the State should adopt a conservative compulsory school law; make much larger appropriations for the schools than at present and provide for grading the schools in every township in the State, or at least where necessary. With better roads and more intelligence, I think our swarm of evils would disappear.

Respectfully,

J. R. SAMS.

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GOOD ROADS.

HOPEWELL, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The improvement of the public roads in our county has inspired our people with renewed energy to make their farms and crops exceed those of their neighbors, and to correspond with the public spirit of the county. I think it wise to call a convention of road supervisors in Charlotte soon, and hope that it will be well attended and be of great benefit to the State.

Respectfully,

J. A. WILSON.

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LABOR MOSTLY COLORED.

MT. GILEAD, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have tried to fill your blank as best I could. I do not know whether I am fully correct or not, as I am not farming on a large scale. When speaking of laborers I mean the colored ones mostly, as they compose

the bulk of the laborers in this section. The old colored laborers are doing much better than the young ones and are much easier controlled. Now, I have just given prices as I understand them to be in my neighborhood. I supposed you wished to know the price of farm laborers and price of farm lands in a general way. Of course the railroad has advanced the price of timbered lands all along the line, and village and town lots, but I see no rise or fall in many of the farm lands. If you wish to know who I am and what I am, I will say that I am an old Scotch Presbyterian and an old-fashioned Democrat in politics, and I expect to hold to those principles if I am left all alone in the woods.

Respectfully,

J. C. MCAULAY.

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PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

MT. GILEAD, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The young need practical knowledge taught them in schools. You will find three-fourths of the young men that come home and call themselves graduates can not harness a horse and hitch him with any intelligence, can not set his plow, harrow, mower, reaper or any implement with any intelligence. If you send him to feed your horse and tell him to give him ten ears, and there are no ears, he will give him two quarts of shelled corn. Give the State teachers that have some practical knowledge and you will give the young something that will bring fruit and prosperity to our State.

Respectfully,

L. P. BYRD.

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EDUCATE AND RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

ALLENTON FERRY, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmers need more education, and I am sorry to say that the whites show less interest in educating their children than do the blacks. They should plant less cotton and raise more home supplies, though I must say that, in my opinion, if the farmer knew how to handle money judiciously there would be less objection to the raising of cotton. A large per cent of them, however, sell their cotton and spend their surplus money for something they could better do without, and buy their supplies, such as meat, flour, etc., on credit at long-time prices.

Respectfully,

G. H. A. LILLY.



## SMALLER FARMS AND HOME SUPPLIES.

JESUP, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farmers need, first, to decrease the acreage and improve the soil of that cultivated. Second, raise all necessary supplies for home consumption. Third, raising of stock to consume forage and grain. For advancement of Bureau, secure if possible, at least one representative in each county, who will, free of charge, ascertain and report, as near as possible, the monthly statistical condition of his county. Encourage agricultural associations with frequent discussions. Endeavor to interest the young in agricultural pursuits.

Respectfully,

J. A. UNDERWOOD.

## FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMING.

JESUP, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Prices of farm crops are so low that it is impossible for the farmers to employ labor and give good wages. The saw mills, railroads and factories get most of the labor, and in the face of these conditions I think it is impossible to make grain or cotton farming by hired labor much of a success, unless the farmer should have exceptional advantages in the way of fertile lands and good machinery. If present conditions continue and develop I think about the only chance for us to keep our heads above water in this county is fruit and truck farming, with dairying and stock as the markets grow. At present labor has been drawn away from the farms and the markets are not yet sufficient to justify very much trucking or dairying. We need better prices, better labor, better roads, better schools, better mail facilities and better machinery and farming. The Bureau of Labor is doing a great work; our able Commissioner is second to none in America.

Respectfully,

W. J. WADSWORTH.

## HOME SUPPLIES.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Raise less cotton and raise more oats and fruits. Raise more cows, raise more potatoes, can more vegetables. Live more from home products and do not depend on buying so much.

Respectfully,

D. A. McDONALD.

## SAVE MONEY.

ROCKY MOUNT, Nash County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have been farming for forty years and have yet to see a man with fair intelligence and well directed energy, who made all of his supplies at home, but what made a good living, and I know of some such men who have made from six to fifteen thousand dollars in the last few years. The mass of working people work hard and spend it freely, and seem not to have the slightest idea of economy. Prices are low for all farm products, but if the people would make their supplies at home and use the economy that people did fifty years ago all could make a handsome living and educate their children, and still put aside something for old age. They will not do it. They buy bicycles, buggies, patronize rum-shops and blame the government for their misfortunes. I have no suggestions to make to better the condition of the working people except to educate them to take care of their earnings. When people spend all they certainly can not have anything.

Respectfully,

R. H. RICK.

## NEGRO LABOR.

CASTLE HAYNES, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Most of the laborers employed on farms in this county are negroes. The elderly negroes, say between twenty-five and fifty years, are very good farm laborers, the younger generation is as a general thing inferior, not thrifty, indolent, lustful, and generally bad.

. Respectfully,

JAMES COWAN.

## PAY ONE DOLLAR A DAY.

VANDEMERE, Pamlico County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmer should break his land deep in the spring, ditch well, make more home fertilizers, improve his milk cows, prepare more forage for his stock, have more system about his farm work, use better farm implements, pay farm hands one dollar a day, if they are worth it. When a laborer comes for employment, let him have his recommendation so he may get really what he is worth.

Respectfully,

C. A. FLOWERS.

## LABORING CLASSES LAZY.

STONEWALL, Pamlico County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There is more to encourage idleness in my county than most any other eastern county. Our cause is the lumber mill, the employees in these mills get from eighty cents to one dollar a day, and they seem to have a holy horror of farm work. It is often the case these saw mills stop from one to three days in the week and the farmer can not hire them, and if he can he must pay them mill wages, and that does not pay the farmer. The saw mill has a tendency to demoralize the farming interest. And again, we live where fish and oysters abound, and rather than work for the farmer at farm wages they will get the fishing pole and off they go, and they can catch fish enough in one-half day to have made their wages, hence he is not forced to work all the while. Pamlico County is a favorite section of the east, nature has done too much for her, hence the laziness of the laboring class, especially the negro.

Respectfully,

J. O. BAXTER.

## TWO CLASSES OF FARMERS.

GRANTSBORO, Pamlico County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—You say the object of this Bureau is to show the condition of the working man. There are two classes of working people—one the responsible class, that has more or less property, who do not work on wages, may employ or may not, but generally do. That class of our working people have a hard time, they work six and seven days in a week, do not eat the best of food, pay the bulk of taxes, go shabbily dressed and are having a hard time since cotton, especially, went down and other farm stuff is so low. The other class who work on wages, pay comparatively no taxes, work two days in a week on an average, get money to buy the better food, demand high wages and will not work unless they get them. Both white and black are in this class. Now if you can suggest any plan to help the little, hard-worked, responsible taxpayer and thus improve our civilization you will do the best of service.

Respectfully,

GEORGE DEES.

## RUSHING TO THE TOWNS.

NIXONTON, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It seems to be the desire of everybody to rush to the town now. I can't see why it is. I believe that if the same industry was used in the country they would get along better, and certainly would have more laid up for a rainy day.

Respectfully,

J. S. MORRIS.



## CONDITIONS DEPLORABLE.

HERTFORD, Perquimans County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The condition of farmers of late is deplorable. They are in debt, and the price of farm products will hardly pay the expense of production. Farmers as a class are more industrious than any other branch of industry, but no branch is so poorly paid. I am sure that I would not exaggerate if I were to say that ninety per cent of the farmers in this county (and the land is fertile) would be only too glad to sell their land and find something else to do. To raise one bale of cotton for market would necessitate the following expense: Preparation of land \$1.50, manure \$5.00, cultivation \$4.50, ditching 75c, picking \$6.00, rent \$7.50, or about \$25.25, allowing seed for ginning, which is usual.

Respectfully,

J. H. PARKER.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

HERTFORD, Perquimans County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our farmers neglect to give their sons technical education, thinking that uneducated muscle is all that is needed for farming, whereas it is just as necessary to mix educated brain with energetic work to succeed in farming as in any other occupation or profession. If our farmers were properly educated in agricultural chemistry, and knew how the different plants were fed, and read enough to familiarize themselves with advanced agriculture in other sections, farming would begin to pay here. As long as they educate the brightest boys for other professions and leave the lazy (mentally and physically) boys to do the farming, it will not pay. Better education for the farmer is what is needed to build up the waste farms.

Respectfully,

T. G. SKINNER.

## TENANTS HAVE ADVANTAGE.

HESTER'S STORE, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is impossible for me to say what the cost is to raise a bushel of corn, wheat or oats, neither do I think it matters what it costs—we are bound to raise it for a living. We have none for market. All that we raise to market is tobacco. The trusts and combines have reduced the price of our tobacco so low that it is hard for us to make both ends meet. We farm mostly with croppers. My lands have fifteen or sixteen hands on them and of that number only one is a wage hand. We can not pay them in any

numbers \$6. We can afford to pay one or two hands \$6, or \$8 on a large farm where there is so much extra work that the cropper is not willing to do. The cropper has every advantage and half of his crop. The landlord pays all expenses, except half the fertilizer, which the cropper does not pay until the crop is gathered and sold.

Respectfully,

J. L. BROOKS.

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SMALLER CROPS AND BETTER CULTIVATION.

BETHEL HILL, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the farmers would be benefited by tending smaller crops of cotton and tobacco. Give more of their time to the improvement of their farms, by raising peas, grass, clover, etc., manuring, ditching, water-furrowing, and cultivate well what they sow and plant.

Respectfully,

W. A. WOODY.

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BETTER LABOR AND BETTER MARKET.

WOODSDALE, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the needs of the farmers, we need more labor and better labor, and a better market for produce, and to raise less tobacco and more grain and grass. Now these are my views in regard to farming, and I think nine farmers out of ten in this county will agree with me.

Respectfully,

C. M. PAYLER.

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CONDITIONS NOT IMPROVED.

GREENVILLE, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have not farmed any in fifteen years, having lived in town and rented out my farm, so I am not in a position to state what it costs to raise cotton, corn, tobacco, etc. In this respect most farms are deficient—no accurate account of the costs and expenses being kept. I do not think that, on the whole, the conditions of the laborers either financially or morally are any better than formerly. They have religious instruction, but all religious instruction is not beneficial. In other words, they are in many instances taught religion that is not Christianity.

Respectfully,

E. A. MOYE.

## PRICES TOO LOW.

FARMVILLE, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The laborers of this county get all the profit from the farm, the land owner gets very little. He can't keep his land up, ditch and fence it and keep his buildings in repair, pay taxes, etc. Most years he will pay out, some others he will fail to make expenses, then his credit is gone, and it is all on account of low prices of the products he raises. They keep making cotton because they are compelled to. We have a great deal of negro labor in this county. They know how to make cotton, they don't know how to make tobacco and handle it, so that don't pay. There are some intelligent white farmers that get some profit out of tobacco. The majority of farmers are tired of raising tobacco, and never would raise another pound if they could get seven or eight cents for cotton. Tobacco is a very risky crop and it costs a great deal more to raise it. It is like cotton, it ought to sell for more money. A great many farmers are burning up all their wood, for to sell is small profit.

Respectfully,

W. G. LONG.

## CONDITIONS WORSE.

GRIMESLAND, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our labor is almost exclusively negro, and this deteriorates yearly. Educate a negro and you unfit him for farm work. The negroes of this generation are not half as good as those of twenty-five years ago. Education has been a decided failure as to the improvement of the negro race. The preachers are the smartest and meanest of their race, as a rule haven't any religion, and choose this as a profession because they make a good living out of it. Virtue is a rare thing with a negro, and the preachers have what they call a good time with their flock. Labor is better paid now than since the war, because they can buy more with less money, while the farmer's condition is growing worse because of the depression in price of everything he raises.

Respectfully,

J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE.

## EDUCATION AND MORALITY NEEDED.

FARMVILLE, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are, in this county, most in need of a wholesome public spirit. The negroes need above all things *better* teachers, both intellectually and morally. They can only improve as they have more pious minis-



ters and school teachers. Whiskey is the curse of both races. The dispensary would be a benefit to us, I think. In this county tobacco is our principal money crop, and with a reasonable price for it we will be about as happy and contented as any farmers in the United States. The Bureau should interest itself in the education of *all* the children in the State. No man should be allowed to work his little children from six to fourteen, all the year, but at least five months should be devoted to education. The races would live amicably together if the politicians would let them alone. I fear the effects of the proposed amendment.

Respectfully,

A. J. MOYE.

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LABOR SCARCE.—RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

WORTHVILLE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I live near Randleman and Worthville factories. Times have been so good with factory men for the last year we can't get hands to work. We can't get wood cut, so they have to burn coal. Our part of the county is rough and hilly. I think we ought to raise more potatoes, onions, cabbage, beans, strawberries, etc., for market, keep more cows, make more manure, sow peas, millet, anything to make feed for cattle.

Respectfully,

S. H. TROGDEN.

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WONDERFUL RESULTS IN CATTLE AND SHEEP RAISING.

RALPH, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The cattle and sheep industry seems to be on a boom in this part of the State. All who have begun this business are claiming wonderful results, the price of beef and mutton being above par. Besides this, the manure saves a wonderful outgo for fertilizers, and lasts long in the land. The sowing of peas and clover is the whole go in these parts. Should our farmers pursue the course they are at present, in five years they will be fifty per cent better off.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. ALLEN.

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ELEVATE LABOR.

ASHEBORO, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Labor must be elevated. Honor and dignity must engage in it. Boys must be taught to love farm life and see in it something more than servile toil. Make it a study and it will be a delight and profit. Peas and clover are the best subsoilers in use, brain is the best fertilizer, and economy and skill are better than sunshine and dew.

Respectfully,

J. A. BLAIR.

## BETTER MARKETS.

MAUD, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the farmers to-day is better markets. In our county at present are extra crops of wheat and the farmer can only get offered sixty cents for his wheat. We have a fine wheat county, equal to any in the State, and our barns to-day are filled to their utmost capacity with the golden grain, with no market for it. Give the farmer an equal showing with the manufacturer in protection, etc., and he will ask nothing more.

Respectfully,

W. N. ELDER.

## GIVE CHILDREN A CHANCE.

WORTHVILLE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I notice when children are put in the factory small they never get any education. I think the Legislature should do something for these factory children. I do not think these children should work over ten hours per day, I think they should have night schools. These factory children are quick to learn, and if they had about two hours taken off they could study a little in that time. I hope something will be done for them.

Respectfully,

S. H. TROGDEN.

## HIRE BY MONTH AND ROTATE CROPS.

MAXTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think one of the greatest drawbacks to farming is the tenant system, or the way it is managed. Tenants are required to plant all cotton, or nearly all, so they make no supplies to work the next crop and must do the same thing next year, and have to live hard to pay their rent and store account and have nothing left. If our farmers would hire their labor by the month and rotate their crops it would solve the cotton problem. They would improve their land, make all their supplies at home, pay much higher wages and make money. I am speaking from experience. I hire my hands by the month or day, rotate my crops, make everything that is consumed on the farm. My land is gradually improving and my laborers have money and are jolly and happy. We live in the garden spot of the world if we only used our opportunities.

Respectfully,

W. G. MCLEAN.

## MAKE HOME SUPPLIES.

MAXTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that it is my opinion that our section of country will never become self-sustaining under the present method of farming. A great many of our land owners are moving to town for social and educational reasons, and the farms are being left in the hands of tenants, both white and colored. The rents required are generally cotton, and the tenant has to depend on the merchant for supplies of guano, etc. The merchant wants cotton, so the tenant has to put all the available land in cotton to "come out" at present prices, and the consequence is he makes no supplies to begin on another year. Where you find a man, land owner or tenant, who makes his own corn, wheat, oats, etc., at home, his head is above the water, otherwise he lives from hand to mouth, so to speak. The people are beginning to realize that they will have to change their methods.

Respectfully,

E. F. McRAE.

## BETTER PRICES.

ALPHA, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better prices for his products, is what the farmer is most interested in. They can not afford to pay good wages and improve land with the present prices of produce. I don't think it worth while to the farmer to show him his condition, the whole country is aware of it. If the Bureau can suggest something that will enable the farmer to obtain better prices for what he produces, then I think the usefulness of it will be greatly increased and appreciated.

Respectfully,

C. A. GUFFY.

## BETTER CULTIVATION.

MILL BRIDGE, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no suggestions to make that would benefit you in your work, unless it would be to urge farmers to improve their farms by better cultivation, by deeper plowing, keep more live stock and better, make more manure, and apply it at right time and right place and buy less commercial fertilizers. We have scores of farmers in a radius of six or eight miles from here who bought their homes with mortgages and have lifted them, educated their children, have good houses and barns, their lands in a high state of cultivation, money in bank; while others starting farming with land paid



for, with stock and farming implements given them, are making a poor out at farming, barely making a living, and some of them selling out to satisfy mortgages on their property and moving to town and hiring their children in cotton and tobacco factories. We who exercise some judgment are making an honest living and improving our farms.

Respectfully,

J. M. HARRISON.

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FARM ON INTENSIVE PLAN.

FOREST CITY, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I find that our farmers are doing well if they would only farm on the intensive plan and then live inside their income until they shall have gotten a start. Our farmers are increasing their acreage in corn, wheat and potatoes and are reducing their cotton crop. They are growing peas extensively and are gaining in acreage each year. Most of their pea crop is in corn and follows wheat.

Respectfully,

LEE W. LYNCH.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RUTHERFORDTON, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Laborers have more opportunities than ever before to improve their condition financially, but they lack the will power to keep "everlastingly at it," and the frugality to husband their earnings. There are, of course, many exceptions to this general rule, and many are buying and improving small areas of land. Compulsory education is the only solution of the educational question. The proposed Constitutional amendment may, if ratified in 1900, help, but will never "leaven the whole lump" of illiteracy. Tax the people for schools and force their children to attend them and ignorance will be dissipated and a new and brighter era will dawn upon us. Start the ball, keep it rolling by keeping up with the procession in everything.

Respectfully,

A. L. RUCKER.

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COTTON ONLY MONEY CROP.

ORA, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The laboring people are living very well, but we can't sell anything we raise for money but cotton. We have to barter and are at the mercy of the merchants. Tenants are lazy and slovenly and don't half cultivate their crops. Very little tobacco is raised in this section.

Respectfully,

R. M. CRUMPLER, SR.

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NEED RELIABLE LABOR.

HARRELL'S STORE, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Negro labor in this section is very much demoralized. The boys as soon as they are grown move to Georgia to make turpentine. The women and children who are left behind prefer to pick strawberries, huckleberries and gather dog-tongue (vanilla) which grow wild in the woods, to working on a farm. When they get a smattering of education at the public schools, the negro men want to teach school, preach or enter politics. Labor is becoming more and more unreliable. On the large farms away from the towns and country stores, it is almost impossible to secure labor to till the open lands. A good education increases the value of the negro as a laborer, but such a smattering as he gets from the country public schools ruins him as a laborer and does him harm as a citizen. The young negroes who have grown up since the war have a hankering after the towns, and a growing disposition to cut loose entirely from all sorts of control by the white people. They are now moving in large numbers from this section, and we must speedily secure other farm laborers or let our farms grow up in bushes and briars. One white boy raised on a farm will now do twice as much work as a negro boy of the same age. There are a number of large, fertile farms in this immediate section on Black river that are going down for lack of labor to till them, and we can not secure reliable labor unless it is imported from elsewhere. You can increase the usefulness of the Bureau by helping the farmers in eastern North Carolina get a more reliable class of farm laborers, and cheaper transportation of his products to market in and out of the State.

Respectfully,

N. B. COBB.

## AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.

NEWTON GROVE, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the usefulness of the Bureau may be increased by furnishing our farmers with statistics showing the actual cost of producing cotton, as many of our farmers are ignorant and do not observe closely. I think it would be well for the Bureau to circulate literature advising our farmers to decrease the acreage of cotton and produce that which will sustain life.

Respectfully,

C. T. BRITT.

## CONDITION IMPROVED.

BIG LICK, Stanly County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The financial condition of eastern Stanly is greatly improving, owing to the fact that Northern capitalists are coming to it and preparing to develop the great water power along our eastern borders. Our county seat, Albemarle, is fast building up. Until about 1889 we had no railroad in our county, but in that year several miles of road were built and since that time the value of our land has increased greatly. Our village is situated twelve miles west of Albemarle.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR TEETER.

## NEED RAILROAD.

JEWELL, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think to have our iron ore developed, and to run a railroad through this part of the country would improve the condition of the farmers more than anything else.

Respectfully,

J. H. NELSON.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR EACH COUNTY.

MEADOWS, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the following would probably help the farmers in this county: Better education, especially along the lines of thrift and economy; they should be taught especially the value of time and system. I think there



should be farmers' institutes held in each county for these purposes, and an experimental farm conducted in each county, or rather a farm conducted by a farmer under the direction of the State Experimental Farm, to teach by example and disseminate more rapidly improved methods of farming. The system of credit espionage practiced by the merchants, and especially the fertilizer companies and their agents, upon the farmers should certainly be stopped. The price charged farmers for fertilizer on time is from fifty cents to one dollar per bag more than that for cash, and that for only a four months' credit. This, you see, is an annual rate of interest of 72 to 144 per cent, counting the cash price at \$2.05 to \$2.10. Will such usury stand before the courts?

Respectfully,

JOHN W. NEAL, M. D.

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SMALLER FARMS.

GERMANTON, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The decline in prices of farm products has to some extent discouraged the farmer. There are various opinions as to the cause of this decline. I believe that to raise the standard of farming and get the best results the farmer must increase the fertility of the soil and make the large farm into several smaller ones, and thereby get more profit from a smaller amount of land. I believe the farmer will have to work out his own destiny.

Respectfully,

J. G. WHITE.

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COUNTY FAIRS.

MIZPAH, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that agriculture taught in the public free schools would be good for the farmers' sons. Then, too, I think that each county ought to have annual fairs, or a time and place where the farmers could meet and exhibit specimens of their best agricultural products. Each county should have its premium fund, out of which a small premium should be paid or awarded to those who exhibit the best specimens and largest yields of the various things on exhibition. The premium fund should be maintained by requiring each exhibitor to pay a small entry fee. I think this would stimulate the farmers to better efforts. Each one would try to do his best, not merely for the sake of the premium, but for the honor it would confer on them or attach to them. Then, too, it would give the farmers an opportunity for rest and recreation, and to discuss methods of farming. It would be a good social meeting, the farmers would get better acquainted

with one another, and upon the whole I think it would do them a great deal of good.

Respectfully,

W. A. PETREE.

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TRUSTS OPPRESS.

ROCKFORD, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The low prices of farm produce and the scarcity of money make wages very low and two applicants for every job, and the prospect for the future progress of the people is not very encouraging. I see no prospect for the general development of the resources of the country until the people gain confidence in our government. The oppression of trusts and combinations will soon “press down upon the brow of labor the crown of thorns,” and they will not recover from the effect.

Respectfully,

W. P. DOBSON.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKFORD, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe the greatest help we can have in the interest of the working man is, to educate him in the science of agriculture, and place in every laboring man's home good, moral and religious literature. Get him to read, and then he will begin to think. I have for many years been in favor of compulsory education, and until we can have it, it is almost useless to pay taxes to educate the poor children of the State. Less than one-fourth of the children of school age avail themselves of the opportunity to go, and if we had compulsory education it would not be long before every boy and girl could read and write.

Respectfully,

J. G. BURRUS.

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RAISE CATTLE AND POULTRY.

MOUNT AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A few years ago the farmers here depended upon buying their supplies. They saw that would not do, and for two or three years they have been planting more corn, sowing more wheat and raising more vegetables, hence are in better condition. Considerable improvement could yet be made in sowing grass, peas, clover, etc., and raising more horses, mules and cattle; also sheep and poultry are in good demand at paying prices.

Respectfully,

JOHN L. WORTH.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BUSHNELL, Swain County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What the farmers in this county need most is education and legislation. They can never get the right kind of legislation without education. I am very much in favor of compulsory education. If every farmer's child was kept in school, even five months in the year, in twenty years the farmer would be the most independent of any class. We have good soil, good water, pure air, and our people are not lazy but do not know how to apply their labor to an advantage.

Respectfully,

R. M. THOMASON.

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DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS AND MARKET FOR SAME.

BUCK FOREST, Transylvania County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One thing that is very much needed in this county is some means of protecting sheep from the ravages of dogs. Improved roads would be of great benefit, and the farmers need education along agricultural lines. They have been for years farming just as their forefathers did, clearing up and wearing out the land and destroying the timber without sufficient effort to maintain the fertility of the soil. We need more knowledge of the nature of the soil and the elements of fertility needed by our common farm crops, and in short improved methods of farming. We need greater diversity of farm products and a market for our products.

Respectfully,

WM. C. RAY.

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MAKE EVERYTHING FOR HOME USE.

COLUMBIA, Tyrrell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The cost of making cotton evidently exceeds its market value, especially on this low grassy land, and I am confident that its cultivation would have been abandoned long ago if the farmers had anything to resort to as a money crop. Our farmers have to some extent gone into hog raising and shipping their meat fresh, and have found it pays better than cotton, but they are often met with the cholera and lose all. My opinion is that could our farmers at this time be educated up to the old-time habit of making everything possible at home for home use, sell less and buy less, it would be of great advantage to them. The making of cotton, rice, potatoes and peanuts or tobacco for market, and not enough corn and pork, is folly



in the extreme. Our farmers are too far apart in sentiment as to their mutual good, don't discuss and weigh matters as they should. We have no railroads in this county.

Respectfully,

T. L. JONES.

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NEED SHIPPING FACILITIES.

COLUMBIA, Tyrrell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The need of the farmer in my part of the county is better shipping facilities. The nearest shipping point to me is four miles. I am the nearest in the community and others have to haul their produce seven miles, and some farther.

Respectfully,

JAMES G. BRICKHOUSE.

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SMALLER FARMS.

MONROE, Union County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Smaller farms and better managed. Raise more grain and stock and less cotton.

Respectfully,

E. M. GRIFFIN.

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REDUCE ACREAGE AND RECLAIM LANDS.

LANE'S CREEK, Union County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farmers should reduce acreage, improve their farms by clearing and ditching and try more to retain the fertility of the soil, and sow peas and rye more to improve lands. Sow the peas on their stubble lands after taking off the small grain in June and the first of July, in the fall sow down in rye, and let remain as long in the spring as they can to plant in, turn the rye under and let it all remain on the land, or graze it off.

Respectfully,

B. F. PARKER.

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LOW PRICES.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if the value of crops, such as cotton and tobacco, was increased fifty per cent the farmers would prosper, but as long as farm products continue as cheap as they are now the farmers will continue to make failures.

Respectfully,

J. H. FOSTER.

## RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the great loss to the farmer is, as a rule, that he is lazy and depends on the West for meat and bread, corn, hay and everything else. All he thinks about is to raise cotton and go to town. They work six months in the year and rest the other six. If farmers would work like other people they would do well and make money.

Respectfully,

J. H. ROBBINS.

## WHY LANDS CHEAPEN.

AUBURN, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Labor is almost as high now as it was when the profits on a bale of cotton amounted to more than the same bale of cotton would bring on the market now. Laborers can live cheaper and have more privileges than ever before. These are some of the causes why land is becoming cheaper every day. If it were not for the fact, that the clover, peas, water-melons, potatoes, rye, etc., are improving the fertility of our lands we would all go bankrupt in a short time, especially the cotton and tobacco farmers. It will never get any better as long as the United States government gets \$45.00 out of every \$100.00 foreign countries send over here for cotton, and the trusts control the tobacco market.

Respectfully,

C. N. ALLEN.

## MONEY TO LIFT THE MORTGAGE.

MANSON, Warren County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the working people is money to lift the mortgages on their farms. With the present system of government there is no possible chance to get out of debt, economize as we may. When it takes every dollar that a farmer can make to pay expenses, what will be left to pay interest on the mortgage? If our tobacco and cotton bring us in debt the papers din into our ears "over production," but what are we to do? The creditors will turn us out of doors if we don't plant them. It is not left to us to say what we plant. The conflicting interests of our country makes it impossible to frame a law that will not impose on some one. The great trouble is that a law made to protect one class of working people will oppress another class, and there is not a man on earth that has brains

enough to make a set of laws that would harmonize all these conflicting elements. A law against vagrancy would improve the condition of some people, but our people don't enforce half the laws they have. So if you know any way to make a lazy negro work, and a dishonest man pay his debts, the people of this State would be under lasting obligations to you.

Respectfully,

Mrs. A. A. WATKINS.

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SMALL FARMS THOROUGHLY CULTIVATED.

WARRENTON, Warren County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am thoroughly convinced that what we must come to in order to be self-sustaining and in a degree prosperous is small farms well manured and thoroughly cultivated, that is, the intensive system of farming, and the making of plenty of corn, meat, flour and horse feed first, and market crops afterwards.

Respectfully,

J. R. RODWELL.

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BALE OF COTTON TO ACRE OR LOSE MONEY.

PLYMOUTH, Washington County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Including all farm expenses, a man must make a bale of cotton per acre or go behind, and he will make nothing getting his land up to this. He who hires it done can only do it this way. Tenants can only afford to do same, and will pay nothing in tenant system only this way.

Respectfully,

F. R. JOHNSTON.

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RAISE SMALL GRAIN AND STOCK.

MACKEY'S FERRY, Washington County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Most of the farming is done by the tenant system in this county. The landlord furnishes the negro with a mule and a house to live in and he tends cotton, peanuts and corn, houses everything he raises and each has half of what is raised. The tenant also has garden and potato patch extra. There is very little wheat sown in this county and very little tobacco raised, though some of our farmers are trying it this year on a small scale. There are considerable oats raised, but they are seldom ever threshed, they are used as stock feed—straw and all together. I think if our farmers here would raise more small grain, sow more clover and peas and



raise more stock of every kind and let so much cotton and peanuts and tobacco alone, they would be better off financially and their farms would regain the fertility they started with.

Respectfully,

W. S. SPRUILL.

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GENERAL STOCK LAW.

PIKEVILLE, Wayne County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only way I see to stimulate the colored people of the South to acquire an education with their own resources (so far they have been educated with the resources of their white neighbors), is to do away entirely with public schools and let each race educate their own color, as the Constitution will not admit of discrimination. Another great necessity to farmers is a State stock law. The Legislature should pass a general stock law throughout the whole State like that of South Carolina, for several reasons, one is, the value and scarcity of timber.

Respectfully,

W. B. FORT.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GOLDSBORO, Wayne County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We pay our taxes to educate the poor children of the county, and the people are too negligent of the duties they owe their children to send them to school. There are from fifty to sixty per cent of the children in the county staying out of school at all times, so we are raising up an ignorant class of people both white and black. The school houses are conveniently located for all who wish to attend.

Respectfully,

H. T. JONES.

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RAISING WHEAT AND IMPROVING LAND.

PARKS, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This part of the country has improved very rapidly in raising wheat for the past four or five years, but the crop this year was not so good. The farmers are turning a great deal of their attention to raising peas to improve their land.

Respectfully,

W. A. JOHNSON.

## PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

PARKS, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The farmers of our country need to be educated so as to know what the lands need in care and fertilizers; also how to reclaim worn out soil so as to produce good crops. There is too much tendency to the ways of our grandfathers in farming. Then when produce is prepared for market it is usually not sorted—putting all grades together and selling all together so as to get the poor off. Certainly it is a great mistake in selling apples, potatoes, etc., as we then get the poorest price, and our farmers must learn this to succeed.

Respectfully,

JAMES R. SMITH.

## CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

WILSON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our farming condition in Wilson County is better than it has been for several years past. Farmers make their meat and bread at home more than they have for several years, tenants are fed largely from the smokehouses and barns of their landlords. This shows improvement. Cotton growing in this section has been abandoned to some extent, but all make some. With some exceptions tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and rye have taken the place of cotton. This has proved to be a good change. I will say that we have missed you badly since your last administration. I still contend that you don't get money enough for the work you have to do. The State should appropriate sufficient money to carry on your work properly, for it is of great benefit to everybody that takes the proper interest in the Department.

Respectfully,

P. K. KIDDER.

## REDUCE ACREAGE AND RAISE HOME SUPPLIES.

MOYTON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think your work is in the right direction. So far as to crop cost, that depends on the year a great deal. So far as profit is concerned, neither laborer or farmer are making anything, but labor (wage workers) is making more than the farmer. A man can not hold up long to grow crops that cost more than he can sell them for. I think you can be of great service to the farmer if you will urge them to reduce acreage and plant more of the things consumed at home and cultivate better improved

lands. I am doing it and find that I am getting along much better. The object should be to keep out of debt and the crop he can grow for that purpose should be the crop.

Respectfully,

W. J. BUTTS.

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MAKE HOME FERTILIZERS.

MARLER, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Farmers have already begun to lessen their farms and sow peas, clover, etc., for improvement, though I think they could do much more in this line. I think one great advantage to the farmers in this section would be to give more attention to the making of farm manures—none are rightly looked after—and save the cost of commercial fertilizers.

Respectfully,

J. C. DOBBINS.

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NEED RAILROAD.

BALD CREEK, Yancey County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the greatest improvement for the farmers of this community would be a railroad, because it is so far to market they let enough produce rot and decay for them to make a good living on. If there was a railroad through here it would enable the farmers to have a demand for their produce. Again, if the farmers of this county would count the cost of a thing before they went into it, it would be another great improvement.

Respectfully,

J. J. FERGUSON.



## CHAPTER II.

### TRADES.

The following table, showing the financial and social condition of the mechanics of the State, is compiled from blanks filled out by representatives of the different trades all over the State, and will be examined with interest by those who give labor conditions careful thought and study.

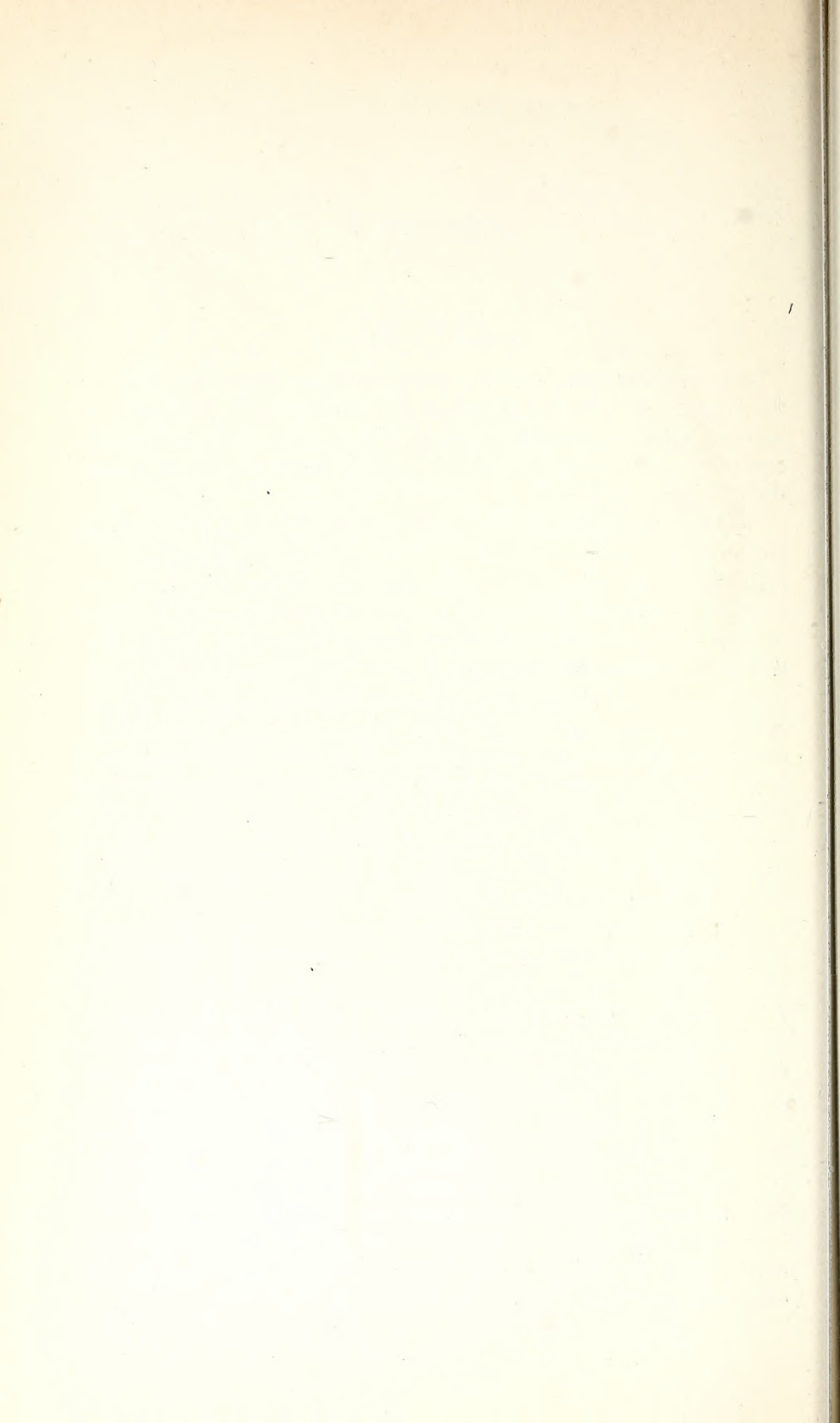
By reference to this table, it will be seen that 52.5 per cent are paid weekly, 73.6 per cent favor weekly payments, 80 per cent are paid cash in full, 56 per cent make full time, 63 per cent report reduction in wages in the nature of fines, 22 per cent report wages increased, 19 per cent report decrease, and 51 per cent no change; 80.5 per cent favor 10-hour day, 19 per cent 9-hour day, and 4 per cent 8-hour day; 84 per cent favor establishing a day's work by law. The average age for entering trade is 15 years, and 62 per cent favor establishing an age by law, 65 per cent favor indentured apprenticeship system, 80 per cent favor requiring common-school examination before entering a trade; 43.7 per cent report cost of living increased, and 15.4 per cent decreased, 30 per cent report financial condition improved, and 54 per cent report it unimproved. The average per cent that read and write is 78.7.

In the 364 blanks received, the question, "Do you favor compulsory education?" was answered "Yes" by 290, "No" by 41, and 33 did not answer.

The letters from mechanics published in this chapter will prove of especial interest, giving, as they do, the opinions of the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their face, on the condition and needs of the working classes. They are well worth a careful perusal.

Following the letters will be found tables showing the condition of the several labor organizations in the State; also a table showing the National trade organizations, with date of organization, name and address of secretary, and present membership.

A careful study of this chapter can not fail to benefit the wage-earner, as it will give him new ideas and cause him to think on his condition and what will best promote his interests.



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TABLE No. 2.

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Financial, Social and Moral Condition of the Trades.

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TABLE NO. 2—SHOWING FINANCIAL AND

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
1	Alamance	painter	no	job		weekly
2	Alamance	loom-fixer	no	day	\$1.25	weekly
3	Alamance	tinner	yes	job	2.00	weekly
4	Alamance	printer	no	job		weekly
5	Alamance	boiler-maker	no	either	5.00	agreement
6	Alamance	blacksmith	no	job	2.50	
7	Alamance	overseer	no	day	1.50	weekly
8	Alamance	twister	no	job		weekly
9	Alamance	dyer	no	week	2.25	weekly
10	Alamance	carpenter	no	job	2.25	weekly
11	Alamance	machinist	no	day	1.00	semi-weekly
12	Alexander	jeweler	no	job	2.00	
13	Alexander	carpenter	no	day	.75	on demand
14	Alleghany	cabinet-maker	no		1.50	monthly
15	Alleghany	carpenter	no	job	1.25	monthly
16	Alleghany	printer	no	day	.70	weekly
17	Alleghany	carpenter	no	day and job	1.50	monthly
18	Alleghany	blacksmith	no	job	1.50	on demand
19	Ashe	brick-mason	no	day	1.25	both
20	Ashe	harness-maker	no	day	1.25	weekly
21	Ashe	carpenter	no	job	1.50	
22	Beaufort	saw filer	no	day	4.00	weekly
23	Beaufort	wheelwright	no			weekly
24	Beaufort	carpenter	no	w'k or cont'ct	2.00	weekly
25	Bertie	carriage-maker	no	day	1.00	weekly
26	Brunswick	carpenter	no	day	1.25	weekly
27	Brunswick	printer	pt'y	week		weekly
28	Brunswick	carpenter	no	either	1.75	both
29	Brunswick	carpenter	no	day and job	.75	weekly
30	Brunswick	carpenter	no	either	2.00	both
31	Brunswick	carpenter	no	week	1.75	both
32	Brunswick	brick-mason	no	day and job	2.50	on demand
33	Buncombe	letter-carrier	yes	year	2.35	monthly
34	Buncombe	tailor	no	piece		weekly
35	Buncombe	blacksmith	no	day	2.25	weekly
36	Buncombe	printer	yes	day	2.50	weekly
37	Buncombe	harness-maker	yes	day	1.75	weekly
38	Buncombe	plumber	yes	day	2.70	weekly
39	Buncombe	plasterer	no	job	2.50	weekly
40	Buncombe	barber	no	week		weekly
41	Buncombe	printer	yes	day	3.00	weekly
42	Buncombe	jeweler	no			
43	Burke	brick-mason	no	day & cont'ct	2.25	weekly
44	Burke	plasterer	no	day	2.35	weekly
45	Burke	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
46	Burke	electrical engi-	no	month	2.00	monthly
47	Cabarrus	weaver [neer	no	piece	1.00	monthly
48	Cabarrus	printer	no	week	.85	weekly
49	Cabarrus	mill operative	no	day	1.40	semi-monthly

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRADES.

Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Are you Paid in Cash?	Trade Where You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do you Work Over-time?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advan- tage of Good- at Cost?	Are you Docked for Lost Time?	Are there Reduc- tions in Wages in Na- ture of Fines?	
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes		1
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	yes	2
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	.20 per hour	yes	yes	no	3
weekly	yes	yes							4
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	1½ time	no	yes	no	5
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	1½ time	no	yes	no	6
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	no	no	7
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes		no	yes	no	8
weekly	½ c'sh	some	yes			no	yes	no	9
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	yes	10
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	not paid	no	yes	no	11
	yes	yes	yes			no			12
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	13
monthly	½ c'sh		¾ time			yes	yes		14
weekly	partly	no	no	yes		no	yes	no	15
weekly	no	no	no	no		no	yes	no	16
weekly	partly	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	17
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes		no	no	no	18
weekly	½ c'sh	no	no	yes		no	yes		19
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no				no	20
weekly	partly	no	yes			no	yes		21
weekly	yes	yes	yes		.40 per hour	no	yes	no	22
weekly	yes	yes	yes						23
weekly	yes	some	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	24
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	25
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes		no	yes	no	26
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			no	no	27
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	28
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	.10 per hour	yes	no	no	29
	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	30
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	31
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes		no	yes	no	32
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	33
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	by piece	yes	no		34
	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	no	no	35
weekly	yes		yes	yes	1¼ 1½ price		no	no	36
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate				37
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	1½, double	no	no	no	38
weekly	yes	yes	½			no	no	no	39
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes		40
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	41
									42
weekly	yes	yes	½	no		no	no	no	43
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no		44
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	45
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	46
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	yes	47
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	48
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	yes	49



TABLE NO. 2

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
50	Cabarrus		no	day	\$1. 75	weekly
51	Cabarrus		no	day	1. 50	weekly
52	Camden	engineer	no	day	1. 75	monthly
53	Camden		no	job		
54	Caldwell	carpenter	no	day	1. 00	weekly
55	Caldwell	carpenter	no	either	1. 00	weekly
56	Caldwell	painter	no	either	1. 50	weekly
57	Caldwell	tinner	no			
58	Caldwell	carpenter	no	contract		
59	Caldwell	carpenter	no	day	1. 00	weekly
60	Carteret	carpenter	no	day	2. 00	weekly
61	Carteret	machinist	no	month	3. 50	monthly
62	Carteret		no	day	1. 50	weekly
63	Carteret	jeweler	no	job		
64	Carteret	brick-mason	no	day and job	1. 75	
65	Carteret	printer	yes	week	1. 70	weekly
66	Carteret	builder	no	day or con't	1. 75	weekly
67	Caswell	wheelwright	no	year	. 50	
68	Catawba	carpenter	no		1. 00	
69	Chatham	printer	yes	month	1. 25	weekly
70	Chatham	printer	no	job		
71	Chatham	blacksmith	no			
72	Chowan	jeweler	yes	job	4. 00	weekly
73	Chowan	carpenter	no	job		weekly
74	Clay	carpenter	no	day	1. 00	weekly
75	Clay		no	job		monthly
76	Clay	painter	no	either	1. 00	both
77	Clay	blacksmith	no	day and job	1. 25	both
78	Cleveland	carpenter	no	day	1. 50	weekly
79	Cleveland	carpenter	no		1. 00	
80	Cleveland	carpenter	no	job		
81	Cleveland	printer	no	week	1. 17	both
82	Cleveland	wagon-maker	no		1. 25	weekly
83	Cleveland	machinist	yes	day	2. 75	daily
84	Cleveland	printer	yes	month	. 75	weekly
85	Cleveland	brick-mason	no	day and job	2. 00	
86	Craven	foreman	no		2. 50	weekly
87	Craven	foreman	no	week	2. 50	weekly
88	Craven	printer	no	week	1. 50	weekly
89	Craven	shoemaker	no			
90	Cumberland	blacksmith	no			
91	Cumberland	carriage-maker		week	2. 50	
92	Cumberland	printer [rator]	no	week	1. 16	weekly
93	Currituck	telegraph ope-		year		monthly
94	Currituck	carpenter	no	all	1. 50	weekly
95	Currituck	merchant	no	all	1. 50	both
96	Currituck		no	all	1. 50	both
97	Davidson	carpenter	no	all	1. 25	semi-monthly
98	Davidson		no	day	1. 00	weekly



—Continued.

Favor Weekly of Monthly Payment?	Are you Paid in Cash?	Trade Where, You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do you Work Over- time?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advan- tage of Goods at Cost?	Are you Docked for Lost Time?	Are there Reduc- tions in Wages in Na- ture of Fines?	
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	50
weekly	yes	yes	no	no			yes		51
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	52
weekly	yes	yes				no		no	53
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	54
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	55
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	56
	yes	yes		no		yes			57
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes		no	yes		58
weekly	partly	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	yes	59
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	. 20 per hour	no	yes	no	60
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	61
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	62
weekly	yes	yes				no			63
weekly	yes	yes	no	no			yes		64
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	by pc. 1000 ms	yes	yes	yes	65
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes		no	yes	no	66
monthly	yes	yes	no	no		yes	no	no	67
weekly	partly	no	no	no		no		no	68
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	69
weekly	partly	no	yes	no		no	no	no	70
weekly									71
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	no	no	72
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes					73
weekly	partly	no	no	no		no	yes	no	74
monthly	partly		yes	no		no	no	no	75
weekly	s'd'm	no	no	yes		no	yes	no	76
	partly	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	77
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	yes	78
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	79
weekly						no			80
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	81
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes	no	82
weekly	partly	no	no	no	1½ time	yes	no	no	83
	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	84
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes		85
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	. 25 per hour	no	yes	no	86
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		yes	yes	no	87
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes	no	88
	yes	yes	yes	yes					89
									90
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	91
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	92
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no			no	no	93
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no		no	94
	yes	yes	no	yes		no	yes	yes	95
	yes	yes	no	yes		no	yes	yes	96
	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	97
weekly	yes	yes	yes			no	yes		98

TABLE NO. 2

	County	Trade?	Is it Organized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
99	Davidson		no	day	\$1.00	semi monthly
100	Davidson	miner		job	1.15	daily
101	Davidson	machinist		hour	1.00	semi monthly
102	Davie	blacksmith	no			
103	Durham	weaver	yes	job	1.10	weekly
104	Durham	factory manag'r		day	2.00	weekly
105	Edgecombe	carpenter	no	day	3.00	weekly
106	Edgecombe	carpenter	no	day and job	1.25	weekly
107	Edgecombe	carpenter	no	all	1.50	weekly
108	Edgecombe	machinist	no	month	3.00	monthly
109	Edgecombe	mechanical en	yes	month	1.20	monthly
110	Forsyth	dyer [gineer	no	day		semi monthly
111	Forsyth	printer	no	week	1.25	weekly
112	Forsyth	painter	no	job	1.20	
113	Forsyth	wagon-maker	no	day		monthly
114	Forsyth	blacksmith	no	hour	1.50	weekly
115	Forsyth	brick-mason	no	day	2.00	weekly
116	Forsyth	carpenter	no	day	1.40	weekly
117	Forsyth	machinist	no	day	1.25	weekly
118	Forsyth	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
119	Forsyth	brick mason	no	day	2.50	weekly
120	Forsyth	printer	no	week	1.10	weekly
121	Forsyth	printer	no	job		
122	Forsyth	printer	no	week	1.50	weekly
123	Forsyth	printer	yes		1.25	weekly
124	Forsyth	painter	no	job	2.00	weekly
125	Forsyth	loom fixer		month	1.25	semi monthly
126	Forsyth	machinist	no	hour	1.50	weekly
127	Forsyth	carpenter	no	day	2.00	weekly
128	Forsyth	wagon-maker	no	day	1.50	monthly
129	Franklin	carpenter	no	job		weekly
130	Gaston	carpenter	no	job		monthly
131	Gaston	brick mason	no	day and job	2.00	weekly
132	Gaston	marble-cutter	no	week	2.00	weekly
133	Gaston	brick mason	no	day	2.50	weekly
134	Gaston	engineer	no	day	1.00	weekly
135	Gaston	painter	no	job		
136	Gaston	blacksmith	no	job		
137	Gaston	brick mason	no	day and job	2.25	semi monthly
138	Gaston	carpenter	no	day and job	1.50	weekly
139	Gaston	carpenter	no	day	1.15	weekly
140	Granville		no	job	1.25	
141	Granville	carpenter	no	job		
142	Granville	contractor	no	day	2.25	weekly
143	Granville	brick mason	no	day	2.25	weekly
144	Guilford	mill operative	no	day	1.00	semi monthly
145	Guilford	mill operative	no	day	1.50	weekly
146	Guilford	mill operative	no	week	0.85	weekly



—Continued.

Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Are you Paid in Cash?	Trade Where You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do you Work Over-time?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advantage of Goods at Co.?	Are you Docked for Lost Time?	Are there Reductions in Wages in Nature of Fines?	
	yes		no	no		no	no	no	99
weekly	yes	no		yes	nothing	no			100
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	per hour	no	yes	no	101
		no				no			102
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	yes	103
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	no	no	104
	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	105
weekly	yes		no	no		no	yes	no	106
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	107
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes			no	no	108
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	109
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	110
weekly	yes	no	yes	no		no	yes	no	111
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no			112
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	113
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	114
weekly	yes	yes	no	no			yes	no	115
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	116
weekly	yes		yes	no		no	yes		117
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		no			118
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no		119
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	120
weekly									121
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	yes	no	122
semi-monthly			yes			yes	no	no	123
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	yes		no	124
weekly	yes	yes	yes			no	yes	no	125
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	126
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	127
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	128
weekly	yes	no	yes	yes	double	yes	yes		129
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes		no	130
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	131
weekly	yes	yes		no		no	yes	no	132
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate		yes		133
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no	same rate	no	yes	yes	134
weekly	yes	yes	no			no			135
weekly		no	yes	yes		no			136
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no		no	137
weekly	partly	no	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	yes	138
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	139
	partly	no	yes	no		no	no	yes	140
			yes			yes			141
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no		no	142
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	143
	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	yes	144
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes		no	yes		145
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes		146



TABLE NO. 2

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
147	Guilford	dyer	yes	day	\$0. 75	weekly
148	Guilford	engineer	no	day	1. 75	semi-monthly
149	Guilford	varnisher	no	day	. 90	weekly
150	Guilford	engineer	no	day	1. 15	weekly
151	Guilford	shipping clerk	no	week	1. 00	weekly
152	Guilford	engineer	no	day	1. 10	semi-monthly
153	Guilford	foreman spoke factory.	no	day	1. 75	weekly
154	Guilford	engineer	no	day	1. 25	semi-monthly
155	Guilford	barber	no	job	. 75	
156	Guilford	printer	no	week	1. 50	weekly
157	Guilford	printer	no	week	1. 50	weekly
158	Guilford	printer	no	week	1. 70	weekly
159	Guilford	printer	no	week	1. 25	weekly
160	Guilford		no	day	1. 50	semi-monthly
161	Guilford	foreman brick- yard.	no	week	. 85	weekly
162	Guilford	shipping clerk	no	day	1. 25	semi-monthly
163	Guilford	mill operative	no	day	1. 00	weekly
164	Guilford	mill operative	no	day	. 91	weekly
165	Guilford	machinist	no	day	1. 75	weekly
166	Halifax	printer	no	week	1. 40	weekly
167	Halifax	carpenter	no	all	1. 75	weekly
168	Halifax	machinist	no		1. 50	weekly
169	Haywood		no	job	3. 00	on demand
170	Haywood	carpenter	no	all	2. 00	either
171	Haywood	carpenter	no	day	2. 00	weekly
172	Henderson	carpenter	no	day	2. 00	weekly
173	Hertford	carpenter	no	day	1. 00	monthly
174	Hertford	engineer	no	month	1. 34	monthly
175	Hyde		no	all	1. 50	on demand
176	Hyde	carpenter	no	day	1. 25	
177	Hyde	carpenter	no	day	1. 50	weekly
178	Hyde	engineer	no	month	1. 75	monthly
179	Iredell	brick-mason	no	either	2. 00	weekly
180	Jackson	carpenter	no		2. 00	weekly
181	Jackson	blacksmith	no	job	. 80	on demand
182	Jackson	harness-maker	yes			
183	Jones	carpenter	no	all	1. 00	on demand
184	Lenoir		no	all	1. 25	weekly
185	Lincoln	wagon maker	no	job	1. 50	
186	Lincoln	cabinet-maker	no	day	1. 50	weekly
187	Lincoln	brick-mason	no	job		
188	Macon	sawyer	no	day	1. 00	weekly
189	Macon	clerk	no	month	1. 00	monthly
190	Macon	engineer	yes	day	1. 50	monthly
191	Macon	miner	no	day	. 80	monthly
192	Macon	miner	no	day	. 75	monthly
193	Martin	carpenter	no	day	1. 75	weekly

—Continued.

Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Are you Paid in Cash?	Trade Where You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do you Work Over- time?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advan- tage of Goods at Cost?	Are you Docked for Lost Time?	Are there Reductions in Wages in Nature of Fines?	
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes	no	147
	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	148
	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	149
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	150
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1¼ time		yes		151
	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	152
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	153
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	154
weekly	yes	yes	yes			no			155
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	156
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	157
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	158
weekly	yes	yes	yes				yes	no	159
semi-monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	160
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	no	no	161
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	162
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes	no	163
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	164
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	165
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	166
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	167
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	. 15 per hour	no	yes	no	168
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	169
weekly	yes		no	yes	. 20 per hour	no	yes	no	170
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	171
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	172
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	173
weekly	yes	no	yes	yes	nothing	no	no	no	174
	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes		175
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no			176
weekly	yes	yes	no			no	no	no	177
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	no	no	178
weekly	partly	no	no	no		no	yes	no	179
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes		180
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	same rate	no			181
		no							182
weekly	partly	no	no	no		no	yes	no	183
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		yes	yes	no	184
	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate		yes	no	185
weekly									186
	yes	yes				no			187
weekly	partly	no	no	yes	nothing		yes	no	188
monthly	no	no	yes	yes	nothing	yes	no	no	189
	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	190
monthly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	191
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	192
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	193



TABLE NO. 2

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
194	Martin	brick-mason	no	day and job	\$1.50	weekly
195	Martin	cabinet-maker	no	day	2.00	weekly
196	Martin	carpenter	no	all	2.00	weekly
197	McDowell	carpenter	no	job		
198	McDowell	shoe-maker	no			
199	Mecklenburg	machinist	no	day	2.50	weekly
200	Mecklenburg	blacksmith	no	job		weekly
201	Mecklenburg	engineer	no	day		weekly
202	Mecklenburg	mechanical en- gineer.	no	month	2.00	weekly
203	Mecklenburg	superintendent cotton mill.	yes	day	2.00	weekly
204	Mecklenburg	superintendent weave room.	no	day	1.50	weekly
205	Mecklenburg	fireman	no	day	.60	weekly
206	Mecklenburg	night overseer in mill.	no	day	1.00	weekly
207	Mecklenburg	printer	yes	week	1.50	weekly
208	Mecklenburg	wheelwright	no	job	1.50	weekly
209	Mecklenburg	carriage-maker	no	day	1.50	weekly
210	Mecklenburg	mill operative	yes	day	.75	weekly
211	Mecklenburg	printer	yes	week	2.00	weekly
212	Mitchell	millwright	no	job	.50	daily
213	Mitchell	miner		day	.75	weekly
214	Mitchell	carpenter	no	job		
215	Montgomery	millwright	no	day	2.00	on demand
216	Moore	carriage trim- mer.	no	day	2.50	semi-monthly
217	Moore	carriage painter	no	day		semi-monthly
218	Moore	painter	no	either		agreement
219	New Hanover	horeshoer				
220	New Hanover	painter	no	day	2.65	monthly
221	New Hanover	harness-maker	no	week	2.00	weekly
222	New Hanover	plumber	yes	day	2.50	weekly
223	New Hanover	carpenter	no	hour	2.25	monthly
224	New Hanover	brick-mason	no	contract	2.50	weekly
225	New Hanover	scale maker	no	day	2.50	monthly
226	Northampton	machinist	no	all	4.00	
227	Onslow	blacksmith	no	job		both
228	Onslow		no	day	1.50	both
229	Onslow	brick-mason	no	day	1.50	monthly
230	Onslow	turpentine dis- tiller.	no	job	1.25	day
231	Onslow		no	job		
232	Onslow	wheelwright	no	job		on demand
233	Onslow	carpenter	no	day	1.00	monthly
234	Onslow	blacksmith	no	job		both
235	Onslow	blacksmith	no	day	1.25	monthly
236	Onslow	wheelwright	yes		1.00	



—Continued.

Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Are You Paid in Cash?	Trade Where You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do You Work Overtime?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advantage of Goods at Cost?	Are You Docked for Lost Time?	Are there Reductions in Wages in Nature of Fines?	
either	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	194
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	yes	yes	no	195
weekly	yes	yes	no	no	same rate	no	yes	no	196
			yes			no			197
			no	no		no			198
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	199
weekly	yes	yes	no			few	yes	no	200
weekly	yes	yes	no			no	yes	no	201
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	no	no	202
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			no	no	203
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	204
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	205
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	yes	206
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	25 per cent ex.		yes	no	207
monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no		no	208
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			yes		209
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes		210
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes		no	yes	no	211
weekly	no	no	yes	yes	same rate	no	no	no	212
either	yes	yes	yes	no			no	no	213
weekly	partly	no				no			214
	yes		yes	yes	full time	no	yes	no	215
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	216
either	yes	yes	yes	no			yes	no	217
			no						218
									219
	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes	no	220
	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	221
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	double time	no	yes	no	222
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	223
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	224
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	1½ time	no	yes	no	225
	yes	yes	no			no			226
weekly	no		yes	no		no			227
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	228
either	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	229
weekly	no	no	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	230
	no	no	no	no		no			231
weekly	partly	no	no			no			232
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	233
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no	same rate	no			234
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	no	no	235
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	236

TABLE NO. 2

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
237	Onslow	cooper	no	piece		weekly
238	Onslow	wheelwright	no	job		
239	Orange	carpenter	no	day	\$1.50	weekly
240	Orange	wheelwright	no	job	1.50	weekly
241	Orange		no	job		monthly
242	Orange	carpenter	no	day	1.25	weekly
243	Orange	blacksmith	no	job		
244	Pasquotank	machinist	yes	week	3.25	weekly
245	Pasquotank	carpenter	no	job	1.50	weekly
246	Pasquotank	blacksmith	no	job		
247	Pasquotank	contractor and builder.	no	job		weekly
248	Pasquotank	printer	no	week	2.00	weekly
249	Person	printer	no	month		weekly
250	Person	carpenter	no	day and job	1.50	weekly
251	Pitt	printer	no	month	1.00	weekly
252	Pitt	printer	no	week	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	weekly
253	Randolph	retail clerk		month	.60	
254	Randolph	sign painter	no	day and piece	1.50	day and week
255	Randolph	mill beamer	no	day	1.35	weekly
256	Richmond	section foreman	no	day	1.35	monthly
257	Richmond	wheelwright	no	job		
258	Richmond	carpenter	no	day	1.25	weekly
259	Richmond	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
260	Robeson	section master	no	month	1.25	monthly
261	Robeson	bookkeeper	no	month	1.40	monthly
262	Robeson	salesman	yes	month		monthly
263	Robeson	bookkeeper	no	month	1.75	both
264	Robeson	tinsmith	no	job		
265	Robeson		no	job	2.00	
266	Robeson	carpenter	no	day	1.00	
267	Robeson	blacksmith		job		
268	Rockingham	carpenter	no	job or day	2.50	monthly
269	Rockingham	carpenter	no	job	.75	
270	Rockingham	printer	no	month		weekly
271	Rockingham	engineer	no	day	1.50	week y
272	Rockingham	tobacco roller	no	job		semi-monthly
273	Rockingham	plug maker	no	job		week y
274	Rockingham	carpenter	no	week	2.00	weekly
275	Rockingham	jeweler				
276	Rockingham	ni'g'r box shop	no	week	2.00	weekly
277	Rockingham	tobacco roller	no	hundred	1.50	semi monthly
278	Rowan	mill employee	no	month	.85	monthly
279	Rowan	brick-mason	no	day	2.00	week'y
280	Rowan	engineer	no		1.35	either
281	Rowan	carpenter	no	hour	1.65	month'y
282	Rowan	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
283	Rowan	blacksmith	no	job		



—Continued.

[illegible]



TABLE NO. 2

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
284	Rowan	shoe maker	no	job	\$2.00	daily
285	Rowan	weaver	no	piece	.90	week y
286	Rutherford	brick-mason	no	either	1.40	
287	Rutherford	carpenter	no	all	1.00	weekly
288	Rutherford	carpenter	no	job		
289	Rutherford		no		1.00	monthly
290	Rutherford	machinist	no	month	3.00	monthly
291	Rutherford	mill employee	no	day	2.75	monthly
292	Rutherford		no	day	1.50	monthly
293	Rutherford		no	day	.75	weekly
294	Rutherford	wagon maker	no	job		weekly
295	Rutherford	machinist	no	day	2.00	week y
296	Sampson	wheelwright	no	day	1.25	weekly
297	Sampson	blacksmith	no	day	1.25	weekly
298	Sampson	blacksmith	no	job		on demand
299	Sampson	carpenter	no	week	1.75	weekly
300	Sampson	blacksmith	no	day	1.25	weekly
301	Sampson	brick mason	no	day	1.75	
302	Sampson	blacksmith	no	day	1.00	weekly
303	Sampson	painter	no	either	1.50	weekly
304	Sampson	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
305	Sampson	painter	no	either	1.25	weekly
306	Stanly	millr	no	day	1.25	daily
307	Stanly	carpenter	no	day	1.25	weekly
308	Stanly	brick mason	no		1.50	weekly
309	Stanly	brick mason	no	day	2.00	weekly
310	Stokes	blacksmith	no	job	.50	on demand
311	Surry	printer		year	1.00	daily
312	Surry	brick mason	no	day & cont'ct	2.00	either
313	Swain	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
314	Transylvania	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
315	Transylvania	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly
316	Transylvania	painter	no	day	1.50	weekly
317	Tyrrell	coach maker	no	job	1.50	weekly
318	Tyrrell	carpenter	no	day	1.60	both
319	Union	carpenter	no		1.00	weekly
320	Union	painter	no	job and day	1.15	weekly
321	Union	brick mason	no	both	1.50	on demand
322	Union		no	job and day	1.35	weekly
323	Vance	blacksmith	no	job		weekly
324	Vance	machinist		week	1.70	weekly
325	Vance	contractor and builder	no	job	3.00	weekly
326	Vance	painter	no	job		weekly
327	Vance	harness-maker	no			weekly
328	Vance	electrician	no	month	2.25	monthly
329	Vance	engineer	no	day	1.25	semi monthly
330	Wake	mulder	no	month	1.00	
331	Wake	carpenter	no	day	1.50	weekly

—Continued.

Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Are You Paid in Cash?	Trade Where You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do You Work Over-time?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advantage of Goods at Cost?	Are You Docked for Lost Time?	Are there reductions in Wages in Nature of Fines?	
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	284
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	yes	285
	partly	no	yes			no	yes		286
weekly	partly		yes	no		no	yes	yes	287
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no			288
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	289
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes		290
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	291
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes		292
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	293
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes		294
monthly	partly	yes	yes	no		some	yes	no	295
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	296
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	297
	yes	yes	no	no		no			298
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	299
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	yes	300
	yes	yes	no	yes	17½ per hour	no		no	301
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	302
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	303
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	304
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	305
weekly	yes	no	yes	yes		no	no	no	306
weekly	yes	yes	no	some		no	yes		307
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes		308
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes		309
daily	yes	yes	yes			no		no	310
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no			no	no	311
weekly	partly	no	no	no		no	yes	no	312
weekly	no	no	no	no		no	yes	no	313
weekly	yes		no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	314
weekly	partly	some	no	no		no	yes	no	315
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	316
weekly	yes		yes	no		yes	yes	no	317
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	318
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	319
weekly	yes	some	no	yes	nothing	no	yes		320
monthly	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	no	no	321
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	yes	yes	no	322
weekly	partly	no	no	no		no	no		323
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	no	no	324
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	325
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no		no	326
	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	yes	no	327
semi monthly	yes	yes	yes	yes			no	no	328
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	329
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	330
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	331

TABLE NO. 2

	County.	Trade?	Is it Organ- ized?	Work by Day, Week, Month or Job?	Wages per Day?	Wages Paid Weekly or Monthly?
332	Wake	book-binder	yes	week	\$2.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	weekly
333	Wake	book-binder	yes	day	2.50	weekly
334	Wake	printer	yes	week	2.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	weekly
335	Wake	salesman	no	year		
336	Wake	machinist	no	day	3.00	monthly
337	Wake	cabinet-maker	no	day	1.25	weekly
338	Warren	carpenter	no	contract		weekly
339	Washington	contractor and builder.			2.50	
340	Washington	engineer	no			monthly
341	Watauga	carpenter	no	job	1.00	on demand
342	Watauga	carpenter	no	day	1.00	either
343	Wayne	carpenter	no	day	1.00	weekly
344	Wayne	cooper	no	day	1.50	weekly
345	Wayne	carpenter	no	day	1.25	weekly
346	Wayne	painter	no	all	1.50	weekly
347	Wilson	printer	no	day		weekly
348	Wilson	carpenter	no	day	1.25	weekly
349	Wilson	carriage-maker	no	day	3.00	weekly
350	Yadkin	cabinet-maker	no	day	.90	either
351	Yadkin	carriage-maker	no	year	1.00	either
352	Yadkin	painter	no	day	1.25	
353	Yadkin	carpenter	no	job	1.50	
354	Yadkin	cabinet-maker	no	month	.90	on demand
355	Yadkin	carpenter	no	day	1.00	weekly
356	Yadkin		no	job		
357	Yadkin	harness-maker	no	job		
358	Yadkin		no	day		either
359	Yadkin	carpenter		job		
360	Yadkin	carpenter	no	day	1.00	on demand
361	Yadkin	cabinet-maker	no	orders		monthly
362	Yadkin	carpenter	no	day	1.00	weekly
363	Yadkin	wheelwright	no	job	1.00	
364	Yancey	blacksmith	no	job		monthly



—Continued.

Favor Weekly or Monthly Payment?	Are You Paid in Cash?	Trade Where You Choose?	Make Full Time?	Do You Work Over- time?	If so, How Paid?	Have Advan- tage of Goods at Cost?	Are You Docked for Lost Time?	Are there Reduc- tions in Wages in Na- ture of Fines?	
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	332
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	333
	yes	yes	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	334
	yes	yes	yes	no		yes	no	no	335
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	1 1/2 time		yes		336
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	same rate	no	yes	no	337
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		some	no	no	338
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	339
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	nothing	no	no		340
weekly	partly	no	yes	yes	same rate	no	yes	yes	341
monthly	yes	no	no	no		no	yes	no	342
weekly	partly	no	yes	no		no	yes	no	343
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	double	no	yes	no	344
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	345
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	346
	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	yes	yes	no	347
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		yes	yes	no	348
weekly	yes	yes	yes	no		no	yes	no	349
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	350
	yes	yes	yes			no	yes	no	351
	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	352
	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	353
weekly	yes	yes	yes	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	354
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes		355
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	no	no	356
weekly	yes	no	yes	no		no	no	no	357
	yes		no	yes		no	no		358
									359
weekly	yes	yes	no	yes	nothing	no	yes	no	360
monthly	yes		yes	no					361
weekly	yes	yes	no	no		no	yes	no	362
	partly	no	yes	no		no	no	no	363
weekly	partly	no	yes	no		no			364

TABLE NO 2.

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
1	Alamance	increased			10
2	Alamance	no	hurts wages	too many children at work	11, 12
3	Alamance	increased	cuts wages	lack of organiza- tion.	10
4	Alamance	increased	very little	unorganized labor	10
5	Alamance	no		inefficiency	10
6	Alamance	no		lack of organiza- tion.	10
7	Alamance	increased	reduces wages	bums or loafers	11
8	Alamance				11
9	Alamance		cuts wages		11½
10	Alamance	increased	lowers wages	unskilled work- men.	10
11	Alamance	decreased		lack of organiza- tion.	12
12	Alexander	no	decreases wages	lack of work	10
13	Alexander	increased			8
14	Alleghany	increased	fewer hands re- quired.	demand for good goods.	12
15	Alleghany				12
16	Alleghany	decreased	lowers wages	inferior workmen	12
17	Alleghany	decreased		inferior workmen	12
18	Alleghany	decreased	decreases wages	lack of organiza- tion.	
19	Ashe	increased	none	no railroads	
20	Ashe	increased	bad		10
21	Ashe	increased			
22	Beaufort	no	reduces many, raises few.	jack-legs	10
23	Beaufort		lowers wages	machinery and lack of money.	10
24	Beaufort	no		more laborers than labor.	10
25	Bertie	no		low prices	10
26	Brunswick	increased	reduces wages	low contractors and immigration.	10
27	Brunswick	decreased	reduces wages	machines and boys	10
28	Brunswick	decreased	decreases wages	jack-leg workmen	10
29	Brunswick	increased		monopoly of em- ployers.	10, 12
30	Brunswick	no	very little	honest dealings	10
31	Brunswick	no	none	under workmen	10
32	Brunswick	increased	none	protected trades cutting wages.	10
33	Buncombe	no		lack of legislation	8
34	Buncombe	no		scabs	10
35	Buncombe	increased	lowers wages	low prices	10
36	Buncombe	no	reduces number of men.		9

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeyman?	At What Age Should Child- ren Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no				1
yes	yes	all the year	yes		17	yes	2
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes		18	yes	3
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 5	18	yes	4
yes	yes		no	1 to 4	18		5
yes	yes	summer	no		17	yes	6
yes	yes	all the year	yes	25 per cent	15	yes	7
yes	yes	all the year	yes		16	yes	8
yes	yes				12	no	9
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 2	17	yes	10
yes	yes	all the time	no		14	yes	11
yes	yes	spring	no				12
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		16	yes	13
yes	yes	fall	no	25 per cent	16	no	14
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	yes		18	yes	15
yes	yes	winter and spring	no		10	yes	16
yes	yes	spring and summer	yes		15	yes	17
yes	yes	spring	no		15	yes	18
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		12	yes	19
yes	yes	fall	no		15	yes	20
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		14	yes	21
yes	yes	all the year	no		18	yes	22
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		18		23
yes	yes	summer	no		15		24
yes	no	spring and summer	no		16	no	25
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	one-half	14	yes	26
yes	yes	winter	yes	two-thirds	15	yes	27
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		16	yes	28
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	one-fourth	14	yes	29
yes	yes	summer, fall, winter	no	one-third	16	yes	30
no		spring	yes	one-fourth	14		31
yes	yes	spring and summer	no	one-third	18	yes	32
yes	yes	Dec. and Jan	no		16	yes	33
yes	yes	spring, fall, winter	no	1 to 6	14	yes	34
yes	no	summer and fall	no	1 to 1	16	no	35
			no	1 to 7	12	yes	36



TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
37	Buncombe	no			10
38	Buncombe	no		incompetent men	9
39	Buncombe	increased	none	lack of organiza- tion.	10
40	Buncombe				14
41	Buncombe	no	tendency to in- crease wages.	lack of organiza- tion.	8
42	Buncombe	no	cuts wages	incompetent work- men.	8
43	Burke	no		inferior workmen	10
44	Burke	no			10
45	Burke	increased	cuts wages	unskilled me- chanics.	10
46	Burke	increased	none	jack-legs	10
47	Cabarrus	decreased		low prices	12
48	Cabarrus	increased	reduces number of men.		10
49	Cabarrus	increased	reduces wages	too many idle peo- ple.	12
50	Cabarrus	increased	keeps wages down	incompetent work- men.	10
51	Cabarrus			so many cobblers	10
52	Camden	decreased			10
53	Camden	increased			10
54	Caldwell	no	decreases wages	scarcity of money	10
55	Caldwell	increased		monopoly	10
56	Caldwell	no	none	inferior workmen	10
57	Caldwell	no	reduces wages		10
58	Caldwell	increased	wages lower, work scarcer.	incompetent work- men.	10
59	Caldwell	no	ruined us	unskilled work- men.	10
60	Carteret	no	none	too many carpen- ters.	10
61	Carteret	decreased		lack of machinery	
62	Carteret	no	none	lack of organiza- tion.	10
63	Carteret	decreased		cheap labor	8
64	Carteret	no	reduces labor	non-union laborers	8
65	Carteret	decreased	discards labor	machinery and non-union men.	11
66	Carteret	no	bad	jack-legs	10
67	Caswell	no		scarcity of money	12
68	Catawba	no		incompetency and non-organiza- tion.	10
69	Chatham	no	none	lack of organiza- tion.	
70	Chatham	no	none		24

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes	yes	winter and summer	no				37
eight	yes	winter and summer	yes	1 to 4	16	yes	38
no	yes	summer and fall	no	one-fifth	17	yes	39
yes	yes	summer			17	yes	40
no	yes		no	1 to 10	18	yes	41
no	yes	fall and winter	yes		15	yes	42
yes	yes	spring and summer	no	one-fourth	15	yes	43
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	2 to 1	16	yes	44
eight	yes	summer and fall	no	one-fifth	18	yes	45
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		16	yes	46
yes	yes	all the year	yes		15	yes	47
yes	yes	winter	no		12	yes	48
yes	yes	all the year			16		49
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	one-sixth	18	yes	50
yes	yes	summer	yes		14	yes	51
eight	yes	fall	no				52
yes	yes	fall	no				53
yes	yes	all the year	no				54
yes	yes	summer	no		17	no	55
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	17	yes	56
		fall	no		16		57
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes		12	no	58
eight	yes	summer	yes		16	yes	59
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	3 to 1	12	yes	60
yes	yes	summer	no		18	yes	61
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		14	no	62
no	yes	summer	yes	one-third	16	yes	63
no	yes	spring	no	three-fifths	17	yes	64
eight	yes		no	three-fourths	17	yes	65
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		16	yes	66
no	no	summer	no		12	no	67
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no	1 to 3	18		68
no	yes	all the year	no	3	15	no	69
yes	yes			1 to 10	15		70

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
71	Chatham		reduces wages	incompetent workmen.	
72	Chowan	decreased		untrained workmen.	10
73	Chowan	no	none	lack of skill	10
74	Clay	no	none	inferior workmen	10
75	Clay	decreased		negroes	10
76	Clay	no		scarcity of money	8, 10
77	Clay	no	reduces wages	scarcity of money	12
78	Cleveland	no	none	too many wanting work.	12
79	Cleveland	no	none		11
80	Cleveland	no		incompetent workmen.	12
81	Cleveland	no	reduces wages	scarcity of cash	10
82	Cleveland	no	none	laziness	11
83	Cleveland	no		poor mechanics	10
84	Cleveland	increased	bad	jack-legs and children.	10
85	Cleveland	increased	none		12
86	Craven	no	none	too much competition.	10
87	Craven	increased		negroes	10
88	Craven	increased	none	lack of business	10, 14
89	Craven	decreased	makes work scarce	no factories to work in.	10
90	Cumberland		reduces wages	inferior workmen	
91	Cumberland	increased		demand for labor	10
92	Cumberland	no	none	scarcity of money	10
93	Currituck				7
94	Currituck	no	none		12
95	Currituck	increased		machinery	10
96	Currituck	decreased	none	too many cheap men.	14
97	Davidson	decreased		monopolies, trusts, machinery.	10
98	Davidson	increased			
99	Davidson	no		machinery	
100	Davidson	increased		low prices	10
101	Davidson	increased	reduces wages	too many mechanics.	10
102	Davie	decreased		scarcity of money	
103	Durham	decreased		sorry workmen	11
104	Durham	decreased	bad	machinery, unskilled labor.	10
105	Edgecombe	increased		common mechanics.	10
106	Edgecombe	decreased	none	no apprenticeship system.	10
107	Edgecombe	no	increases wages	dull times	10



—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes ---	yes ---	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	71
eight ---	yes ---	summer -----	no ---	-----	16	no ---	72
yes ---	yes ---	spring, summer, fall	no ---	1 to 8	16	no ---	73
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	1 to 2	14	yes ---	74
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	-----	14	yes ---	75
no ---	yes ---	spring -----	no ---	-----	15	no ---	76
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	-----	16	no ---	77
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	one-tenth	14	no ---	78
no ---	-----	fall -----	no ---	-----	14	yes ---	79
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	80
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	yes ---	1 to 5	12	yes ---	81
no ---	no ---	spring and fall -----	no ---	-----	14	no ---	82
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	1 to 3	14	yes ---	83
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	yes ---	1 to 1000	15	yes ---	84
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	no ---	25 per cent	17	yes ---	85
yes ---	yes ---	summer, fall, winter	no ---	one-fourth	14	yes ---	86
yes ---	-----	spring and summer	no ---	-----	14	-----	87
-----	no ---	spring and fall -----	no ---	-----	17	yes ---	88
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	1	12	yes ---	89
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ---	-----	16	-----	90
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	yes ---	one-fourth	16	yes ---	91
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	92
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	93
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	no ---	one-sixth	15	no ---	94
yes ---	no ---	summer -----	no ---	30 per cent	12	no ---	95
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	-----	8	yes ---	96
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	33⅓ per ct	14	-----	97
yes ---	-----	fall -----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	98
yes ---	-----	-----	yes ---	-----	18	yes ---	99
yes ---	yes ---	spring and summer	yes ---	one-half	15	yes ---	100
yes ---	yes ---	all the year -----	no ---	-----	12	yes ---	101
-----	-----	-----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	102
yes ---	yes ---	all the year -----	-----	-----	14	yes ---	103
yes ---	yes ---	fall and summer -----	yes ---	-----	16	yes ---	104
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	10 per cent	16	yes ---	105
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ---	4 to 1	18	yes ---	106
yes ---	yes ---	winter and spring -----	no ---	1 to 2	12	yes ---	107

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
108	Edgecombe	increased	raises skilled labor	unskilled labor	12
109	Edgecombe	no		inexperienced men cutting wages.	15
110	Forsyth	no	none		12
111	Forsyth	no		cheap men	10
112	Forsyth				12
113	Forsyth	no	lowers wages		10
114	Forsyth	decreased	none	trusts or combines	10
115	Forsyth	increased	none		10
116	Forsyth	increased	none	incompetent work- men.	10
117	Forsyth	no		too many boys hired.	10
118	Forsyth	decreased	decreases wages		10
119	Forsyth	increased	bad	no work	10
120	Forsyth	no		machinery	10
121	Forsyth	decreased	lowers wages	too many cheap men.	10
122	Forsyth	no	lowers wages	lack of organiza- tion.	10
123	Forsyth	no		machinery and low prices.	10
124	Forsyth	increased		scarcity of work	10
125	Forsyth	no	bad	men working for small wages.	12
126	Forsyth	increased		competition	10
127	Forsyth	increased	reduces wages	lack of enterpris- ing men.	10
128	Forsyth	increased	reduces wages	competition	10
129	Franklin	decreased		negroes	
130	Gaston	increased	decreases wages	small contractors	10
131	Gaston		reduces number of men.	too many laborers	10
132	Gaston	no	bad	scarcity of money	9
133	Gaston	increased		negro mechanics	10
134	Gaston	no	cuts wages	too many hands	11
135	Gaston		cuts wages	negroes	
136	Gaston				10
137	Gaston	increased		incompetent work- men.	10
138	Gaston	decreased	reduces wages	scabs and machin- ery.	12
139	Gaston	decreased	lowers wages	scarcity of money	10
140	Granville	decreased	reduces wages	scarcity of money	12
141	Granville	no		negroes working for nothing.	
142	Granville	no		colored labor	10
143	Granville	increased	lowers wages	unskilled mechan- ics.	10

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes ---	yes ---	winter -----	no ---	1 to 5	16	no ---	108
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	no ---	one-fourth	16	yes ---	109
yes ---	yes ---	spring -----	no ---	-----	16	yes ---	110
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ---	-----	15	-----	111
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	no ---	-----	15	yes ---	112
no ---	no ---	all the year -----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	113
yes ---	yes ---	spring and summer -----	no ---	-----	17	yes ---	114
nine ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	one-tenth	15	yes ---	115
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	yes ---	one-third	14	-----	116
yes ---	yes ---	spring -----	yes ---	-----	-----	-----	117
yes ---	yes ---	summer, fall, winter -----	yes ---	-----	16	yes ---	118
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	no ---	1 to 10	15	yes ---	119
yes ---	yes ---	all the year -----	yes ---	1 to 6	12	-----	120
yes ---	yes ---	winter and spring -----	yes ---	1 to 4	15	yes ---	121
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	-----	15	yes ---	122
-----	no ---	summer -----	no ---	15 per cent	15	no ---	123
yes ---	yes ---	summer, fall, winter -----	yes ---	one-fifth	15	yes ---	124
yes ---	yes ---	all the year -----	no ---	-----	15	yes ---	125
yes ---	yes ---	winter -----	no ---	50 per cent	18	yes ---	126
yes ---	-----	summer -----	no ---	-----	18	no ---	127
yes ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	no ---	15 per cent	16	-----	128
yes ---	yes ---	spring and summer -----	no ---	-----	12	yes ---	129
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	no ---	1 to 2	15	yes ---	130
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	-----	16	yes ---	131
-----	yes ---	winter and spring -----	no ---	1 to 6	16	no ---	132
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	133
yes ---	yes ---	all the year -----	no ---	-----	12	yes ---	134
yes ---	yes ---	spring and fall -----	tramps	-----	18	yes ---	135
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	-----	-----	12	-----	136
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	137
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ---	same	16	yes ---	138
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	one-fourth	15	yes ---	139
no ---	no ---	winter -----	no ---	-----	-----	-----	140
yes ---	yes ---	spring and fall -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	141
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ---	1 to 10	15	yes ---	142
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	no ---	1 to 8	15	yes ---	143



TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
141	Guilford	no	none		11
145	Guilford	no			11
146	Guilford		none		11
147	Guilford	no			11
148	Guilford	no			11
149	Guilford	no	decreases wages	cheap hands	10
150	Guilford	no			11
151	Guilford	increased			11
152	Guilford	no		too many hands	10
153	Guilford	decreased		incompetent labor	10
154	Guilford	no	none	lack of organiza- tion.	10
155	Guilford	increased			
156	Guilford	decreased		sorry workmen	10
157	Guilford	no	decreases wages	cheap labor	10
158	Guilford	no	none	inefficiency and low prices.	10
159	Guilford	increased	cuts wages	machinery, incom- petent workmen.	10
160	Guilford	increased		unskilled labor	10
161	Guilford	increased	none	unorganized labor	10
162	Guilford	no	decreases wages	cheap laborers	10
163	Guilford	no	lowers wages	cheap negro la- borers.	11
164	Guilford	no	lowers wages	negro and child labor.	11
165	Guilford	no	reduces wages		11
166	Halifax		bad		10
167	Halifax	no	decreases wages	colored labor	10
168	Halifax	no			10
169	Haywood	increased	none	jack-leg mechanics	10
170	Haywood	no	none		10
171	Haywood	no	none	jack-legs	10
172	Henderson	increased	none	sorry workmen	10
173	Hertford	no	none	scarcity of labor	12
174	Hertford	decreased		machinery	15
175	Hyde	decreased		too many laborers	10
176	Hyde	decreased		cheap workmen	10
177	Hyde	increased		scarcity of money	8, 14
178	Hyde	no	reduces wages	lack of energy	12
179	Iredell	no	none	unskilled labor and negroes.	10
180	Jackson		gives carpenters more work.	inferior workmen	10
181	Jackson	no	none	scarcity of money	10, 12
182	Jackson	no		scarcity of money	10
183	Jones	no		jacks-of-all-trades	12
184	Lenoir	no		low prices	10
185	Lincoln		decreases wages	depending on the North.	

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes	yes	all the year	no	1 to 12	15	yes	144
yes	yes						145
yes	yes	summer			14	yes	146
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		12	yes	147
yes	yes	all the year	no		15		148
yes	yes	fall	yes		14	yes	149
yes	yes	all the year	no		16	yes	150
yes	yes	summer					151
eight	yes	summer	no		16	yes	152
yes	yes	all the year	no		18	yes	153
yes	yes		no				154
yes	yes		no		15	yes	155
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		10	yes	156
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes	1 to 6	15	yes	157
8 or 10	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 7	12	yes	158
nine	yes	winter	no	1 to 12	17	yes	159
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall		1 to 10	15	yes	160
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		16	yes	161
yes	yes	all the year	yes		17	yes	162
yes	yes	autumn and winter	no	one-fourth	14	yes	163
yes	yes	all the time	no	one-fourth	14	yes	164
yes	yes	all the year	no		15	yes	165
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes				166
yes	no	spring and fall	no	1 to 5	18		167
yes	no	spring and fall	no		18	no	168
eight	yes	summer	no		12	no	169
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 2	14	yes	170
no	yes	spring and summer	no		16		171
nine	yes	spring and fall	yes	1 to 4	16	yes	172
yes	yes	all the year	no		14	no	173
yes	yes	all the time	yes		18	yes	174
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		12	yes	175
yes	yes	spring and summer	yes				176
yes	yes	fall	yes		10	yes	177
yes	yes	all the year	no	one-sixth	16	yes	178
yes	yes	summer	no		16	yes	179
yes		summer and fall	no		15		180
yes	no	fall and winter	yes		10	no	181
yes		fall			14	no	182
yes	yes	fall and winter			15	yes	183
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		18	yes	184
		all the time	no				185

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
186	Lincoln -----	increased	good effect -----	unskilled labor	10
187	Lincoln -----			lack of organiza- tion.	10, 12
188	Macon -----	decreased	cuts wages -----	cheap negroes	10
189	Macon -----	decreased		scarcity of money	
190	Macon -----	no -----			10
191	Macon -----	increased	none -----	cheap workmen	10
192	Macon -----	decreased	throws men out of work.	poverty -----	10
193	Martin -----	no -----	none -----	no prosperity	10
194	Martin -----	no -----	very little -----	scarcity of money	14
195	Martin -----	increased	good effect -----	unskilled labor	10
196	Martin -----	no -----	bad -----	colored labor	10
197	McDowell -----	no -----		lack of confidence in each other.	10
198	McDowell -----				
199	Mecklenburg	decreased	decreases wages	incompetent workmen.	10
200	Mecklenburg	no -----	none -----	jack-legs -----	10
201	Mecklenburg	no -----		cheap labor, non- organization.	12
202	Mecklenburg	increased		incompetent en- gineers.	16
203	Mecklenburg	no -----	makes wages better		11
204	Mecklenburg	increased	lowers wages	unskilled labor	12
205	Mecklenburg	decreased		cheap and sorry labor.	11
206	Mecklenburg	no -----			11
207	Mecklenburg	no -----		machines and low prices.	10
208	Mecklenburg	decreased		cheap negroes	10
209	Mecklenburg	no -----	none -----	poor mechanics	10
210	Mecklenburg	no -----	good -----	non-unionist	12
211	Mecklenburg		none -----	lack of union	10
212	Mitchell -----	no -----	none -----	cheap workmen	12
213	Mitchell -----	increased	none -----	mica not sufficient- ly protected.	11
214	Mitchell -----	decreased		scarcity of money	8
215	Montgomery	no -----	increases wages, re- duces number of men.	avarice of specula- tors.	12
216	Moore -----	no -----	none -----	unskilled labor, cheap work.	10
217	Moore -----	no -----	none -----	cheap labor.	10
218	Moore -----	no -----	none -----	negroes, cheap work.	
219	New Hanover	no -----			10
220	New Hanover			negroes -----	10
221	New Hanover	no -----			10
222	New Hanover	no -----	none -----	scarcity of work	10



—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	yes ---	1 to 3	18	yes ---	186
no ----	no ----	summer and fall -----	no ----	one-third	18	no ----	187
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	-----	15	yes ---	188
yes ---	yes ---	winter -----	-----	-----	14	yes ---	189
eight ---	yes ---	all the year -----	-----	-----	14	yes ---	190
no ----	-----	summer -----	yes ---	-----	18	yes ---	191
no ----	yes ---	summer -----	yes ---	-----	-----	no ----	192
yes ---	no ----	spring and fall -----	no ----	20 per cent	16	yes ---	193
yes ---	no ----	summer and fall -----	no ----	one-fourth	-----	-----	194
yes ---	yes ---	summer, fall, winter -----	no ----	1 to 10	16	yes ---	195
yes ---	yes ---	fall -----	no ----	-----	18	yes ---	196
yes ---	yes ---	all the time -----	-----	-----	16	yes ---	197
-----	-----	fall and winter -----	no ----	-----	-----	-----	198
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	yes ---	three-fourths	14	yes ---	199
yes ---	yes ---	summer, fall, winter -----	yes ---	-----	17	yes ---	200
yes ---	yes ---	-----	yes ---	-----	-----	yes ---	201
yes ---	yes ---	winter -----	no ----	-----	18	yes ---	202
no ----	no ----	-----	yes ---	one-third	16	-----	203
no ----	no ----	all the year -----	no ----	-----	-----	no ----	204
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	one-sixth	15	no ----	205
yes ---	no ----	all the year -----	yes ---	-----	14	no ----	206
-----	-----	spring and fall -----	no ----	1 to 13	15	no ----	207
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	yes ---	1 to 5	15	yes ---	208
yes ---	yes ---	summer and fall -----	no ----	-----	16	no ----	209
yes ---	yes ---	always -----	yes ---	-----	12	yes ---	210
nine ---	yes ---	fall and winter -----	yes ---	1 to 6	16	yes ---	211
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	no ----	7	18	no ----	212
no ----	no ----	summer, fall, winter -----	no ----	-----	-----	-----	213
no ----	yes ---	-----	no ----	-----	14	yes ---	214
yes ---	yes ---	spring, summer, fall -----	no ----	-----	-----	no ----	215
yes ---	yes ---	spring and fall -----	yes ---	equal	15	no ----	216
yes ---	yes ---	all the year -----	no ----	-----	16	yes ---	217
yes ---	yes ---	-----	yes ---	-----	15	-----	218
yes ---	yes ---	summer -----	no ----	1 to 2	15	no ----	219
yes ---	no ----	all the time -----	no ----	-----	16	no ----	220
yes ---	-----	all the year -----	no ----	-----	16	-----	221
no ----	yes ---	winter -----	no ----	1 to 1	15	yes ---	222

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
223	New Hanover	no	bad	scabs	10
224	New Hanover	no			
225	New Hanover	no	lowers the standard	low prices	10
226	Northampton				10
227	Onslow	decreased	reduces wages	hard times	10, 11
228	Onslow	decreased	reduces wages	trusts and com- bines.	10
229	Onslow	decreased	cuts wages	scarcity of money	10
230	Onslow	no	none		
231	Onslow	no		scarcity of money	
232	Onslow	no	reduces wages	scarcity of money	10
233	Onslow	decreased	decreases wages	incompetent em- ployees.	10
234	Onslow			scarcity of money	10
235	Onslow	no	none	negro labor	11
236	Onslow	decreased	none		10
237	Onslow	no	decreases wages	monopoly	10
238	Onslow	decreased	hurts wages	lack of organiza- tion.	10
239	Orange	no	reduces wages	cheap labor	10
240	Orange	decreased	none	competition	10
241	Orange	no	none	competition	10
242	Orange	no		incompetent workmen.	10
243	Orange	no			
244	Pasquotank	no		scarcity of work	10
245	Pasquotank	no	lowers wages	machinery, in- competent labor.	10
246	Pasquotank	no		incompetent workmen.	10
247	Pasquotank	no	can work cheaper men.	colored hands	10
248	Pasquotank	no	less work to do	patronage	10
249	Person	no	bad		10
250	Person	decreased	none	jack-legs	10
251	Pitt	no		hard times	10, 12
252	Pitt	no	reduces labor		10
253	Randolph		good	low prices	
254	Randolph	decreased	bad	trusts	10
255	Randolph	no	reduces labor	ignorance	12
256	Richmond	no	reduces wages	surplus of laborers.	12
257	Richmond		bad	oppression of money power.	
258	Richmond	no	lowers wages	machinery and boys.	11
259	Richmond	no	bad	negroes, incompe- tent laborers.	11
260	Robeson	no	decreases wages	non-union labor- ers.	12

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
no	yes	all the year	no	1 to 1	16	yes	223
		summer and fall	no				224
eight	yes	fall and winter	no	15 to 100	17	yes	225
yes		fall	no		17		226
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14		227
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes	1 to 2	16	yes	228
yes	yes	winter	no		16	yes	229
yes	yes	summer	no		12	yes	230
yes	yes	fall	no		13		231
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		15	yes	232
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	one-third	18	yes	233
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	yes	234
yes		summer and fall	no		18	no	235
yes	yes	all the year	no		15	yes	236
yes	yes	spring	no	1 to 5	16	yes	237
yes	yes	fall	no		14	no	238
yes	yes		no		15	yes	239
yes	yes	fall	no		18	no	240
yes	yes	spring and summer	no		18		241
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		14	no	242
		spring and summer					243
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		10	no	244
no	no	spring, summer, fall	no	1 to 6	17	yes	245
no	yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 6	16	yes	246
yes	yes	summer	no	1 to 20	16	yes	247
yes	yes	all the year	no		15		248
							249
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		14	no	250
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	one-tenth	12	yes	251
yes		fall and winter	yes	1 to 5	14		252
	no		yes		10	yes	253
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes	50 per cent	14		254
yes	yes	all the year	no				255
yes	yes	summer	yes		16	yes	256
yes	yes	fall	no				257
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	1 to 2	18	yes	258
yes	yes		yes		14	yes	259
eight	yes	all the year	no		21	yes	260



TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
261	Robeson	no	reduces wages	population too great.	15, 17
262	Robeson	increased		unskilled labor.	
263	Robeson	increased	decreases wages		15, 16
264	Robeson	no		too many laborers.	10
265	Robeson	no	none	negro cobblers.	11
266	Robeson	no		low prices and trusts.	12
267	Robeson		decreases wages		
268	Rockingham	no	decreases wages	jack-legs	10
269	Rockingham	decreased	reduces wages		10, 12
270	Rockingham	no		competition	10
271	Rockingham	no		ignorance	13
272	Rockingham	no		lack of organiza- tion.	12
273	Rockingham	decreased	decreases wages	inexperienced workmen.	12
274	Rockingham	increased			10
275	Rockingham		increases wages for good workmen.	no principles in business.	10
276	Rockingham	no			10
277	Rockingham	no	reduces wages	lack of organiza- tion.	10
278	Rowan	no		low prices	12
279	Rowan	no	reduces wages	non-union of la- borers.	10
280	Rowan	no	none	negroes	10, 12
281	Rowan	no		too much compe- tition.	10
282	Rowan	increased	reduces wages	too many negroes	10
283	Rowan	increased		negro labor	10
284	Rowan	no	bad effect		10
285	Rowan	no	none		12
286	Rutherford	no			10
287	Rutherford	decreased			10
288	Rutherford	decreased	none	gold standard	12
289	Rutherford	no	decreases wages		12
290	Rutherford	decreased			12
291	Rutherford	decreased			12
292	Rutherford	no	throws out em- ployees.	machinery	12
293	Rutherford	no	none	want of factories	10
294	Rutherford	no	reduces prices	cobblers	10
295	Rutherford	increased	none, on experts	incompetent men	10
296	Sampson	no	none	negroes	10
297	Sampson	no	none	want of organiza- tion.	10
298	Sampson	no	none	want of organiza- tion.	10

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes	yes	fall and winter	no				261
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		16	yes	262
yes	yes	spring and fall					263
yes	no	spring and summer	no		16	no	264
yes	yes	fall	no		16	yes	265
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	one-half	15		266
nine	yes	fall and winter		1 to 2	16	yes	267
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes		16	yes	268
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 2	14	yes	269
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		15	yes	270
yes	yes	no difference	no			yes	271
yes	yes	spring and summer	yes		15	yes	272
yes	yes	summer	no		12	yes	273
yes	yes	summer	yes		13		274
yes	no	all the year	no	1 to 4	16	no	275
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	25 per cent	15	yes	276
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes	1 to 4	16	yes	277
yes	yes	all the time	yes		14	yes	278
yes	yes	summer, fall, winter	no	one-third	18	yes	279
yes	yes	all the year	yes		17	yes	280
no	yes	summer	no		15	yes	281
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes	5 to 1	17	yes	282
yes	no	summer			17		283
yes	yes	fall	no		17	yes	284
yes	yes	all the year	yes	one half	15	yes	285
yes	yes						286
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes		14		287
yes	yes	summer			19		288
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	yes	289
yes		all the time	no		18		290
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	yes	291
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	one-fourth	12	no	292
no	no	fall and winter	no	20 per cent	12	yes	293
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		15		294
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no	one-fourth	15	yes	295
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 8	15	yes	296
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 8	15		297
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 6	15	yes	298

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
299	Sampson	decreased	none	scarcity of money	10
300	Sampson	no	bad effect	lack of organiza- tion, lack of money	11
301	Sampson	no			10
302	Sampson	no	none		10
303	Sampson	no	none	inferior workmen	10
304	Sampson	decreased		negroes	10
305	Sampson	no	none	negroes	10, 11
306	Stanly	increased			10
307	Stanly	decreased	decreases wages		10
308	Stanly	no	none	too many people	10
309	Stanly	decreased		incompetent work- men.	12
310	Stokes	decreased	hurts wages	ready-made stuff	
311	Surry	no	hurts wages	machinery	10
312	Surry	decreased	none	jack-legs	10
313	Swain	no		inexperienced men	10
314	Transylvania	no		unorganized labor	10
315	Transylvania	no		jack-legs	10
316	Transylvania	increased	none	scabs	10
317	Tyrrell	no	none	lack of market	10
318	Tyrrell	increased		negroes	
319	Union	no		jack-legs	
320	Union	no	none	negroes and botch painters.	10
321	Union	no	decreases wages	scarcity of money	10, 12
322	Union	no	none	inferior workmen	10, 15
323	Vance	decreased	cuts wages	lack of money	
324	Vance	no	none	jack-legs	12
325	Vance	no	none	incompetent men	10
326	Vance	no	none	colored labor	10
327	Vance	increased	lowers wages	foreign goods	10
328	Vance	increased	reduces wages	incompetent men	8, 10
329	Vance	no		scalawag engineers	11
330	Wake	no	bad	incompetent men	14
331	Wake	no	bad	jack-legs and ne- groes	10
332	Wake	no	none	unorganized labor	9
333	Wake	no	none		9
334	Wake	no	reduces wages		9
335	Wake	no			12
336	Wake	no	detrimental	com b i n e s and trusts	10
337	Wake	no			10
338	Warren	decreased	reduces wages	incompetent work- men.	12
339	Washington	no	none	scarcity of money	10
340	Washington	decreased	detrimental		11
341	Watauga	no			12



—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	25 per cent	16	yes	299
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes		16	yes	300
yes	yes	summer	no	1 to 3	16	yes	301
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 8	16	yes	302
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	15	yes	303
yes	yes	summer	no		16	yes	304
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	14	yes	305
yes	yes	fall	no	1 to 8	16	no	306
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall			16	yes	307
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no		16	yes	308
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		17	yes	309
		spring	no		12		310
yes	yes	fall	no		20	yes	311
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		16	yes	312
nine	yes	spring	no		15	yes	313
no	yes	summer and fall	yes	one-fourth	15	yes	314
nine	yes	summer and fall	yes	one-fourth	14	yes	315
yes	yes	spring and fall	yes	1 to 4	16	yes	316
yes	yes	spring	no	one-third	12	yes	317
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no		14	yes	318
yes	yes	summer and fall	no		18	yes	319
yes	yes	spring and summer	yes	2 to 1	16	yes	320
no	no	winter	no		21	no	321
yes	yes	summer and fall	yes				322
yes	yes		no	one-third	16	yes	323
yes	yes	fall and winter	no		14	yes	324
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no		15		325
yes	yes	spring and fall	no		14	yes	326
yes	no	fall and winter		one-third	14	yes	327
yes	yes	fall and winter	no	one-half	15	yes	328
yes	yes	all the year	no				329
yes	yes	spring	no		15	yes	330
eight	yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 5	14	yes	331
eight	yes	winter		1 to 3	16	yes	332
	no	fall	no	1 to 3			333
eight	yes	winter and spring		1 to 3	16		334
no	no	fall and winter	no		10		335
yes	yes		yes	1 to 7	17	yes	336
yes	yes	fall	yes				337
no		spring and fall	no	1 to 3	14	yes	338
yes	yes	spring and summer	no				339
yes	yes	summer	no		15	yes	340
yes	yes	spring, summer, fall	no		12	yes	341

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Effect of Labor-Saving Machinery?	Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages?	No. of Hours Constituting a Day's Work?
342	Watauga ----	decreased	lowers wages -----	too many men and boys.	10
343	Wayne -----	decreased	none -----	sorry labor -----	10
344	Wayne -----	decreased	cuts wages -----	low prices -----	10
345	Wayne -----	decreased	-----	jack-legs -----	-----
346	Wayne -----	decreased	-----	jack-legs -----	12
347	Wilson -----	decreased	bad -----	boys -----	10
348	Wilson -----	no -----	-----	lack of organiza- tion.	10, 13
349	Wilson -----	increased	none -----	unskilled mechan- ics.	10
350	Yadkin -----	no -----	-----	inferior workmen	10, 14
351	Yadkin -----	increased	none -----	cheap men -----	12
352	Yadkin -----	no -----	lowers wages -----	scarcity of money	12
353	Yadkin -----	increased	injures skilled labor	jack-legs -----	10, 14
354	Yadkin -----	increased	reduces wages -----	scarcity of money	-----
355	Yadkin -----	increased	-----	-----	10
356	Yadkin -----	increased	-----	-----	-----
357	Yadkin -----	no -----	none -----	over production	10
358	Yadkin -----	increased	-----	-----	10
359	Yadkin -----	increased	none -----	-----	-----
360	Yadkin -----	no -----	none -----	incompetent men	12
361	Yadkin -----	increased	none -----	-----	12
362	Yadkin -----	no -----	none -----	lack of work -----	-----
363	Yadkin -----	increased	none -----	-----	10, 12
364	Yancey -----	increased	increases wages -----	ignorant men -----	10

—Continued.

Do You Favor a 10-hour Day?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	When is Your Busiest Season?	Is Your Business Crowded with Boys?	What Should be the Proportion of Boys to Journeymen?	At What Age Should Children Enter a Trade?	Should it be Fixed by Law?	
yes ----	yes ----	fall -----	yes ----	2 to 1	18	yes ----	342
yes ----	yes ----	fall, winter, spring --	no ----	-----	12	yes ----	343
yes ----	yes ----	fall -----	no ----	-----	15	yes ----	344
yes ----	yes ----	all the year	no ----	one-half	18	yes ----	345
yes ----	yes ----	fall and winter -----	no ----	-----	15	yes ----	346
nine ----	yes ----	all the year -----	yes ----	-----	18	yes ----	347
yes ----	yes ----	summer -----	no ----	-----	18	yes ----	348
yes ----	no ----	spring, summer, fall	no ----	2 to 1	16	yes ----	349
yes ----	yes ----	-----	yes ----	-----	16	yes ----	350
yes ----	yes ----	-----	yes ----	-----	21	yes ----	351
yes ----	yes ----	summer, fall, winter	no ----	-----	16	yes ----	352
yes ----	yes ----	spring and summer	no ----	-----	18	-----	353
yes ----	yes ----	summer and fall -----	no ----	-----	15	yes ----	354
yes ----	yes ----	fall -----	no ----	1 to 2	15	yes ----	355
yes ----	yes ----	fall -----	no ----	-----	15	no ----	356
yes ----	yes ----	fall -----	no ----	2 to 1	15	yes ----	357
-----	yes ----	fall -----	no ----	-----	15	no ----	358
yes ----	yes ----	fall -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	359
yes ----	yes ----	summer and fall -----	yes ----	-----	16	yes ----	360
yes ----	yes ----	summer, fall, winter	no ----	one-fourth	12	-----	361
yes ----	yes ----	summer -----	no ----	-----	16	no ----	362
yes ----	yes ----	summer and fall -----	no ----	-----	16	no ----	363
no ----	no ----	spring and fall -----	no ----	-----	12	yes ----	364



TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
1	Alamance		yes		increased
2	Alamance	yes	yes		increased
3	Alamance	yes	yes	3-7	increased
4	Alamance	yes	yes	5	increased
5	Alamance	yes	yes	4	increased
6	Alamance	yes	yes	4	no
7	Alamance		yes	3	decreased
8	Alamance		yes		decreased
9	Alamance	no			
10	Alamance	yes	yes	4	increased
11	Alamance	yes	yes	5	no
12	Alexander	yes	yes	2	
13	Alexander	no	yes	2-4	increased
14	Alleghany	no	yes	1-2	increased
15	Alleghany	yes	yes	5	no
16	Alleghany	yes	yes	3	no
17	Alleghany	yes	yes	3-5	no
18	Alleghany				
19	Ashe		yes	2	decreased
20	Ashe	yes	yes	3-5	increased
21	Ashe	yes	yes	2	increased
22	Beaufort		yes		no
23	Beaufort	yes	no		decreased
24	Beaufort	yes	yes	3	no
25	Bertie	no	no	3-4	increased
26	Brunswick	yes	yes	4	increased
27	Brunswick	yes	yes	4	decreased
28	Brunswick	yes	yes	4	increased
29	Brunswick	yes	no	2	increased
30	Brunswick	yes	yes		no
31	Brunswick	yes	yes	3	no
32	Brunswick	yes	yes	3	increased
33	Buncombe	yes	yes	5	increased
34	Buncombe	yes	yes	4	increased
35	Buncombe	yes	yes	3-5	decreased
36	Buncombe	yes	yes	4	no
37	Buncombe		yes	3	no
38	Buncombe	yes	yes	4	decreased
39	Buncombe		yes	4	no
40	Buncombe		yes	3	increased
41	Buncombe	yes	yes	5	increased
42	Buncombe	no	no	5	increased
43	Burke	yes	yes	3	no
44	Burke	yes	yes	5	no
45	Burke	no	yes	3-7	increased
46	Burke	yes	yes	3	decreased
47	Cabarrus	yes	yes	5	increased
48	Cabarrus		yes	4	increased
49	Cabarrus	yes	no		increased

--Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no	85				yes	1
no	33 1/3	yes	no	no	no	2
no	100	yes	no	no	yes	3
no	100	yes	yes			4
no	80	yes	no	no	no	5
no	10	yes	no	no	no	6
no	95	yes	no	yes	no	7
no	90	yes	no	yes	no	8
no			yes			9
no	75	yes	no	no	no	10
yes		yes				11
no	90	yes	no	no	no	12
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	13
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	14
no	50	yes	no	no	yes	15
no	100	no	yes	yes	yes	16
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no	17
						18
no	50	yes	no	yes	yes	19
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	20
no		no	yes			21
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	22
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no	23
no	95	yes	no	no	no	24
no	100	yes	no			25
no	90	yes	yes	no	yes	26
no	90	yes	no	no	no	27
no	75	yes	no	no	yes	28
no	90		no	no	yes	29
	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	30
no	90	yes	yes			31
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	32
yes	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	33
yes	100	yes	yes	yes		34
yes	95	yes	yes	yes	yes	35
	100	yes				36
yes		yes				37
no	100	yes	yes	yes		38
no	50	yes	no	no	no	39
no	90	yes				40
no	100	yes	no		no	41
no	100	yes	no	no	no	42
no	80	yes	no	no	no	43
no	100	yes	yes	yes		44
no	66 2/3	yes	no	no	yes	45
no	100	yes	no	no	no	46
no	50	yes	no	no	no	47
no		yes	yes	yes	yes	48
no	95	yes	no	no	no	49

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
50	Cabarrus	yes	yes	3-5	decreased
51	Cabarrus				
52	Camden	yes	yes		decreased
53	Camden		yes		decreased
54	Caldwell		yes		no
55	Caldwell		yes	1-3	decreased
56	Caldwell	yes	no	4	increased
57	Caldwell		yes	3	decreased
58	Caldwell	yes	yes		increased
59	Caldwell	yes	yes	4	increased
60	Carteret	yes	yes	4	increased
61	Carteret	no		3	
62	Carteret	yes	yes	2-3	no
63	Carteret	yes	yes	5	decreased
64	Carteret	yes	yes	2	increased
65	Carteret	no		2-4	decreased
66	Carteret	yes	yes	4	decreased
67	Caswell	yes	yes	7	no
68	Catawba	no			no
69	Chatham	yes	no	4	no
70	Chatham	yes	no	4	decreased
71	Chatham	yes	yes	4	
72	Chowan	yes	yes		decreased
73	Chowan	no	yes	3-5	increased
74	Clay	yes	yes	3	no
75	Clay	yes	yes	4	increased
76	Clay				increased
77	Clay	yes	yes	3	increased
78	Cleveland	yes	yes	4	increased
79	Cleveland	yes	yes	3	decreased
80	Cleveland	yes	yes		increased
81	Cleveland	yes		4	no
82	Cleveland	yes	yes		no
83	Cleveland	yes	yes	3-5	increased
84	Cleveland	yes	yes	4	increased
85	Cleveland	yes	yes	2	increased
86	Craven	yes	yes	3	increased
87	Craven				increased
88	Craven	no	yes	4	increased
89	Craven	yes	yes	5	no
90	Cumberland	yes		3	no
91	Cumberland	yes	yes	5	increased
92	Cumberland			4	no
93	Currituck	no	yes		
94	Currituck	yes	yes	5	no
95	Currituck	no	yes	4	no
96	Currituck	yes	yes	4	increased
97	Davidson	yes	yes		increased
98	Davidson				



—Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	50
no		yes				51
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	52
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	53
no	100	yes	no	no	no	54
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	55
	75	no	no	yes	no	56
no		yes	no		no	57
no	80	yes	no	no	no	58
no	90	yes	no	no	no	59
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	60
no		no		yes	no	61
no	80	yes	yes	no	yes	62
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	63
no	80	yes	no	no	yes	64
no		yes	no	no		65
no	75	yes	no	no	yes	66
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	67
no	100	yes	no	no	no	68
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	69
no	100			yes	yes	70
	60	yes	yes	yes		71
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	72
no	75	yes	yes		no	73
no	75	no	yes	yes	no	74
no			yes	yes		75
no		yes	no	no	no	76
no	80	no	yes	yes	no	77
no	33 1/3	no	yes		yes	78
no	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	79
no	80	yes	yes	no	no	80
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	81
no	100	no	yes	yes	yes	82
no	95	yes	yes	yes	yes	83
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	84
no	90	yes	yes		no	85
no	100	yes	no	no	no	86
no	25	yes	no	no	no	87
no	100	no	yes	no	no	88
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	89
no	100	yes		yes	no	90
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes	91
no	100	yes				92
		yes				93
no		yes	yes	yes	no	94
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	95
no	40	no		no	no	96
no	60		yes	yes	no	97
						98

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
99	Davidson		yes		
100	Davidson	yes	yes	4	increased
101	Davidson	no	yes		increased
102	Davie		yes		no
103	Durham	yes	yes		no
104	Durham	yes	yes	3	increased
105	Edgecombe	yes	yes	5	increased
106	Edgecombe	yes	yes	3	decreased
107	Edgecombe	yes	no	3	decreased
108	Edgecombe	yes	yes	4	increased
109	Edgecombe	yes	yes	5	increased
110	Forsyth	yes	yes	4	increased
111	Forsyth	no	yes	4	no
112	Forsyth	yes	yes		increased
113	Forsyth	no	no		no
114	Forsyth	yes	yes	4	increased
115	Forsyth		yes	3	decreased
116	Forsyth	yes	yes	5	increased
117	Forsyth				increased
118	Forsyth	yes	yes	3	increased
119	Forsyth		yes	3	decreased
120	Forsyth	yes	yes	4	no
121	Forsyth	yes	yes	4	increased
122	Forsyth	yes	yes	3	increased
123	Forsyth	yes	yes	5	increased
124	Forsyth	yes	yes	2-3	decreased
125	Forsyth		no	5	no
126	Forsyth	yes	yes	5	no
127	Forsyth	yes	yes	3	no
128	Forsyth	no	yes		increased
129	Franklin		no	4	no
130	Gaston	yes	yes	5	
131	Gaston	yes	yes	6	
132	Gaston	yes	yes	3	no
133	Gaston	yes	yes	4	
134	Gaston	yes	yes	3	increased
135	Gaston				no
136	Gaston		yes		
137	Gaston	no			no
138	Gaston	yes	yes	2-4	no
139	Gaston		yes	3	no
140	Granville		yes		increased
141	Granville				increased
142	Granville	yes	yes	4	increased
143	Granville	yes	yes	4	decreased
144	Guilford	yes	no		no
145	Guilford				increased
146	Guilford		yes	3	increased
147	Guilford	no	yes		no

—Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no						99
no	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	no	yes	yes	yes	100
no	80	yes	no			101
no					yes	102
yes	75	yes	yes	no	no	103
yes	100	no	yes	no	no	104
no	75	yes	yes	no	no	105
no	50	yes	no	no	no	106
no	100	yes	no	no	no	107
no	99	yes	yes	yes	yes	108
no	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	109
no	90	yes	no			110
no	100	yes	yes		yes	111
no		yes	no	no	no	112
no	90	no	no	no	no	113
no	50	yes	no	no	no	114
no	50	yes	yes	no	no	115
no	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	yes	yes	no	116
no		yes	yes	yes	yes	117
no	75	no			no	118
no	75	yes	no	yes	no	119
yes	100		yes	yes	no	120
yes	100	yes	no	no	no	121
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	122
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	123
yes	75	yes	yes	no	yes	124
no	95	yes		yes	no	125
no	95	yes	no	no	no	126
no	90	yes	yes	no	yes	127
no	75	yes	no		yes	128
no	90	yes			no	129
no	90	yes	yes	no	no	130
no	75	yes	no	no	no	131
no	100	no	yes	yes	yes	132
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	133
no	95	yes	no	no	no	134
yes	90	yes		no	yes	135
no	50	yes	no			136
no	90	no	yes			137
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no	138
no	90	yes	no	no	no	139
no	50		no	yes		140
no			yes	no	no	141
no			no			142
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	143
no	100	yes	no	no	no	144
no	50	yes	no			145
no	100	yes	no	no	no	146
no	90	yes	no	no	no	147



TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
148	Guilford	yes	yes		increased
149	Guilford	yes	yes	3	increased
150	Guilford	yes	yes	2	increased
151	Guilford		yes		no
152	Guilford		yes	1-5	increased
153	Guilford	yes	yes	3	no
154	Guilford		yes	4	no
155	Guilford	yes	yes	7	increased
156	Guilford	yes	yes	3-5	no
157	Guilford	yes	no	3	no
158	Guilford	yes	yes	3	no
159	Guilford	yes		5	increased
160	Guilford	yes	yes	3	increased
161	Guilford	yes	yes	5	increased
162	Guilford	yes	yes		increased
163	Guilford	yes	yes	3-4	increased
164	Guilford	yes	yes	3-4	increased
165	Guilford	yes	yes	4	increased
166	Halifax	yes	yes	6	
167	Halifax	yes	yes	3	no
168	Halifax	yes	yes	3	
169	Haywood	yes	no		increased
170	Haywood	yes	yes	3	no
171	Haywood	yes	yes	3-4	no
172	Henderson	no	yes	4	decreased
173	Hertford		yes	4-5	increased
174	Hertford	yes	yes	6	increased
175	Hyde	yes	no	5	increased
176	Hyde	yes	yes		no
177	Hyde	yes	yes	6	decreased
178	Hyde	yes	yes	5	increased
179	Iredell	yes	yes	3	no
180	Jackson	yes	yes		increased
181	Jackson	yes	yes	5-7	no
182	Jackson	no	yes	4-5	no
183	Jones	yes	yes		increased
184	Lenoir	yes	yes	3	no
185	Lincoln		yes	3-5	
186	Lincoln	yes	yes	3	decreased
187	Lincoln	no	yes	3	increased
188	Macon	yes	yes		decreased
189	Macon	yes	yes	2	increased
190	Macon		yes	3	increased
191	Macon	yes	yes	2	increased
192	Macon	yes	no		decreased
193	Martin	yes	no	2	decreased
194	Martin	no	no	1	decreased
195	Martin	yes	yes	3	no
196	Martin	yes	yes	4	increased

---Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no	90		no	no	no	148
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	149
no	90	yes	yes			150
no	100		no	no		151
no	90	yes	no	no	no	152
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no	153
no		yes	yes	yes	no	154
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes	155
no	100	yes	yes	no	no	156
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	157
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	158
no		yes	yes	no	yes	159
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	160
no	40	yes	yes	yes	yes	161
yes	60	yes	yes	yes	no	162
no	90	yes	no	no	no	163
no	75	yes	no	no	no	164
no		yes	yes			165
no	100	yes	yes	yes	no	166
	90	yes	yes	yes	no	167
no	90	yes	no	no	no	168
no	90	no	yes		no	169
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no	170
no	95	yes	no	no	no	171
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	172
no	70	yes	yes	yes	no	173
no	95	yes	yes	yes	no	174
no	90	yes	yes			175
no		yes	no		yes	176
no	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	177
no	75	yes	no	no	no	178
no		yes	no	no	no	179
no	90	yes	yes			180
no	75	yes	no	no	no	181
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	182
no		yes	no	no	no	183
no	75	yes	no	no	no	184
no		yes	yes	yes	no	185
no	100	yes	no	no	no	186
no	100	yes	yes	no	no	187
no	50	yes	no	no	no	188
no		yes	no	no	no	189
no	100	yes			no	190
no	50	yes	no	no	no	191
no	5	no	no	no	no	192
no	75	no	no	no	no	193
no	90		no	no	no	194
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	195
no			no		no	196

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
197	McDowell	yes	yes		
198	McDowell		yes		increased
199	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	3	increased
200	Mecklenburg	yes		2	no
201	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	4	no
202	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	3	
203	Mecklenburg	no	yes		no
204	Mecklenburg		yes		increased
205	Mecklenburg	yes	yes		increased
206	Mecklenburg		yes		no
207	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	3	increased
208	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	4-6	increased
209	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	3	
210	Mecklenburg	yes	yes		increased
211	Mecklenburg	yes	yes	4	no
212	Mitchell		no		no
213	Mitchell				increased
214	Mitchell		yes		increased
215	Moutgomery		no	4	increased
216	Moore	no	yes	3-4	decreased
217	Moore	yes	yes	4	decreased
218	Moore		yes		
219	New Hanover	no	yes	6	increased
220	New Hanover	yes	yes	4	
221	New Hanover	yes	yes		decreased
222	New Hanover	yes	yes	4	no
223	New Hanover	yes	yes	4	no
224	New Hanover				
225	New Hanover	yes	no	3-4	increased
226	Northampton	yes	yes	3-4	no
227	Onslow		yes	6	increased
228	Onslow	yes	yes	4	increased
229	Onslow	yes	yes	5	increased
230	Onslow	yes	yes	1	no
231	Onslow	yes			
232	Onslow	yes	yes	3	no
233	Onslow	yes	yes	3	increased
234	Onslow		yes	7	no
235	Onslow	yes	yes	3	increased
236	Onslow				decreased
237	Onslow	yes	yes	2	
238	Onslow	no	no		no
239	Orange	yes	yes		increased
240	Orange	no			increased
241	Orange		yes		increased
242	Orange	yes	no	2	increased
243	Orange				no
244	Pasquotank	no	yes		
245	Pasquotank	yes	no	2-4	no



—Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no	100	yes				197
no		yes	no	no	no	198
no	75	yes	no	no	no	199
yes	65	yes	yes			200
no		yes	yes		yes	201
yes		yes				202
yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	203
no	90	yes	yes	no	yes	204
no	90	yes	no	yes	yes	205
yes	75	yes	yes			206
no	100	yes	yes	no	no	207
yes	50	yes	yes	yes	no	208
		yes				209
no	85	yes	yes	yes	no	210
yes	100	yes	yes	yes		211
no	80	no	yes		no	212
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	213
no		yes	no	no	no	214
no	100	no	no	no	yes	215
no	99	yes		yes	yes	216
no	70	yes	no			217
no		yes	no			218
no	95	yes	yes			219
no		yes				220
yes		yes	yes		no	221
no	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	no	no	no	222
no	95	yes	yes	yes	yes	223
						224
no	95	yes	yes	no	no	225
no	85		yes	no	no	226
no	90	yes	yes		no	227
no		yes	no	yes	no	228
no	100	yes	no	no	no	229
no	10		no	no	no	230
						231
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes	232
no	50	yes	no	no	no	233
no		yes	no	no	no	234
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	235
no	100	no	no	no	no	236
no	20	yes	yes	no	no	237
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no	238
no			no	no	no	239
no		yes	no	no	no	240
no	100		no	no	no	241
no		no	no	no	no	242
no			yes	yes	yes	243
no	100	no	yes	yes	yes	244
no	90	yes	yes	yes	no	245

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
246	Pasquotank	yes	yes	5	increased
247	Pasquotank	yes	yes	3	increased
248	Pasquotank		yes	4	decreased
249	Person				
250	Person	yes	yes	4	increased
251	Pitt		no	5	no
252	Pitt		yes	4	no
253	Randolph				increased
254	Randolph	yes	yes	3-5	increased
255	Randolph		yes		no
256	Richmond	yes	yes	1	decreased
257	Richmond	yes	yes	3	increased
258	Richmond	yes	yes	3	increased
259	Richmond	yes	yes	2-4	increased
260	Robeson	yes	yes	2	increased
261	Robeson	yes	yes		no
262	Robeson	yes	yes		no
263	Robeson		yes	5	decreased
264	Robeson	yes	no	4	decreased
265	Robeson	yes	yes	3	
266	Robeson	yes	yes	4	no
267	Robeson	yes	yes	5	
268	Rockingham	yes	yes	5	no
269	Rockingham		yes	4	increased
270	Rockingham		yes	3	
271	Rockingham		yes		increased
272	Rockingham	yes	yes	3-5	decreased
273	Rockingham	yes	yes	4	increased
274	Rockingham				decreased
275	Rockingham		yes	3	no
276	Rockingham		yes		increased
277	Rockingham	yes	yes	1-2	increased
278	Rowan	yes	yes		increased
279	Rowan	no	yes	3	increased
280	Rowan	yes	yes	4	increased
281	Rowan	yes	yes	4	increased
282	Rowan	yes	yes	3	decreased
283	Rowan		yes	3	increased
284	Rowan	yes	yes	3	increased
285	Rowan	yes	yes	5	increased
286	Rutherford				no
287	Rutherford	yes	yes	2	no
288	Rutherford	yes	yes	3	
289	Rutherford			5	increased
290	Rutherford		yes	2	increased
291	Rutherford	yes	yes	5	increased
292	Rutherford	yes	no	3	no
293	Rutherford	no	yes	5	increased
294	Rutherford	yes			no

—Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
yes	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	yes	no	no	246
no	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	247
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	248
no	100	yes			no	249
no	75	yes	no	no	no	250
no	99	yes	yes	yes	no	251
no	100	yes	yes			252
no	75	no	yes		yes	253
no	70	yes	no	no	no	254
no	80	yes				255
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	256
no	50	yes				257
no	50	yes	no	no	no	258
no	75	yes	no	no	no	259
no	90	yes	no	yes	no	260
no	95	yes	no	no	no	261
no		no			no	262
no	100		yes	yes	no	263
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	264
no	80	yes	yes			265
no	75		no	no	no	266
no		yes	yes	no	no	267
no	60	yes	yes	no	no	268
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no	269
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	270
no		yes	no	no	no	271
no	50	yes	yes	yes	yes	272
yes	90	yes	yes	no	no	273
no			yes			274
no	100	yes	yes		yes	275
no	100	yes				276
no	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	no	no	no	277
no	75	yes	yes	yes	no	278
no	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	no	no	no	no	279
	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	280
no	50	yes	no	no	no	281
no	95	yes	no	no	no	282
no		yes	yes	yes	yes	283
no	75	yes	yes	no	no	284
no	50	yes	no	no	no	285
no			no		no	286
no	90		no			287
no	95	yes	yes	yes	no	288
no	90	yes	no	no	yes	289
no		yes	no			290
no	5	yes	no	no	yes	291
no	80	yes	yes	yes	no	292
no	50	yes	no	no	no	293
no	90	no	yes	yes	no	294



TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprenticeship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Common School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Apprenticeship Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
295	Rutherford	yes	yes	5	no
296	Sampson	no	yes	3	no
297	Sampson	no	yes	3	no
298	Sampson	no	yes	3	no
299	Sampson	yes	yes	3	no
300	Sampson	yes	yes	2	decreased
301	Sampson	yes	yes	3-5	no
302	Sampson	no	yes	4	no
303	Sampson	no	yes	2	no
304	Sampson	yes	yes	4	no
305	Sampson	no	yes	3-4	no
306	Stanly	yes	yes	3-5	increased
307	Stanly	yes	yes	5	increased
308	Stanly	yes	yes	3	no
309	Stanly	no	no	15	increased
310	Stokes	no	yes		increased
311	Surry	no	yes	3	no
312	Surry		yes	3	increased
313	Swain	yes	yes	4	no
314	Transylvania	yes	yes	5	increased
315	Transylvania	yes	yes	5	increased
316	Transylvania	no	yes	3	decreased
317	Tyrrell	yes	yes	3	no
318	Tyrrell		yes		no
319	Union		yes	4	increased
320	Union	yes	yes	4-6	decreased
321	Union	no	no		no
322	Union	yes	yes	2	increased
323	Vance	yes	no	2	increased
324	Vance		yes	5	no
325	Vance	yes	yes	3-5	no
326	Vance	yes	yes	4	no
327	Vance	yes	yes		no
328	Vance	yes	yes	2-4	increased
329	Vance				increased
330	Wake	yes	no	3	increased
331	Wake	yes	yes	3	increased
332	Wake	yes	yes	4	no
333	Wake	yes	yes	5	
334	Wake	yes	yes	4	no
335	Wake	yes			
336	Wake	yes	yes	5	no
337	Wake				
338	Warren	yes	yes	7	no
339	Washington		yes		increased
340	Washington	yes	yes	4	decreased
341	Watauga	yes	yes	5-6	decreased
342	Watauga	yes	yes	5	increased
343	Wayne	yes	yes	3-5	decreased

—Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no	50	yes	yes	no	yes	295
no	100	no	no	no	no	296
no	100	no	no	no	no	297
no	100	no	no	no	no	298
no	20	yes	no	no	no	299
no	50	yes	no	no	no	300
no	20	yes	no	no	no	301
no	90	no	no	no	no	302
no	100	yes	no	no	no	303
no	75	yes	no	no	no	304
no	100	yes	no	no	no	305
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	306
no	75	yes	no	no	no	307
no	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	yes	yes	yes	yes	308
no	20	yes	yes	yes	no	309
no	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	310
no	100	yes	no	no	no	311
no	80	yes	yes	yes	yes	312
no	90	yes	no	no	no	313
no	95	yes	no	yes	no	314
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	315
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	316
no	100	yes	no	yes	yes	317
no	90	yes	yes	yes	yes	318
no	25	yes	yes	yes	no	319
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	320
yes	50	yes	yes	no	no	321
no	50	no	yes	no	no	322
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	323
no	75	yes	no	no	no	324
no	yes	yes	no	no	no	325
no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	326
no	90	yes	yes	no	no	327
no	90	yes	no	no	no	328
no	40	yes	no	no	no	329
no	90	yes	yes	no	no	330
yes	100	yes	yes	no	no	331
no	100	yes	no	no	no	332
no	100	yes	no	yes	no	333
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	yes	334
no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	335
no	75	yes	yes	yes	yes	336
no	50	yes	yes	yes	no	337
no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	338
no	100	yes	no	no	yes	339
no	95	yes	yes	yes	no	340
no	90	no	yes	no	no	341
no	90	no	yes	no	no	342
no	90	no	yes	no	no	343

TABLE NO. 2

	Counties.	Do You Favor an Indentured Apprentice- ship System?	Should Apprentice Pass Com- mon School Examination Before Entering a Trade?	Number of Years Appren- tice Should Serve?	Has Cost of Living Increased or Decreased During the Year?
344	Wayne-----	yes-----	yes-----	3	decreased-----
345	Wayne-----	yes-----	no-----	3	no-----
346	Wayne-----	yes-----	no-----	3-4	no-----
347	Wilson-----	-----	yes-----	3-4	no-----
348	Wilson-----	yes-----	yes-----	2	no-----
349	Wilson-----	yes-----	yes-----	4	increased-----
350	Yadkin-----	-----	yes-----	-----	no-----
351	Yadkin-----	-----	-----	1	increased-----
352	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	2	no-----
353	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	-----	decreased-----
354	Yadkin-----	-----	yes-----	-----	increased-----
355	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	3	decreased-----
356	Yadkin-----	no-----	no-----	-----	decreased-----
357	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	3	decreased-----
358	Yadkin-----	no-----	no-----	-----	decreased-----
359	Yadkin-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
360	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	3	increased-----
361	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	2-4	increased-----
362	Yadkin-----	no-----	no-----	-----	decreased-----
363	Yadkin-----	yes-----	yes-----	3-5	increased-----
364	Yancey-----	yes-----	yes-----	3	increased-----



—Continued.

Are There Reading- Rooms or Night Schools for Working People?	What Per Cent of Your Trade Read and Write?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is There Improvement in Education?	Is There Improvement in Morals?	Is Financial Condition Improving?	
no -----	90	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	344
no -----	75	-----	yes -----	no -----	no -----	345
no -----	75	no -----	no -----	no -----	no -----	346
no -----	100	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	347
no -----	50	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	348
no -----	90	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	349
no -----	90	yes -----	no -----	no -----	no -----	350
no -----	100	no -----	yes -----	no -----	no -----	351
no -----	100	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	no -----	352
no -----	80	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	353
no -----	75	yes -----	no -----	no -----	no -----	354
no -----	90	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	355
no -----	100	no -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	356
no -----	100	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	357
no -----	100	no -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	358
no -----	100	no -----	yes -----	-----	-----	359
no -----	90	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	360
no -----	-----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	yes -----	361
no -----	100	no -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	362
no -----	95	yes -----	yes -----	no -----	yes -----	363
no -----	75	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	yes -----	364

LETTERS FROM MECHANICS.

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The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication :

## TRUSTS HARMFUL.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the trust companies will do lots of harm to the working man. I think raising children up in the cotton mills ought to be discontinued. I am a Southern Railroad blacksmith. I have been in their employment twenty-eight years, but am not just now on account of the shops being moved away from here. I am now running a shop of my own, but I believe the trust companies will run iron and steel out of my reach.

Respectfully,

F. W. HAWKINS.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It occurs to me that if we had a better common or free school system, with larger appropriations and compulsory attendance at the schools, of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years, it would only be a very short while until the laboring class of people would be in better circumstances and could command more for their labor. Their greatest need is education, and it will require a compulsory law to get a full attendance. The usefulness of the Bureau of Labor could be greatly enhanced if the different trades would file reports with the Commissioner instead of acting so indifferent in the matter. In this way the needs of the whole people will be brought before the public in such manner that the proper remedies may be applied. But above all things *education* is the one object to be attained and the rest will naturally follow.

Respectfully,

W. P. EZZELL.

## BOILER INSPECTION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that all steam users be required to have their boilers inspected at least once a year by some competent man, appointed by the State authority, who should issue a certificate if boilers are considered safe; if not considered safe, to condemn, thereby giving greater protection to life and property. I have seen so many boilers in use, that on account of their condition, it seemed to be a miracle that everybody about them had not been blown up.

Respectfully,

J. C. ROBERTSON.

## TEN-HOUR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It should be fixed by law that no mill be allowed to run on night time, for the reason that it is hard on women and children, injures health, deprives them of the rest they were intended to have, gives no time for studying. It is sad to see little children put in the mill so young, day and night. We should have a ten-hour law, that is the wish of nearly all of the working people, though many are not willing to express themselves openly. We should be given better schools, and compel the children to go. This would be hard on the old ones who sit around and do nothing and have their children in the mills. No child should be allowed to work in the mills who can not read and write, and then not under thirteen years old. I think if superintendents and overseers would be more careful about who they employed it would help the morals a great deal. I think the Bureau a great thing, and should have a report from every mill community in the State. I will do all I can to help it.

Respectfully,

R. M. HOLT.

## BETTER SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS.

VASHTI, Alexander County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we need a better system of public schools that would reach the masses more effectively. There is a good school building here and plenty of children to support a good school, and yet for several years the school has been little more than a farce. The tendency of one workman to under-bid and under-work the others, and decry the work and the progress



of others on their jobs, holds wages below the living line. The demand of this country is cheap buildings. Anybody that can knock a piece of work together, regardless of neatness, comfort or durability, and will **work cheap**, gets the work. The more the people know of your Department the more they will appreciate it. Anything that will have a tendency to get the Bureau closer to the people will have a tendency to increase its usefulness.

Respectfully,

K. M. ALLEN.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TAYLORSVILLE, Alexander County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that the greatest menace to progress in this State, and the South, is the practice of placing children at too early an age in cotton mills and at other kinds of labor without looking out after their education. There should be laws in force regulating the age at which children are put to work, and number of hours, not to exceed ten, that they should work per day, age to go to work in mills not under thirteen years. There should be a law compelling parents or guardians to send children to school not less than four months each year, from the age of eight to sixteen years.

Respectfully,

W. P. HEDRICK.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR LAW.

SPARTA, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Enact such laws as will force all mechanics to serve an apprenticeship of not less than five years steady work, or the working season, entering at eighteen years of age. A compulsory school law to the age of fourteen or over, of not less than four months each year, would be beneficial to the coming generations. A ten-hour system should be provided by law. All laborers should receive their pay Saturday night.

Respectfully,

R. R. EDWARDS.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

SPARTA, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Organization and teaching the working classes to uphold and protect each other as far as possible, instead of trying to pull each other down, would be a decided advantage to the working classes.

Respectfully,

W. I. HARP.

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MECHANICS SHOULD BE EXAMINED.

ELKCREEK, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people need protection. There are hundreds of so-called printers who will work for a trifle and displace a good man. The man who has prepared himself for the trade needs protection. Let a man serve as an apprentice and stand an examination, and go recommended if he desires to go into a new field to get work. Let him be qualified for the trade.

Respectfully,

L. N. YORK.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

JEFFERSON, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Longer public schools and compulsory attendance. Schools not shorter than six months.

Respectfully,

J. F. McCORKLE.

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NEED CAPITAL AND ENERGY.

BEAUFORT, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This is a locality where there is not much of anything going on except the fishing interests. No steamers, no factories, no machine shops, therefore this report can be of little use to you, as the trades are not brought into requisition, and but few of the young care to learn a trade. Just as long as they can learn to build or patch up a boat, or build a cheap frame building, that is all they care for, and a good mechanic is not appreciated. What is needed is a little capital and more energy and enterprise in our people, to develop the natural resources that God has given us.

Respectfully,

T. E. PARKIN.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

SOUTHPORT, Brunswick County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people in all trades ought to have a union which would hold them together, and they could demand good wages.

Respectfully,

FRED. R. MINTZ.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

SHALLOTTE, Brunswick County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—An organized union of laborers that would stand together and not cut wages, a law of some kind to hold labor on par with cash. The employers, as a rule, so depreciate work as a medium of values that the laborer really does not get more than sixty per cent of what he earns and have to take so much in trade at stores, etc.

Respectfully,

JAS. H. STANLY.

## OPPOSE IMMIGRATION.

SOUTHPORT, Brunswick County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—To improve the condition of our country, have more and better training, integrity, union, honesty, less idleness, less whiskey more work, and prevent the landing of vicious and ignorant immigrants upon our shores, and prevent such of them as have reached our country, from filling the Government positions, that are mostly filled by foreigners, when our country surely can produce as good men as these scalawags and anarchists.

Respectfully,

JNO. T. LOWRIMORE.

## LICENSE BARBERS.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest trouble in our trade here is, there is no organized system. It is very hard to do anything with the colored people. I think every barber should be compelled by law to pass an examination before he is allowed to work at the trade, unless he has already served three years.

Respectfully,

J. W. REIBER.

## LICENSE MECHANICS.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest trouble in my business is a lack of a thorough knowledge of it. Apprentices quit their trade and start up for themselves before they are workmen, and this floods the country with poor workmen.



In my opinion, there should be a board of fine workmen whose duty would be to examine all applicants as to proficiency, and all who could pass give them a diploma signed and sealed with a State seal, and all who would start business without such paper to be dealt with severely, and in that way the true workmen would be protected as would also the people. I believe in all things being done well and a reasonable price charged.

Respectfully,

W. W. GOLDSMITH.

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WAGES INCREASED.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to the question as to libraries, would state, there is one in the city, but it is of no value whatever to working people, as it is closed at the time they could use it. The reason I suggest eighteen years for starting to learn a trade is because at that age a young man is better qualified, mentally and physically, to learn one. Besides, the idea of putting children to work early in life has a tendency to make them old people really before they have passed the age of youth. The average wages of printers in this city is \$2.50 per day, which is an increase over the wages paid before the introduction of type-setting machines.

Respectfully,

J. S. EAGAN.

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ORGANIZE AND STICK TO IT.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The great obstacle in the way of the working men or journeymen plasterers in this place is their failure to organize, or at least, their failure to stick to an organization. During the summer season when work is plentiful they work all right and get fairly good wages, but as soon as the winter season comes on they commence to "cut each other's throats" (so to speak), in order to get a job, and the first thing they know they get the work down to such a nominal figure that the only way to make a living in the business is for every journeyman to turn contractor and work on his own job in order to make a bare existence. As long as this state of things keeps up the plasterers of this region will have a hard time to make a living.

Respectfully,

W. O. WOLFE, Jr.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The first thing for the working class of people is to organize and come together and ask for what we want. We need a better school law, we need a law to compel men who work at a trade to serve an apprenticeship of at least three years. I think we ought to have a special appropriation for two months' night school a year for all to go, both old and young. I would like to go to it myself. I think that if the Legislature would put a \$25 tax on all contractors it would help journeymen a great deal. Then all of the farm hands could not come in and bid on a job unless they had paid their tax; so you see, if I was working for a man I know he could pay me more, if he did not I could contract myself.

Respectfully,

V. V. HALLMAN.

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LICENSE MECHANICS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours I will only speak for my trade. First, I think that every mechanic ought to pass some kind of examination, and be classed, and wages set by the law, before being allowed to work at any trade. The great trouble in my trade, I have to work as cheap as the man who has just become able to handle a trowel, except in cases where people are acquainted with both men and want good mechanics. I certainly favor compulsory school law for children, as I greatly feel the need of an education.

Respectfully,

J. M. MCGALLIARD.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think a compulsory school law for the working people would be a good thing. We will take the cotton mill operatives. I know of several able-bodied men in our town who are too lazy to work and put their children in the mill before they are eight years old, and they never see a school-room. More schools and better schools is the most important thing I know of. There is a large per cent of this class of people growing up in ignorance.

Respectfully,

C. R. MCNEELY.

## TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion the ten-hour system and better wages will help us. By working ten hours per day we would have more time that could be employed to our advantage. I believe the way to make better wages is to stop working children so young and send them to school, then they would have to pay employees more.

Respectfully,

JOE MORGAN.

## SHORTER HOURS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I will try and make a few suggestions in regard to the needs of the cotton-mill help. I think if we had the ten-hour system and schools that we could attend of evenings it would be a great advantage to us. We don't have time enough. At noon we stop work, run to the table, as it were, and we are hot and tired, then the food does not benefit us as it ought. If you could influence the people that make our laws to pass a law to stop the manufacturing of cigarettes you would be a great blessing to our nation. Also make a law that every white child should be educated. I think this would increase the usefulness of your Bureau.

Respectfully,

M. C. C. WALTERS, Jr.

## ENCOURAGE EDUCATION.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The best suggestions I can make are, for the working people to stand side by side, let intoxicating liquors stay in their proper place, work for their employers as well as for themselves, and adopt the ten-hour system. Strikes should be avoided. To increase and advance the Bureau, it should try to encourage the working people in the education of the coming generations.

Respectfully,

ED. L. WALTER.



## BETTER SCHOOL TEACHERS.

GLOBE, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The laws are not as they should be for the laboring people, they are made for the professional people. Educational advantages are needed, schools ought to be taught by better teachers, and should run at least four months.

Respectfully,

W. S. COOK.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

LENOIR, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have too many incompetent men that lower wages and do a class of inferior work. We should have a standard of some kind, the trade is too badly crowded. A man should have qualifications such as would be necessary to command good wages before he should be allowed to put himself out as a mechanic. Labor should be organized. Every other class or industry is well organized. The laboring man has to face combines, trusts, etc., and pay their prices, but labor must fight its own battles.

Respectfully,

MOLTON TRIPLETT.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

SOUTH MILLS, Camden County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a law stipulating the ten-hour system. I favor the eight-hour system, but see no chance for its adoption. The working men in our county, in my opinion, should organize a society, with this end in view, to better our condition and advance the cause.

Respectfully,

CHAS. NORRIS.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

BEAUFORT, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think labor organizations for all classes of laborers would be beneficial to the laboring people because it would keep out incompetent competition.

Respectfully,

H. D. NORCOM.

## SHORTER HOURS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PELETIER, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A shorter day's work and better wages, and longer school terms and a law to compel children to attend. We have had forty school days in two years, and the prospect is that we will not have another school in two more years. Our school taxes increase each year. All taxes increase and wages go down and no money to pay them with.

Respectfully,

S. R. WEEKS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MOREHEAD CITY, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need laws regulating a day's work, and by all means better schools and a law compelling parents to send their children to it.

Respectfully,

J. H. MANN.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION—EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

MOREHEAD CITY, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The cotton and wool manufacturing is quite an acceptable industry in our State, but the fact that child labor is tolerated makes many of us wish the business was out of the State, or a law instituted against such a system. I could advance many reasons that you are already familiar with. Compulsory education is a great, good thing, and should be a law in this State. Organized bodies should be made effective in all trades. Unions are the only safeguards to high or fairly remunerative wages. The eight-hour system is, in my judgment, the proper day length. Your Bureau can do a good turn for the working people all over the State.

Respectfully,

JUNIUS CHADWICK.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MOREHEAD CITY, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We, all classes of working people, need the help of the law-makers. We need shorter work hours and better pay. We need good

schools for our children, not those bogus free schools that the State is paying inexperienced, incompetent, irreligious men and women to conduct, but good, moral free schools, with teachers with a good, long record of Christian service. Each separate class of working people should have an organization of its own and no man of a trade should be given employment unless he can show a union card, and that should, by law, entitle him to the regular scale of pay to be determined by the organization, not inconsistent with the profits of the employer. Child labor is a curse to any State. It means penny wages to the child and starvation to the man and his family, but wealth to the employer. It fills children with diseases and keeps them out of school, where, by compulsion, they should be. To carry out the wishes of the majority would be your best service. It would be advisable to have a representative of each trade paid to work and advise in your Bureau.

Respectfully,

CICERO W. CHADWICK.

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LABOR UNORGANIZED.

CATAWBA, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a Northern man, and have been in this State about ten years, and I am compelled to accept conditions as I find them. The unorganized condition of labor is working great injustice to both employer and employee. There are too many inexperienced men employed as mechanics to make quantity or quality of work, or wages, satisfactory. But, in my opinion, this condition would be hard to change by organization.

Respectfully,

J. A. SLEUMAN.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

PITTSBORO, Chatham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The immediate legislation in favor of working people in the way of a better public school system, regulating the number of hours of work for all enterprises in the State, preparing reading-rooms, public libraries, etc. We need greater, stronger and better organization. There are some towns in the State where our trade has no organization, which could and ought to have strong and growing ones. All proprietors of large industries ought to be compelled, by law, to make a full report annually to the Bureau of Labor and Printing.

Respectfully,

W. L. SMITH.



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EDENTON, Chowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the employer would declare a dividend semi-annually in favor of his employees, whether much or little, it would stimulate them to better serve his interest, in a better class of work and more of it in the same time. Labor and capital are independent and the sooner they unite the better for all concerned. Every able-bodied man and woman ought to be forced to do something that men and women have to do, for when one person is idle some one else has to do his part and theirs too. Every man shall eat bread by the sweat of his brow, that is an injunction that so many overlook.

Respectfully,

B. E. BYRD.

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TEN-HOUR LAW.

LAWNDALE, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law to limit working hours to ten hours a day. When one works ten hours they feel like resting.

Respectfully,

J. H. NEAL.

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ONE APPRENTICE TO FIVE JOURNEYMEN.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the working people is better wages. Labor is too cheap. Negroes should not compete with white labor. Apprentices should not be allowed to take contracts and foremanize jobs at less wages than a journeyman would accept same position. It is getting so that not more than one journeyman can get a job in same office, shop or other place where work is being done. They fill in with "cubs," who botch the work and keep workmen out, which causes the journeyman to tramp or do nothing. This should not be; the law ought to fix it so that one boy to five journeymen, *in all trades*, would be the rule. Then we would have better times.

Respectfully,

R. L. SIMMONS.

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STOP MOVING ABOUT.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that the greatest drawback to the laboring class is moving from place to place so much, or in not being satisfied where they

are, and wanting to do better. They pull up and move to some place and do not do any better, so the most of the laboring class are on the move. I don't think that I can advance or suggest anything that would help. In my line of work we call it tramping, but with the laboring class it is moving from one place to another to do better, and nine times out of ten they fail in bettering themselves.

Respectfully,

B. B. BABINGTON.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

LAWNDALE, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor the ten-hour system at all public working places, as twelve hours is certainly too long for women and children to work. I oppose working children in cotton mills at night under fifteen years of age, as it is certainly ruining their health.

Respectfully,

O. O. ROLLINS.

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ORGANIZED LABOR COULD SHAKE THE FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITAL.

NEW BERN, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Labor, the keystone of this world's progress, should have the controlling power of the workings of its advancement, but it is far from it. Instead the capitalist holds the balance of power and continues to make good use of it. Labor organized to perfection could shake the very foundation of capital. Although I am not in favor of ruptures between labor and capital, I am in favor of labor having an inning, a say in some matters that capital has no jurisdiction over. In regard to local matters along the labor line, I can say that I think it is running along smoothly, and no great kick. During the past twelve months there has been a great demand for experienced labor in all branches. The idleness is chiefly among the indolent ones who don't know any trade and don't want to learn any. I favor some law that would compel the young men to learn some trade, and make their lives useful.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. DAWSON.

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REDUCE TAXES AND SALARIES.

NEW BERN, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It occurs to me that the greatest need of the working people in this community is a factory to give the laboring class of people work.

Another thing is to reduce taxes and not pay such large salaries to officers of both State and county, and take the taxes and give us more and better schools, and let the taxes from each race, both white and colored, be given to their own schools separately. The whites pay about ninety per cent of the taxes and then forty-five per cent of that is taken and given to the negroes, which I don't think is right. In regard to country people, they should make plenty of home products, mainly the staff of life, such as meat, bread and vegetables, potatoes, and other things which they don't make but buy from Northern markets. Let everybody patronize home industry, let the countryman, or farmer so called, always have something to be doing on his farm and not go to town so often and allow the grass to be making better time than he is.

Respectfully,

NEAL H. MOORE.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There are many questions which can only be answered from my standpoint, which might be construed very differently in a different locality. Now, as regards the colored race, they take more interest in education and make great sacrifices to obtain this advantage, while a great many white children are in the factories and deprived of it because they are not compelled by their parents or by law to attend school.

Respectfully,

C. B. NEWBURY.

#### GRADE MECHANICS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think one of the greatest needs of the working people is organization. In my trade there is no organization in North Carolina, that I know of. Until February 18, 1899, I was in the employ of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad. Since the shops were discontinued here I have been carrying on a general blacksmith shop. One of the greatest drawbacks in this country is the large number of men engaged in the different trades who know scarcely anything about it, and can not do a decent job. It is this class that makes it hard for a good workman to make a living, though a good workman will build himself up if he does not get discouraged. I think it would be an advantage to the trade if one had to serve an apprenticeship and then be graded according to ability, first, second or third class workmen, as the case



might be. Hoping that something may be done to better the condition of the working class, and thanking you for the efforts you have made and the results accomplished.

Respectfully,

E. J. H. KENNEDY.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

KNOTT'S ISLAND, Currituck County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law fixed by the State compelling our people to send their children to school such a length of time, and if they are not able to do it, it ought to be done for them, for this is one thing we need as well as many others. Another thing, let each man of a trade work at his trade and no other, and if he should have some work of another trade he should hire a man of that trade to do it, each man to work for his own trade and no other. If he is a farmer let him do nothing else. This will stop so much cutting wages.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. SMITH.

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EDUCATION NEEDED.

COROLLA, Currituck County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We want education, we want intelligent labor. This done, everything would improve. I think education covers the whole ground. I always stand ready to assist the laboring class of people, or assist anything which tends to improve the common community. Education we need and want.

Respectfully,

L. N. SIMMONS.

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MONEY IS KING.

THOMASVILLE, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, so long as trusts and monopolies are allowed to exist labor will be pressed lower and lower. Good, able-bodied men are working in our town for thirty to sixty cents per day—men with families. The capitalists stick together—one won't pay any more than the other. "What does so and so offer you? Well, that is all I can pay you." Now, what can the poor fellow do but take the offer. He must have work at *some*

*price.* The manufacturers all try to undersell each other; that is the chief cause of low wages. Every branch of business is laboring for cheap labor so as to get the trade. The masses of the poor people are too extravagant in living and dress. More economy would help them. Better wages would help them, but how to get them I can't tell. It looks like the laboring classes are in a helpless condition. Money is king, and always will be. Money can live without labor but labor can't live without money.

Respectfully,

E. E. MENDENHALL.

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THOMASVILLE, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If we had more factories to employ the boys, and more boys on the farm, it would make times better. If products were higher and people would pay more for labor, times would be still better. I think times would improve if people would take more interest in their children and send them to school; also teach them to work when out of school. If they are taught to work when they are small they will not mind it when they are grown. There should be a law to make people pay for their work when it is done.

Respectfully,

J. R. DELAPP.

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SHORTER HOURS.

DURHAM, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people of this State, as a class, are sorely oppressed by those who have them employed. In the factories they are compelled to submit to a cut of wages or give up their job. This should not be so, and our representatives should look after this especially. The women and children should be protected, and some law enacted that would prevent the women being worked over eight hours per day, and ten hours per day constitute a day's work for men. If something is not done in this direction, what will become of the rising generation of women and children all over this Southland of ours? If I had the time I would give you a sketch of my observations along this line, and of the things which happen in and around these cotton factories day by day.

Respectfully,

T. J. UTLEY.

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TRADE EXAMINATIONS.

TARBORO, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the State should have somewhere for all apprentices to go and be examined before they are allowed to go out as journeymen. I think it should be fixed by law to prevent having so many one-horse contractors and common mechanics and negro mechanics.

Respectfully,

S. S. TOLER.

## TEN-HOUR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TARBORO, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe all children should attend school to the age of fourteen. Ten hours should constitute a day's work, and extra pay in cases of overtime. I believe in organized labor when conducted mutually. Education is the principal need of the working class, along with representatives in the Legislature and Senate of the State.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYNES.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Your honored request of recent date, soliciting my views on the needs of the working classes duly received, and I deem it quite a privilege to have the opportunity of handing you a communication which I trust will be beneficial to the working classes. I feel that this class will greatly appreciate your efforts to right the wrongs of this vast population, and that they will gladly give their hearty co-operation in this matter, which is so much to their profit and welfare.

In my opinion, the working classes have never before met with such antagonism as to-day confronts them. They have been signalled by depression in all lines and on every hand; not so predominant in some trades as in others, though in almost all cases it is felt to an extent of perplexity.

Speaking of the printing trade especially, I would insist that the general outlook is anything but encouraging. While there is more work in this line doing to-day than ever before, and of a much higher art than has ever heretofore been known, there is a cry for employment and a depression of salaries. Competition has forced owners to close figuring and price-cutting and then, too, their disposition to adopt labor-saving machinery, for the purpose of reducing expenses, has been a death blow to the working printer. The adoption of such machinery, type-setting and linotype machines especially, is daily throwing many out of employment. What is to be the consequence? Where will they go in search of a livelihood?

In this state of affairs, and growing more densely each day, there should be some effort made to protect the working man. Can he not maintain his hard-earned vocation at even a living salary? He can, but not until a determined effort has been made to suppress the evils that are lurking about to their disaster.

Labor unions must get out of their old slipshod way of doing business, and get down to work with determination and enthusiasm, which should be displayed by every man of them.

Concerted action is what they need and must have, and until such unity is evinced there will be no consolation for the working men. They should



form their organizations, with conservative leaders. State or national conferences should be held, at which local orders should be represented by able members. This would bring about stipulation and create a public sentiment which would lean toward the ultimate recovery of this fragmented class.

Strikes should be avoided; they are of no benefit to the employees under present circumstances. Organized labor should use better and more intelligent methods of affecting an increase in salaries. It is a sorry day when men are led to strike nowadays.

The laboring classes are very much in need of educational advantages, and means by which night schools could be had should be effected. This would be one great stepping stone upward for the coming generation of working people.

The combination of enterprises, known as "trusts," should be condemned by all working men. People who "do not care two cents for the ethics of life" are no friends of ours, and we should guard against them with fixed bayonets. They are combined for the sole purpose of heaping up money in their own greedy coffers; they directly seek cheap labor; employ labor-saving machines; depress salaries; throw thousands out of employment, and rob the masses of the world which are the working people. The laborers need to be educated to these facts, and when they are they will cease to patronize trust products.

A better fellow feeling should exist between employer and employee. To bring about such should be one of our special efforts. We long for the day to come when our enterprises and the capital of this country can be controlled by men who have won the esteem and admiration of the laboring masses, such as our honored citizen, Col. Julian S. Carr.

Respectfully,

W. LON. KING.

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ORGANIZE.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One thing that is hurting the trade here is men and boys coming in who don't know anything and working for sixty and seventy-five cents per day. In my opinion, we ought to be organized, though I don't believe in strikes, but the working people have got to do something to help themselves.

Respectfully,

W. T. JURNEY.

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SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER WAGES.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not able to say what would be best for the working people, but do think the number of hours for a day in a cotton mill should be

less than what they are. The laws of our State should not allow any mill to work hands, women and children especially, longer than ten hours a day. All classes of working people need help from some source. They need better wages, but how to get them I am not able to tell. As to our business, we work eleven hours part the year, and nine hours the other part so as to make an average of ten hours the year round. Wages average about one dollar per day. This is not enough, but how are we to help it? I would like to know myself.

Respectfully,

J. M. McCUISTON.

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ORGANIZE.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that organization of labor would be a great help to all grades, as it would make better workmen and better wages. It would be absolutely necessary for a person to know his trade well before he could secure a position. It is especially so in my trade, and I think that apprenticeship is necessary to further this design, and that a boy entering the trade should have a common-school education, and be at least fifteen years old before he enters the apprenticeship, and the apprenticeship should be at least three years. I know from personal experience that organization would help our business, as the general price that printers and compositors are paid here is only \$7.50 per week, and in some offices only \$6.00 per week, and they have no one to blame for the existing prices but themselves. I have tried to get the printers interested in organizing a union here, but have not succeeded. I think your Department is doing a grand work.

Respectfully,

E. D. WILLIAMS.

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LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest trouble I see with working people's interests in general is labor-saving machinery. Constantly, in all trades, machines are supplanting labor and nothing presents itself, comparatively, to afford employment. I am of the opinion that this will prove one of the greatest problems of the future, and far more important than tariff, free trade, free silver or gold standard, imperialism, expansion, or anti-expansion. The masses of the unemployed are increasing rapidly. The old-time trades count virtually for naught, and the ranks of the professions are already full to overflowing. What to teach our boys and girls, industrially speaking, is

food for thought and appeals in strong terms to the leading men of the nation. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down. This line of thought suggests itself in every department of business life to those who look the labor question square in the face. Concentration of business is also gaining prominence, and an ever-increasing tendency for the "big fish to swallow the little ones." These two questions, machinery and combination, constitute the greatest labor problems, and sooner or later will be called upon for adjustment. The people rule and their will is law, and the laboring element most assuredly constituting the majority of the human family, it therefore calls for earnest and careful consideration before the lines are too closely drawn.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. RIGHTS.

#### EDUCATE.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the needs of the working people, the thing most needed is education. There are a number of boys and young men in this community who can not read or write. Without some education it is almost impossible for a young man to make any progress. I think every boy ought to go to school until he is fifteen years old at least. I also think that every boy who can, should learn some trade, and learn it well. I think one of the best things that could be done would be to provide some way to educate the poor boys of this State, for I believe that fifty per cent of the crimes committed are from a lack of education.

Respectfully,

W. A. SHORE.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Two of the most important things, to my mind, for the betterment of the laboring class is, first, a compulsory education law of the strictest kind, and also an apprentice system. This alone has filled the country with an inferior class of workmen which has as much to do with low wages as anything else. This class of so-called mechanics, receive more wages than they are worth, hence it cuts down the workmen who have served an apprenticeship.

Respectfully,

J. M. GIBBONS.



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SHORTER HOURS—APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe nine hours per day would help the bricklayers, it is hard work. I also believe that when boys start to learn a trade they should stay three years by law.

Respectfully,

EUGENE SEGRAVES.

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SHORTER HOURS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need I see for the laboring people is a law prohibiting working women and children undue hours and children too young. A compulsory education law for children.

Respectfully,

W. B. LONGWORTH.

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TEN-HOUR LAW AND APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—No man ought to be allowed to employ a man who has not served his three years apprenticeship. It would be a protection to the public as well as the trade to have this law. Mill people ought to have ten hours legislation. I could not make any suggestions to the Bureau of Labor. Will say, however, that I think the matter is in brainy hands, and will do us all good.

Respectfully,

J. M. JOHNSON.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The negro is the greatest drawback I know of. He should be sent to some other country, we do not need him in the South. We need a law to compel children to go to school, somewhat like some of the New England States have.

Respectfully,

R. W. WHITE.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Having worked in, and been acquainted at a cotton mill for the last four years, I would suggest that children under twelve years old should be prohibited from working in the mills and be compelled to go to school. While the mills at this place pay weekly in cash, I have good reasons to believe that two-thirds of the cotton mills in the State pay off only once a month, and by that means force the hands to trade at the company's store and pay them very little, if any, money. Why, in God's name, can't the great and Christian State of North Carolina come to the relief of almost babes and sucklings who are forced to work in the mills, not only eleven or twelve hours in the day, but the same length of time at night?

Respectfully,

C. T. EVANS.

## DISCONTINUE "CHECK" SYSTEM.

MT. HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would like very much to see cotton mills discontinue the use of what is known as "checks." I believe that if the mills paid their hands off in cash it would be most beneficial to all parties. Some mill men will not cash their checks, unless it is to their interest to do so. I should like to see some law to compel them to cash their checks on demand.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAVENPORT.

## TEN-HOUR LAW.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the ten-hour system had better be fixed by law at once, for they just work hands any and every way, but they never forget to collect the house rent. Money is more plentiful than it was two years ago. Most of the people about the cotton mills are getting worse every year. In twenty-five years from to-day Sunday will be a regular sporting day if there is not a change. I think the preachers have the most disheartening job of any other class of people, for they have so many hypocrites in the church. I think there ought to be a law to stop docking hands in the mill. I think there ought to be a law to stop livery stables from hiring out teams on Sunday for boys to sport with.

Respectfully,

W. C. SMITH.

## PAY OFF IN CASH.

Mr. HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need something for the advantage of the laboring class. One thing, the cotton mills in this part of the State pay off with checks in place of money, and this operates against all of the laboring class of people. If it could be stopped I think it ought to be done. The manufacturers have all the advantage over the laboring men. Then again, I think that if the laboring class, especially the mechanics, could be united and have more system and understand each other better there would be a great improvement.

Respectfully,

CORNELIUS W. UPTON.

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BETTER SCHOOLS.

Mr. HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—To improve the condition of the working people we should have more and better schools. In most cases the teachers get the appointment to teach and then pay very little attention to the children, never inquire after the absent, and let the school run down often to five or six scholars per day, and yet they claim and get the same pay, as they do not have to have a daily attendance as in some States. For instance, this district has one hundred and fifty pupils, and it is often the case that there are not more than ten to twelve, and I have seen it the case when there were still less, four to six daily. This is no hearsay. I live within fifty yards of the school-house and see the children every day as they enter and leave.

Respectfully,

JAS. C. HAMLETT.

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HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The most important thing now is what to do with the negro—that is, to separate him from the white men. In some of our factories and workshops the white men are obliged to work along with the negro or quit. This is unpleasant. How can it be remedied? Better education and more service as apprentice, more learning a trade before claiming to be a mechanic. Another good plan is to give the workmen a small per cent of the profits. Very few manufacturers are willing to do this, but it works successfully where it has been tried. More thorough mechanics are sadly needed in our State. Wishing you success in your efforts,

Respectfully,

CHAS. J. JOHNSTON.



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LABOR UNION ORGANIZED.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have organized a labor union here, and I think we will make times better after a while. We are getting along all right now. We have more demand for work than we have time for working. The country people crowd our shops and keep wages down to sixty cents per day, and the town people can't get wages up for them.

Respectfully,

W. P. GRADY.

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EDUCATE THE CHILDREN.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better education of the white laborers, the children under fourteen years sent to school during school terms, and boys ten years old or more allowed to work during vacation by permit from school board.

Respectfully,

S. D. E. STEWART.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the Legislature should pass laws decreasing the number of hours constituting a day's work to ten, not allow mills to run at night nor men to work on Sunday repairing machinery, etc., nor children to work under fifteen years of age, and prohibit immigration and trusts.

Respectfully,

W. H. TURNER, Jr.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I especially favor the ten-hour system, and would like very much to get it. In regard to financial affairs, I believe some of the people have improved in that line, but it isn't owing to better wages, at least it does not seem that way to me—they have been more saving, if anything.

Respectfully,

F. Y. HANNER.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Above all, the people of North Carolina need a longer-term free school system. The working man would contribute to his own wealth both morally and financially, should he more earnestly interest himself along educational lines. "Where ignorance is bliss," etc., is characteristic with the average laborer, and he is content if he can manage to feed and clothe his family, forgetting too often the importance and necessity of educating his children. I am heartily in favor of an eight months' free school term throughout North Carolina, and think that if the Legislature should pass a compulsory education law, compelling children under twelve or fourteen years of age to attend school, it would meet with the approval of the intelligent voters of this State, and would be the means of bringing about a better state of affairs, morally and otherwise, for the coming generation.

Respectfully,

C. P. VENABLE.

## EDUCATE.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better education will advance the needs of the working people so they will be able to see their own needs and demand better pay, as ignorance is the cheapest thing known.

Respectfully,

JOHN KANOX.

## ORGANIZE—CHILD LABOR.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to what would most benefit our branch of trade, I think that it rests with the men themselves, as some are incompetent. The remedy, as I see it, would be for the trade to organize and adopt such rules and regulations as would prevent incompetent men from injuring the trade, by compelling them to pass, as it were, a civil service examination in the particular branch or branches of the business in which they claim competency. There should be some law enacted by our Legislature to prevent *children* under twelve years from being forced into the trades and compelled to work ten to fourteen hours daily. They are not only unable physically for this work, but it takes from them the thing most to be desired, the common school education. Without, at least, a common school education among the masses

of people it is enough to blanch the cheek of our statesmen to contemplate the destiny of our great Republic. "Knowledge is power," and with this power eliminated, how can we expect our people to know what is right and what is to their interest and the interest of the good government?

Respectfully,

W. E. GATLIN.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need a compulsory school law four months in each year for children from ten to sixteen years of age, and shorter hours of labor for women and children. Stop the use of tobacco, whiskey and opium.

Respectfully,

S. W. H. SMITH.

TRADE EXAMINATION.

WAYNESVILLE, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If it could be arranged to have every man working at one or more trades to be required to stand an examination which would entitle him to a certificate of that trade or trades, I think it would benefit the man who knows his business. Have a law not allowing any man not carrying a certificate to work at the trade.

Respectfully,

W. P. FARMER.

SHORTER HOURS.

WAYNESVILLE, Haywood County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the number of hours per day, I think it should be fixed by law; that all trades should only work the same number of hours that the Government employees work, but no reduction in wages from what they are at present.

Respectfully,

JAMES McLEAN.



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SHORTER HOURS—ORGANIZATION.

HENDERSONVILLE, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Shorter hours, in my opinion, would keep more men in employment. Organized labor with an examination of all applicants for membership; labor to be graded and paid for according to grade; reputation and character to be considered. A union card would then be considered a recommendation for a mechanic. Labor paid according to grade would not prove an injustice to employer or employee. All disputes should be settled by arbitration. Strikes and boycotts should be the very last resort. You can aid the workmen by placing in their hands literature tending to better workmanship, and drive out the idea that capital and labor are antagonistic.

Respectfully,

J. F. ISRAEL.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

WINTON, Hertford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The ten-hour system and weekly payments would be a step in the right direction.

Respectfully,

ROBERT VALENTINE.

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BAD CONDITION OF THINGS.

MOORESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would beg of you that every effort be made to raise the morals of our young people who are employed in our mills. There are thousands of children all through this State, and many here in our own town, ranging from nine to fourteen years of age, who should be at school or under some other influence than that of a mill boss. These children have not, and never will have, the advantage of education under the present laws; and I am sorry to state that the head of a family of this sort has little or no education as a rule, and while he sits about in idleness the child is grieving out its young life working in a mill from early morn to late at night. The mill here works all its people 12-14 hours, and I am in a position to know that it is done at the expense of the health of many who are obliged to earn their bread in this manner. The wages are not more than half that paid in like mills of the North. The mill owners grow wealthy at the expense of human life, and take advantage of the ignorance of their employees.

Respectfully,

L. B. ROGERS.

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

SYLVA, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have followed the carpenters trade continuously for fifteen years, and have many times felt the need of a thorough education in my line of business, and I know of no other one thing that would advance the spirit of our young men more, and the appearance of our beautiful mountain country more, than to establish schools where boys can be thoroughly trained to build beautiful and convenient homes. To this end I would urge the establishment of schools where boys will have a chance to be properly educated. Then they will always be the leaders, and incompetent workmen will not impose on those who are striving in the right way to master their trades.

Respectfully,

C. M. WELLS.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

WEBSTER, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that all mechanics should be organized and price their own labor and stand to it, and ought to hold monthly or quarterly meetings.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. WILD.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TRENTON, Jones County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Not knowing the scope of your work, I can not state what would advance the work of your Bureau, but if it is to help the laboring class, should advise a more liberal opportunity to gain an education. In this section the opportunity is very limited. Free schools are not regular, the teachers are below what should be the standard, and a continual change of text-books wrong. The term of school should be eight months out of twelve with a first-class teacher, and some arrangement to supply books to the poor by the State, to be kept neat and returned at the end of the term. Children from six to fourteen should be obliged to attend one term a year. In cities, free night schools and libraries should be established. If trade schools were established, a scholar from a free school should be allowed to enter as soon as able to pass examination, with everything free but board, and a chance to work for that. In some trades these schools could be made self-supporting. Laws against trusts, length of day of labor, and regulating docking and fining, should be enacted.

Respectfully,

S. H. WINDLEY.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LOWESVILLE, Lincoln County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My humble opinion is, that if the education of the children of North Carolina is not looked after and a compulsory law to that effect, we will drift from bad to worse until we have a state of affairs too appalling to think of. I speak what I know or believe to be so. We, here at this place, have a fairly good country to live in, and not enough educated boys to fill our offices as they should be filled. Educate a boy and he will take care of self. I don't believe a man ought to be allowed to raise children like brutes, without schooling them, but that will be the case until the laws of North Carolina force them to send their children to free schools if no more. I know that it is to my advantage at present to keep ignorant tenants on my farm. I can make more money out of them; but is it right in God's sight to do so? Look at the election when North Carolina had a chance to vote school money to educate their children. Did they do it? No, ignorance kept them from it, and here, at this place, only sixteen voted for it, out of two hundred. One educated property holder could keep back scores of voters. Why? Because poor fools could not see for their children what was best for them, and let rich men rule them and cast their votes for their own interests, and to enslave their offspring in ignorance. I get almost nervous when I get to thinking and writing of the ignorance of my State. O, sir, you may think that I am exaggerating, and yet I know that you know I am right. The need of the working people is education, that they may be able to make their own calculations as to what a bale of cotton will be worth at the enormous figures of four to six cents per pound. More money, higher prices and education is our only hope.

Respectfully,

H. A. GIBLAND.

## INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP.

LINCOLNTON, Lincoln County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our free school system is wrong in some way. The colored school children are advancing, or rather get longer terms than the white children. There is too much of the money belonging to the whites paid to teachers and put into school buildings, at the cost of the poor white children. My reason for favoring an indentured apprenticeship is, that as soon as a boy thinks he has mastered the trade, he will demand full pay or quit.

Respectfully,

LEVI GREEN.



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FRANKLIN, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think we need some way to make men pay more for work than they do here. Men could live and work here at \$1.25 per day, but if I don't work for less some man will, and I have to live, so I have to work at what I can get. Men will come and offer to work at fifty cents per day, and if they work, we have no way to stop them

Respectfully,

WILLIAM LIPPETT.

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PAY IN CASH.

FRANKLIN, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there should be a law enacted compelling all employers of labor to pay their help in currency as often as once a month, and not to allow anyone employing labor to compel or even insist on his help trading at his, or any other store whatsoever.

Respectfully,

O. T. HENDERSON.

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COMPEL MEN TO WORK.

FRANKLIN, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It is my opinion, if we could get rid of the negro, working men would be better off; and if we had a law that would compel everyone to work and not to loaf around town, times would be better. There is one-half of the population doing nothing.

Respectfully,

B. F. DOWDLE.

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CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER.

MARION, McDowell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The hardest thing I have to contend with, is the want of confidence in the mechanics. They run the work down to less than they can do an honest job for, and there seems to be no chance to learn them that they do it themselves. I have been trying to get an understanding among ourselves, and not go into one of the unions, as I am opposed to them because so much trouble comes from them. My opinion is, the thing we need is confidence in each other.

Respectfully,

P. F. SIMMONS.

## STATE INSPECTOR.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that the State Legislature be petitioned through the organized labor unions of the State to appoint a State Labor Inspector, to make a tour of the State quarterly, to inspect each and every branch of labor in the State, and report to the General Assembly the exact condition in which he finds the general laboring classes of the State morally, financially and socially. Moreover, to see that no employer in the State of North Carolina be allowed to work an employee over nine hours per day, unless paid price and a half for every hour worked overtime, and that an employer be required by law to give an employee ten days' notice if he desires to dispense with his services, provided he is competent. As is the usual case, an employer expects employees to give him notice if they desire to go, but he does not think that privilege belongs to the employee. The quotation reads, "The pen is mightier than the sword," and I would say that if the laboring classes from Currituck to Cherokee would only organize and stick, we could safely say that "labor is mightier than capital."

Respectfully,

J. J. WILLIAMS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION—RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the betterment of the laboring class, would say that a general law prohibiting foreign pauper immigration to the United States would be conducive to a betterment of the laboring people of this country, morally and financially. This, and compulsory education, would eventually lift the mass of laboring people from the bondage of ignorance and vice.

Respectfully,

R. B. ELAM.

## LICENSE ENGINEERS.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As I have not been in the State quite a year, I am not prepared to answer all questions asked, but will state what I think is best for engineers and the safety of the public. Each engineer should, by law, be required to pass an examination and hold license to take charge of any

steam plant. There are too many men in charge of boilers and engines who have no education, and are not capable to have charge of them in cases of emergency. Hoping the State will take some action for the welfare of the public.

Respectfully,

W. G. BUCK.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the greatest hindrance to the wagon and carriage makers of our country is incompetence on the part of both employers and employees. First, a great many men who are trying to run a business have never served as an apprentice, they employ men who have not served, at a small price, thus bringing the price of a mechanic on a level with an ignorant, incompetent man who ought to be shovelling dirt, or like some others who ought not to have been born. I favor compulsory education strictly to the letter. The working people will never prosper without it. I, for one, feel the need of it. The small shops are generally run by ignorant men who prefer the same kind of help. Of all the trades ours is abused the worst by ignorance. Education and the apprentice system is the only remedy that we can hope for, and that will have to come through legislation.

Respectfully,

DANIEL N. CASHIAN.

NIGHT SCHOOLS—ABOLISH SALOONS.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that free night schools, properly conducted by proper persons, would greatly benefit the working classes. This, with the abolition of the open saloon. My observation is, that the average laboring man spends enough money in drink to educate his children.

Respectfully,

GEO. A. PAGE.

ORGANIZE LABOR.

DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am very glad some one is looking out after the needs of the working class of people. I think the mill hands are very much in need of



shorter hours, they are working from eleven to twelve hours per day, that is too much, ten should be a day's work. Think of the girls and boys working so long for a day. The mills should pay the same wages, or more if any change, for they are getting richer every year. I think there should be a law against boys working as apprentices under twenty years of age, they take them in so they can make cheap work. Mechanics should have unions, and those who could not stand the test before the union should pay a license of twenty-five dollars per year, and that would stop them. This union should meet at least twice a year and make plans as they should think best, something like the free school law, or some way that would be binding, and trade men missing as much as twice should be fined the sum of ten dollars.

Respectfully,

J. M. LOTHERY.

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TEN-HOUR DAY.

DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the cotton mills of the South work too long. Ten hours a day would be reasonable, on account of so many children being employed in the factories. Factory children have no educational advantages.

Respectfully,

CHAS. R. READLING.

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WORK FOR INTEREST OF EMPLOYER.

DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think, as a general rule, the laboring people become dissatisfied and move from place to place too much. If the people would content themselves and work to the interest of their employers, promotion would be sure to follow. If the working people would avail themselves of every opportunity to grow better, morally, mentally and spiritually, they would certainly be sought after as laborers, and thereby improve financially. We think that if the Bureau of Labor would send out statistics to the laboring class, they would learn more about their business and take more interest in it and improve themselves.

Respectfully,

M. O. STILES.

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NOTHING LESS THAN \$1.00 PER DAY.

BAKERSVILLE, Mitchell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There ought to be a law to make people pay wages so that a laborer could make a respectable living, for no man ever got pay for a day's work under \$1.00 per day. This ought to be urged to be ratified by law.

Respectfully,

J. T. WILSON.

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WANT FACTORIES.

BAKERSVILLE, Mitchell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hardly know what to suggest in regard to our county, it is in a bad state of affairs at this time. The poor mechanics are the ones to suffer here now, there is no machinery, no money, and we are taxed until we can not support our families. There are men here who have money, but they would not invest a dollar for anything, and when we poor people work for them they make us take it in their store at three hundred per cent, and that is the way we poor people are trying to live in Mitchell County to-day. I want the time to come when there will be an end to it, and I do hope the next Legislature will do something to relieve the poor. We want some company to come and put up some kind of machinery and give the poor something to do. We have the finest plants, the finest timber the world affords, and besides we have the greatest water power.

Respectfully,

W. A. RAMSEY.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

Mt. GILEAD, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the greatest need of wage earners is system, ten hours a day and fair treatment. There has been so much effort on the part of employers to get fourteen or fifteen hours labor per day (while almost every one knows that ten hours of good lively work is all that the average human being can stand) that wage earners recognize the injustice and retaliate by killing every moment of time possible. This is wrong, and I have always regarded it as a crime, but no greater than that of the employers. Let employers require ten hours of *faithful* labor per day, and see that they get it, and then *pay for it punctually* in money or anything else which the employees may desire at fair cash prices, and we would see in an incredibly short time improvement in the condition of wage earners physically, men-

tally, morally and financially, while with it the financial condition of employers would improve. While I am not a church member, and swear like a trooper occasionally, I don't think that God Almighty will suffer men to prosper long by wringing one and a half days' labor out of human beings for one day's pay, even if the world does regard them as successful men. I am in the lumber business and employ considerable labor. I work them ten hours a day and pay them money or anything else they want, with the result that my men are content, and I am doing reasonably well. I commenced life working on a farm at \$10.00 per month. I have worked by the job and by the day at various kinds of mechanical work, and am sure I have outlined the proper way to solve this much-vexed question.

Respectfully,

WALTER M. BYRD.

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EXCLUDE NEGROES.

PEKIN, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I suggest, exclude the negroes or stop them from voting. Better remove them from American soil, for it is dangerous for a young lady to travel. And for each farmer not to plant over five acres of cotton to each horse and corn to suit himself.

Respectfully,

E. C. BLAKE.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—More, better and longer common schools, with free tuition and compulsory attendance, is the crying need of working people everywhere. Or in other words, educate along proper lines and all necessary reforms will follow.

Respectfully,

W. M. KWETT.

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INDUSTRIAL DISCUSSION.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the usefulness of your Bureau would be increased by furnishing, and inducing the State press to print, a series of articles upon industrial topics, prepared by writers whose familiarity with the subject is born of an intelligent understanding of existing conditions.



To a writer who recognizes the strong forces that are produced by the influence of environment this will appear a fruitless and thankless task, but if thinking people could be educated up to that point wherein they would accept healthy criticism at its face value a long step would be made in the right direction.

Respectfully,

J. F. MONTAGUE.

#### TEN-HOUR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a ten-hour system fixed by law, not for the benefit of my trade but as a protection and relief to women and children in cotton factories. The imposition they undergo is an outrage, to put it very mildly. If the law protects the dumb animals against unkind and brutal treatment, why should not the law do so in defense of poor women and children who must have bread by the sweat of their brow. I favor compulsory education for all *white* children (if we may discriminate), believing it to be the only way successfully to elevate the masses to that height of moral and social qualification essential in the makeup of good and wise citizens.

Respectfully,

— HUMBER.

#### EQUALIZE TAXATION.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In the interest of the working classes who produce all the artificial wealth of this country, and in return receive from the capitalist as little of their own production as possible, I would suggest a sliding scale of taxation. To apply the same percentage of taxation to the man who by hard labor makes barely enough to maintain a family and the man who has hundreds of thousands which is not necessary for his maintenance, and which in all probability he has never earned one dollar of honestly, is unjust. Everything necessary for the support of a family should be exempt. Tax the surplus, the man having \$1,000 one per cent, \$2,000 two per cent, \$3,000 three per cent, etc. Stop selling the public domain to syndicates. Hold it for homes for the people, double tax all vacant land and town lots (I hold some myself). This would improve the condition of the people.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Separate the races.

Respectfully,

JNO. MCENTEE.

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THE NEGRO A DRAWBACK.

JACKSON, Northampton County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe the education of the negro and his right to vote is the greatest drawback to the progress of the South we have to contend with.

Respectfully,

JNO. E MOORE.

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JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, N. C.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the working class would be benefited if they could be compelled, by law, to do work for which they had received pay. Make it a misdemeanor to get a job on the promise of work and then fail to do it.

Respectfully,

WILEY N. SAMONS.

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TEN-HOUR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The people of my community, that is, the laboring class of people, need organization. They need better schools, and compulsory attendance for children under fifteen years of age. We need the ten-hour system fixed by law, for the laboring class has to work eleven hours per day.

Respectfully,

L. M. AVERY.

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ABOLISH TRUSTS.

CATHERINE LAKE, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think to abolish and do away with all trusts of every description. I also think you are doing right by sending one of these blanks to every mechanic in the country. I wish you success.

Respectfully,

RICHARD GASH.

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ORGANIZE.

CHAPEL HILL, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the best thing the working people can do is to thoroughly organize and work as a unit.

Respectfully,

J. M. CHEEK.

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ABOLISH CREDIT SYSTEM.

CHAPEL HILL, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do believe that the abolition of the credit system would be a step forward in advancing the interest of the laboring people. I think if some system could be introduced by which labor could share the profits of labor-saving machinery, either in the advancing of wages or the reductions of the number of hours work for the same price, would materially and justly benefit the laboring people.

Respectfully,

E. H. CHEEK.

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IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL AND MORAL CONDITIONS.

CHAPEL HILL, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our country is truly up to date in mechanical and inventive skill, but our financial policy is at least a quarter of a century behind. Skill and industry perform all the service, and capital, and we might say idle capital, reaps all the benefits. Our system should be so changed that labor and capital would be more identified, and to build up one without pulling down the other. I know of no way to arrive at this point, only through a real socialistic government, which I conceive to be the only real Christian government. I can not conceive of any real permanent benefit to the working classes while our State and nation are so politically corrupt. So under the present conditions I can only recommend an effort to improve the education of the common people, and the morals of the upper classes and politicians.

Respectfully,

S. L. HERNDON.



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WHITE LABOR ORGANIZE.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that the white labor organize, for their own protection, in order that they may protect themselves against the so-called colored mechanics.

Respectfully,

P. S. SHIPP.

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APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The largest per cent of workmen in my line, are what you may call self-made mechanics, they are mostly in this county. They do not have any system in the work they do at all, in fact, they are not competent to do work in a workmanlike manner, hence they get about common laborer's wages and keep more skillful workmen from making wages as they ought. I am in favor of an enforced apprenticeship under a master workman, and for them to have a certificate to show that they have served a proper number of years as an apprentice. That would give a man a chance to makes wages who had served his time.

Respectfully,

EDWARD J. SHEPHARD.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to your inquiry, I would say that I am not very well posted as to the needs of the laboring people only in my immediate vicinity, but as far as my observation goes, I think we need more and better employment for the grown people, and a law prohibiting so much child labor being used in factories at such low wages. Children are being used instead of grown people because they can be had for such small wages, and it is throwing grown people out of employment and reducing the laboring people to poverty every day. Compulsory education for the children would have a tendency to stop this awful wrong. I think that working children at night should be stopped, for it is, in my opinion, ruining them both physically and mentally. I think that every child should be taught to work, but that his body and mind should have a few years to develop before he is put to such laborious duties as are calculated to destroy his health and ambition and make life a burden to him.

Respectfully,

T. A. POWERS.

## PROTECT LABOR.

ROXBORO, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that labor in the mechanical line should be protected by the Legislature. It could be done by debarring incompetent workmen and recommending minimum wages for competent, or those who have served an apprenticeship. If everybody who desired to collect a teacher's salary, whether they had a certificate or not, was allowed to teach school, education would soon be a farce, and so it must soon be with the mechanical world unless competency is regarded. I think that the Legislature should have as much to do with regulating the competency and wages of men who represent a particular art, trade or profession, as it does with the regulating of weights and measures, etc. Until the Legislature comes to the rescue and protection of the laboring classes in North Carolina labor must, as it has, suffer.

Respectfully,

JEFFERSON FARLEY.

## TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

AYDEN, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am heartily in favor of the number of hours constituting a day's work being ten, and it should be a law that no laborer could be compelled to work over ten hours per day. The old custom "from sunrise to sunset" should be done away with.

Respectfully,

C. M. HOLTON.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What we need is more schools, better schools, and a compulsory school law. This, in my opinion, is the great need of the working people.

Respectfully,

W. C. HAMMOND.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education is needed, beginning at the age of seven, giving each school subject two years, and more efficient teachers, and not to change school books every full moon.

Respectfully,

D. W. STRATFORD.

## BETTER CONDITIONS FOR FACTORY HELP.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am a blacksmith and run a repair shop. I have been at it for forty years. There ought to be a law requiring all persons who desire to work for the public to be examined, as our school teachers are, and get a certificate, and then take out license for that purpose, so that the men that have got a trade can be protected. The way it now stands any person can come and open up a shop by the side of yours who has not worked at the trade more than twelve months and underwork you, that has his trade perfect, and let this license go to the school fund. I have children who work in the factory. There ought to be some law in regard to factory hands. I think that all females ought not to work over ten hours a day, especially through the winter season. Girls work till 8 and 8.30 o'clock in winter, and then some of them go three-quarters of a mile home, and start back to work next morning before light, through rain and snow, or lose their job. There ought to be a law passed to have the factory windows up high enough for the hands to have plenty of fresh air during the summer season. My children say they nearly suffocate in the factory with heat. At night they will not allow the windows to be raised, saying the work will not run when there is a draft, but it seems to me they could have curtains next to the windows so the air would pass in above the work. I think that all branches of work ought to send in to you a report on their business. I think this is the proper way to get at what the people want. It is too bad for our children to nearly suffocate for the want of air, and their health ruined on account of it.

Respectfully,

F. L. COLE.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HAMLET, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hardly can tell what would improve the section foremen as a class, but the great need of the working people is education and ambition.



If they had the education I think the rest would follow. Now they have not ambition enough to send their children to school, and consequently a generation is growing up just like the one before them. The working people need a compulsory school law. I think the Bureau is doing a great deal of good for the working people.

Respectfully,

T. O. RIGGAN.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Working people should organize and adopt a graded scale of wages. I mean a person should be paid for just what he can do, and no more. I do not think any person should be employed as contractor or overseer unless he has a certificate of competency from a person or persons of known ability. I think a plan of this kind could be arranged without hurting anyone. I think the Bureau should gather from every source it can the needs of the working people, and make its recommendations accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. M. HUDSON.

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NINE-HOUR DAY—APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

ASHPOLE, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Boys on entering a trade should be examined in books, and if not up to the standard, should be required to attend a night school if convenient. I was an indentured apprentice for seven years, from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, but I am of the opinion that two years less of apprenticeship and two years more school would make just as good a workman and a better citizen. I am of the opinion that a certain number of hours should constitute a day's work, and should be so fixed by law, and I also think that nine hours is long enough. There are two mills close by, that have worked thirteen hours a day, from five in the morning till seven in the evening, stopping one hour for dinner.

Respectfully,

JOHN BRAY.

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RAILROAD SECTION MASTERS.

MAXTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think for the benefit of our class of men (section masters), and for the general public, that each one should be examined, and show that

he is thoroughly competent to fill the place, that there is such a great responsibility resting on, and the safety of lives and property. They should be required to have two years' practical experience, as well as to read and write; also to be required to be able to furnish sufficient proof, or to give bond, for good behavior, sobriety and carefulness. He should be a sober, careful man to fill the place of a section master. The company should not require a man to keep up more than eight or ten miles of track, and should furnish or allow one man to each mile of track, where they run fast trains, and over four in twenty-four hours. Under four trains they should allow four men to eight-mile sections, and six to ten-mile sections. Section masters should receive no less than fifty-two dollars per month, and hands should receive twenty dollars per month and rations, and should be paid double for night and Sunday work. There are men who are required to keep eleven miles of track with only two hands, and they run a fast passenger train over it daily. Sunday trains should be stopped. Railroad companies should be required to furnish free passes to their men once a month to attend their brotherhood meetings.

Respectfully,

W. D. BENSON.

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EDUCATE AND ORGANIZE.

MAXTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It occurs to me that the thing most needed is education and organization. Thoroughly equip a man and then organize him for any trade and he will succeed. Illiterate cobblers have a tendency to reduce wages and spoil the reputation of the trades; so I think the first thing is to educate for the trade, next organize and put the most skilled workman ahead and control wages and do honor to the trade. There are young men in the towns, cities and country who are drifting with the tide, having no object in view, simply for the want of proper education and training.

Respectfully,

GEORGE D. WILLARD.

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REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In considering this community of working people as a whole, the one thing needed is a school system, with teachers able to do the work. Our teachers, especially among the colored, are inefficient as to age and experience. We need some stimulus that would cause us to take up this surplus land and cultivate it. To my mind this would cause a desire to save, stop the lurking around these towns, crimes and immorality.

Respectfully,

RICHARD R. WATKINS.

## SAVE A PART OF WAGES.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Working people, as a rule, live too fast. I mean for their income. If you will notice you will see that most of our best business men are men that started on small wages and saved; these are the sort of men that make a success in life. I have made one thousand dollars a year and spent it all, and do not drink or use tobacco, but I like good things to eat and wear for my wife and children. If laboring people would just save a part of their wages they would get on nicely.

Respectfully,

J. E. HEINZERLING.

## STOP LOAFING.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There are a great many men who loaf around and drink whiskey and keep their children in the cotton mill. I think there should be a law to make these men support themselves, and send their children to school.

Respectfully,

WM. SMITHSON.

## TAXATION UNEQUAL.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my trade, as a monument builder, we should have a law to compel people to take and pay for tombstones when they order them made and lettered, and the work comes up to contract, as the stone is rendered about worthless to anyone else, and has been considerable trouble and expense to the dealer. There is another law in North Carolina, giving towns and cities the power to tax honest labor, and I believe the State is doing something of the same thing. This town places a tax on a tin shop, of ten dollars, which the town officials call a privilege tax. The shop never worked over two hands, while a tobacco factory working over four hundred hands only pays the same amount. The tobacco factory can make about as much in one day as the tin shop can make in one year. This shows the injustice of such a system of taxation. This system of taxation should be condemned, and is condemned by every honest man who understands the principle of it. Every honest industry in this town is taxed by this same system, which



extorts from the poor for the benefit of the rich. Every dollar of such a tax is just so much premium offered for pauperism, or an inducement for a man to do nothing. It is stepping backward into barbarism.

Respectfully,

G. T. GOSSETT.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I work in tobacco factory where a great many persons are employed—men, women and children. Some of the employees work by the day, while others work by the piece. A roller works by the hundred, and is paid according to the pounds that he makes. Of course, we have to have a force of hands to each bench, to stem the tobacco, and get it in the right shape for the receiver. Wages have been cut down low, to what they were a few years ago. I think the laboring men should be organized.

Respectfully,

C. S. GALLIMORE.

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LABOR NOT ORGANIZED.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Labor in this section of the State is not organized. The work mostly is manufacturing tobacco. The work is decreased in value by boys, who can afford to work for less than men of families, or grown persons.

Respectfully,

N. H. LESUEUR.

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PROTECT THE TRADES.

SALISBURY, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I hardly know what to say, the very life seems to be almost crushed out of all the trades here, in every line of work. It is hardly worth following any longer. I am now only doing jobs and extra work. I am of the opinion that all trades should be protected, and that the system of protection should be regulated by law. Everything is running too loose.

Respectfully,

W. J. BOSTIAN.

## SHORTER HOURS—ORGANIZE LABOR.

SALISBURY, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think one great need of the laboring people is legislation regarding the time they have to work. The laborers have to work too long, especially the laborers in cotton mills. They have to work too long for the money they get, and not only are they hurt financially, but they are hurt mentally. Twelve hours is too much for a young girl to work, for not one girl out of ten will ever be a perfect woman that stands and works twelve hours. And another great need is to get labor organized, so they will stay in one body. Labor is demoralized in this country, it has no system. If we had a system and laws accordingly I think the laboring people would prosper better, and I am sure if the laboring people prosper the church of our God will prosper also. I think if we had organized labor it would advance the work of the Bureau, and increase its usefulness, and make it a blessing to our land.

Respectfully,

ISAAC LYERLY.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

HENRIETTA, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Working people are working too many hours per day, too much work done for the money. Work hours should be shorter, so that it would take three men to do the work of two now. That would give more employment. Machines should be taxed so high that hand labor could compete with them to a certain extent. There are more people than work, and it is getting worse every day, and of course machinery is the cause of it. Working people should drop politics and organize themselves as best they can so as to get legislation in their favor as much as possible.

Respectfully,

J. H. GEER.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

DARLINGTON, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that it would be better for mill and shop hands to have a system of working hours, say ten hours per day. Make school attendance compulsory by law; also make learning apprenticeship compulsory by law.

Respectfully,

M. L. BLANKENSHIP.

## LEARN A TRADE.

CLINTON, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the boys and young men were encouraged to learn trades, and learn them thoroughly, it would be of great benefit. The most of our mechanics are not thorough—only an idea, with no practice. There are few carpenters at this time who understand the jack-plane labor. Sawing machinery has done this for the beginner. Above all, understand the tools, and the use of them, and the work is half done. Encourage the boys to learn the use of tools first of all, then learn them to love the work.

Respectfully,

CHARLES CRUMPLER.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

CLINTON, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One of the most serious difficulties we in small places like this suffer, is the want of organization. Here every mechanic, of whatever trade, works for himself, and too often underbids his brethren, when by organization they could do much better, that is, get a better price for their work. Of course, I refer only to white organization.

Respectfully,

HENRY STAUB.

## WANT LABOR UNION.

CLINTON, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a labor union in this place. I think it would benefit the working class more than anything else.

Respectfully,

ROBT. HONEYCUTT.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

CLINTON, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the working people were to organize it would be better for them. It would give them protection, and prevent imposition by imposters in the trades. They should be organized by all means.

Respectfully,

G. H. CRUMPLER.



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ORGANIZE LABOR.

ALBEMARLE, Stanly County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that an organized system for laborers is what we should have for brick-makers and mechanics, and that each laborer should be examined and graded according to experience and knowledge, and prices fixed by a board of examiners; and that laws should be provided for the protection of such an organization, and to make it a misdemeanor for an employer to employ any person that is not a member of this order.

Respectfully,

F. WHITLEY.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I moved from Wake County six years ago. I could then get from two and a half to three dollars per day, now the best workman can not get more than two dollars. There is not a mason in this town who has ever served any time at the trade. The average price is one and one-half dollars per day. I think we need a union. I do mostly contract work. It has gotten so low that I can not make expenses, and I see no prospect for it getting any better.

Respectfully,

W. A. DOUGLASS.

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TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.

MT. AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the ten-hour system should be made a law by act of legislation. Children ought *not* to be allowed to work in factories or elsewhere until they obtain a fair education. Say, commence apprenticeship at the age of eighteen years. The manufacturer and employer ought to be compelled to pay cash to hands *instead* of holding wages back, and paying over to merchants, thereby cramping laborers. Mergenthaler type-setting machines ought to be driven out of use.

Respectfully,

S. F. LOWRY.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

BREVARD, Transylvania County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the great need of the working people is thorough organization. Not as now conducted by the different trades unions, but I would admit all laborers in the line to the organization, apprentices and all. Each applicant should pass an examination, and be graded, first, second and third. Wages should be scaled according to grade. This, in my opinion, would protect the employer as well as the employee, and be an incentive to the worker. A certificate of membership would be a recommendation as to character as well as to ability. All differences should be settled by a committee, decision final. Strikes and boycotts should be the very last resort. Place in the hands of the working people a class of literature showing the folly of unions trying to force the same wages for a botch as for a first-class mechanic.

Respectfully,

B. W. HAMLIN.

## EXAMINATION FOR PAINTERS.

MONROE, Union County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am strongly of the opinion that we are held down in prices and much work done that is detrimental to the trade by cheap-John negroes and imaginary painters. I think that there should be a painter's license as a protection against such workmen, and that the State should appoint and pay an examiner, from the proceeds of such license, to examine each applicant, and if he can not stand the examination, refuse him license and let him work as an apprentice until he can stand such examination. This would enable the workmen that were competent to contract to get living prices for their work, and we would not see so many horribly painted houses, both in harmony and workmanship. The examiner should be a workman himself, and should settle any disputes between employer and employee as to price and workmanship, and disputes settled by him should be law, and both employer and employee should have to abide by it. Applicants for license should be required to stand an examination on harmony of colors, the mixture and applying of colors, and should know how to contract without loss to himself and his helpers.

Respectfully,

W. W. CARROLL.

## THE BIBLE THE ONLY GUIDE.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I see no way out of the trouble between capital and labor, except that given us in the Bible. Put a right spirit in the individual heart that will run selfishness out, and I never expect to see that done by anyone except God.

Respectfully,

L. T. HOWARD.

## NEED DISPENSARY.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need a dispensary to keep, or help keep, our boys from spending all their money and losing jobs for whiskey. We need free libraries which will educate when schools are not considered. We need white supremacy in politics, and the negro in the cornfield where he belongs.

Respectfully,

A. S. RENN.

## EFFICIENCY NOT APPRECIATED.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the greatest hindrance to better wages in my line of work is that few employers realize the importance of competent and efficient men, but are rather inclined to view good wages, or even fair wages, for a good man a piece of extravagance, when in reality a good man can save, in some instances, many times the amount of his salary over that of the cheaper man.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. WOODWORTH.

## ORGANIZE LABOR.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the one great hindrance to work in my trade, and in fact, in work generally, is colored labor. When I am asked what I will do such work or a job for, and I tell my price, I am told at once that it can be done a good deal cheaper. I think the sooner we get organized labor and liv-



ing prices, the better, and your office is one good thing in this direction. I think there should be a law, if possible, to keep the negro from contracting any kind of work in this country, and let him be hired by the white man, for the reason that they will underwork a white man at everything. They can do it and will do it as long as it is allowed to them. They simply live on comparatively nothing, and will always work cheaper.

Respectfully,

G. G. RENN.

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THE LABOR QUESTION IN THE SOUTH—ITS CONDITIONS AND NEEDS—SOME SUGGESTIONS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In complying with your request for a paper on the above subject, I am fully aware of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, because the question of labor involves every other interest known to civilization—industrial, political, social, religious, and otherwise. In fact, labor is the pivot around which all those interests revolve, and it is difficult to deal with the labor question and entirely ignore the others, so interwoven are they with each other.

I head this paper "Labor in the South" because on this subject what applies to North Carolina will, in almost every essential point, apply to the majority of the Southern States. I shall not try to deal statistically with the subject, as your most excellent report does that in a more thorough and comprehensive manner than I could possibly do, but will merely deal with the subject from a general standpoint.

*Labor Before the War.*

Before the war there was no labor question in the South, as most of the labor, mechanical as well as agricultural, was performed by slaves, hence we skip this period in our history and begin with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on the 9th day of April, 1865, when he abandoned the sword and declared it his intention to devote his remaining years to the education of the youth of his country. He could not have pursued a nobler or wiser course, for the war had not only devastated the South, but had deprived not many, but *nearly all* of our young men of the advantages of an education, without which no country can prosper, or is even safe.

Slavery had been a sad blight—even stamping out every industrial interest—upon the South, and at the close of the war we were left nothing but the land itself, every other species of property having been destroyed; therefore we were compelled to begin life anew, and upon new principles and conditions, without money, experience or education, we may say, and to make matters worse, none of the Southern States were what may be termed "new

States." They were old, and our people were fixed in their old habits and prejudices, which made it ten-fold more difficult for our struggling masses to adapt themselves to new conditions. Then came the political struggles which it is useless to mention, which greatly retarded North Carolina, and many, if not all, the other Southern States. But men who could so bravely fight the battles they had just passed through, against such overwhelming numbers and disadvantages, were not the heroes to sit with folded hands, but our whole populace entered into the industrial struggle to win, and win we did, and we shall continue to push forward until the South is the leading industrial section of the United States.

#### *Our Present Advantages.*

There is absolutely no section of the Union so well adapted to industrial pursuits as the South, and North Carolina stands foremost in the list of Southern States in this particular. Our climate is perfection, our people the most progressive and hospitable known, our natural advantages and resources in every particular unsurpassed, and our woods and timbers are boundless in quantity and variety. Just here, I will state that upon one occasion it was necessary for me to look up our woods and timbers, and their availability, and I can truthfully say that there is no State in the Union possessed of such a fine variety of both hard and soft timbers as North Carolina; and with our present railroad and water facilities they are easy of access for all manufacturing purposes at very small cost. Therefore, we have everything to make us a manufacturing people, and as such we shall be known in the future, because we are not so well equipped for anything else, notwithstanding "Monteith's Geography" says our principal product is "tar, pitch and turpentine." Our turpentine orchards will cut a small figure in our future development.

#### *Labor.*

There is a great need of intelligent, systematic labor in the South, although our labor has kept apace with the demands of the times to a surprising extent, considering how it has been handicapped from one cause or another. At the close of the war most of our mechanics were negroes (taught trades by their masters), and the white mechanics in most mechanical branches were then, and are now, placed at a great disadvantage. We have no labor troubles such as harass and threaten our Northern brethren. This fact is due to several prime causes: First, we have not so many big trusts and corporations to deal with, most of our industries being owned and operated by our own people; and where foreign capital has been inducted, there has been a sufficient amount of Southern capital to control, and naturally the true Southerner is not oppressive or grasping; but we must look out for and prepare for this, as our industries grow more gigantic and prosperous, for with the growth of wealth does the tendency to oppress creep in. Second, we have our own people as operatives and laborers, and not a foreign element with all kinds



of anarchistic and socialistic ideas to deal with, and while the Southern mechanic is not at all as well paid for his labor as our Northern and Eastern brethren, they generally realize that our industries are yet in their infancy, and we are working in common to build up and not to tear down our social and industrial structure.

#### *Wages.*

Wages, whether they be large or small, should be paid weekly, and in cash. The laborer does not generally get such wages as to justify him in waiting for long pay-days. Besides, if he is paid cash promptly at short periods he is enabled to pay cash for his necessities, and thus secure a saving in everything he buys. There is a tendency on the part of some enterprises in this State, and I have no doubt other Southern States, to place the pay-day as far off as possible, and even then to hold back a part of what is due the workman. There should be an act of the Legislature remedying this evil. Others wish to pay off in checks or "scrip," which is frequently discounted. Others still, have what is known as a "company store," where the workman is forced to pay whatever is demanded (which is generally enough), or quit work. Of course the employer is not in condition to enforce this, but labor is unorganized, and hence has to submit to this and much more. Then the company have houses which are rented to the workmen, and by the time everything is taken out and a settlement demanded, there is not much left to the workmen, especially where the wages are low, as is frequently the case. Wages in North Carolina have increased, because the efficiency of our labor is increasing.

#### *The Greatest Hindrance to Better Wages.*

The greatest hindrance to better wages is the workman himself. The working people should all be organized, for not only is there "strength in union," but there is knowledge and independence. The great combines of this country should teach us this lesson. We should organize to better our condition in every respect, for without concert of action no great object can be accomplished. The workingman needs to organize for the purpose of protection, education and the general advancement of himself and family, and by organization he can the better arrive at some definite idea of what he really needs. The lawyer, the doctor, the druggist, the merchant, the manufacturer, and every intelligent class or profession of people is organized. They are not combines to *resist capital*, but to find out what their true interests are, and to act in concert. If a class of laboring people organize, there are a few little hair-brained, cross-roads politicians ready to declare them an "unlawful assemblage," and a bad lot generally. If they demand a just equivalent for labor performed, they are "tyrannical, and a clique prepared for any devilment." But a doctor can charge you \$2.00 for looking at your tongue, and a druggist 25 cents for 3 cents worth of calomel, and it is all as it should be. If you charge that same doctor \$3.00 to build him a five dollar chimney flue for his office stove, you are exorbitant, and so on *ad infinitum*.



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*Education Among Working People.*

The working people of North Carolina and the South, as a class, are uneducated. It is fast becoming so that uneducated labor is not in demand, because the educated mechanic is the superior of the uneducated, in every respect, and deserves and demands better pay. We should educate ourselves and children as far as possible, and therefore, we should organize and have workingmen's libraries and institute night schools. The blessings of thorough organization are too numerous to mention in detail, for nothing permanent or stable can be accomplished without it.

*The Short-Hour System.*

The short-hour day system is good for both employer and the employed. The employer can get as many men as he may see proper to do a given amount of work in a given time, and the shorter the day the more men employed, giving idle labor something to do. Then the workman can have some little time in the family circle, giving instruction to children, and cultivating those little refinements which so tend to make home happy, and to plan and devise ways and means with his "better-half." There is nothing so elevating and refining to a man as a happy home circle, and the study of music and literature. But if you pay a poor fellow \$1.50 a day, and make him work fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, he has no time even to eat his corn cake and fat meat, and get any sleep at all, and the smaller children will not even recognize him as "pa," but as "that man with the tin bucket that comes to see 'ma,' and cusses." We need educated mechanics—men who can do a thing, and do it well, and can tell others how to do the same thing, and can give you an intelligent reason why it should be done a certain way.

*The Mechanic in Politics.*

If the mechanic wishes to enter politics, well and good, but if he is to stand at the head of the list at his trade he should not make himself conspicuous in politics, further than to study the situation, and vote his honest convictions for the elevation of his people. There has been many a good mechanic spoiled in making a very ordinary politician. But, he should feel enough interest in politics to work and vote for every measure tending to the uplifting of the people. He should never lose any time or sleep "whooping up" some fellow for a small office who would not condescend to speak to him next day after the election, or grasp his toil-worn hand and shake it in good fellowship.

*Apprentices.*

There should be a law requiring boys going to trades to serve at least five years, after having attended the public schools, and an obligation should be imposed on the part of the master to perform certain stipulated duties, besides teaching the boy the trades. The boy should have every advantage to make a good workman.

*Convict Labor.*

Convicts should not be compelled to do any kind of work which will come into competition with honest labor. There is nothing we need so much as good roads, and every available convict should be placed upon the public roads. Good roads benefit the mechanic as much, if not more, than any other class of people; but it is useless to dwell upon this subject, so much has been said, and better said, on the same subject by others.

*Labor-Saving Machinery.*

Taken as a whole, labor-saving machinery is a blessing to the workman rather than a curse. Where the machine displaces two men in one particular branch of industry it creates work for five in another, besides rendering the same labor easier. It may be detrimental to a certain class of workmen for a short time, but the workmen soon ride the machine instead of allowing the machine to ride them. The machine also *creates* more of a specified article, which renders said articles cheaper, and what the general workman needs is cheaper articles. It makes many luxuries in the homes of workmen possible. While the machine does not *decrease* work, it changes the condition of labor in that particular branch of industry where introduced, so that the workman is forced to keep pace with the times, and fit himself for the new emergency; and those incapable or too inert to "keep up with the band-wagon, must get bit by the tiger," to use a slang phrase.

*Children in Factories.*

There should be a law requiring all children to attend public schools until they are fourteen years of age; it should be made a misdemeanor to place children under this age in cotton factories, or any other factory. It blasts their young lives by injuring their health and depriving them of an education which, in this enlightened age, every child can get, and is entitled to. I have seen numbers of cases where parents having from three to five children (girls and boys) move from the country to the city, and place those children in the factory—children ranging from seven to thirteen years—and the father then loafes around the city in idleness—yea, worse than that, sits around the sa'loon in a split-bottom chair, and talks politics, while his innocent little children are dying inch by inch with hard labor and poor food, and no little childish comforts or joys, such as every child should have.

*Trusts.*

This is a subject upon which much can be said, and much has been said. In the South, and particularly in our State, we are not much affected by trusts, except indirectly, but indirectly every man, woman and child in this and other countries are seriously affected. The trust "corners," or controls, a specified article, and hence the labor involved in the manufacture of said article—by the power of combined intellect and capital, to the injury of indi-



viduals or smaller corporations, thus precluding legitimate competition, which is naturally a severe blow to the free operations of the industrial world at large. A combination of capital is not necessarily a trust, for it requires a combination of capital and ability to accomplish any great undertaking; but, when the capital becomes so gigantic as to control individuals and smaller concerns of the same and similar character, it becomes a trust and is oppressive. The South, so far, has entire and complete control of her cotton, and perhaps other manufacturing industries, and, from the mere force of conditions, can continue to control the same, but just as soon as we allow Eastern capital to slip in and "boss the situation," then will "labor troubles" begin in the South, and should our mechanics be organized and educated, as we have every reason to believe they will be, our section will be greatly injured, and it is possible that many serious results will ensue. Our cotton-milling industry is now paying on an average of 15 per cent on the investment, while the Northern and Eastern factories are only paying 8 per cent; therefore, these capitalists wish to "combine" their capital with our facilities and conditions; but the South has capital sufficient to "paddle her own canoe," and if she fails to do so the canoe will be "swamped." A pound of raw cotton is worth five cents; when made in fabrics, that pound is worth from twenty-five cents to one dollar. Massachusetts has 8,000,000 spindles, and spins 1,249,000 bales of Southern cotton to sell back to the South. The South should spin her entire crop, and it will not be long before such will be the case.

*The Church and Labor.*

It has been said by labor leaders, that the church is antagonistic to the true interests of labor from principle. I know this to be false, but still I am inclined to think that preachers could do more to aid the working classes than any other class of society, and I should think it their Christian duty, as well as to their interest, to do so. Every minister of Christ should uphold the weak and succor the afflicted. I am fully aware that should a minister preach this doctrine from his pulpit in certain sections, he would be called a "labor agitator, a politician, and a meddler in other people's affairs." But he must remember that he is a laborer himself, and generally poorly paid for the service rendered, and that when he neglects to champion the cause of labor, he causes many people to lose faith in his teachings and in himself, and he falsifies the teachings of the Savior of mankind. The preacher who hasn't backbone enough, and love of his fellowman sufficiently, to champion a just cause in politics or anywhere he may see injustice done, is not my ideal of a servant of Christ.

Respectfully,

R. D. WICKER.



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RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The time was when book-binding was more of an “art” than a trade, when books were very valuable, and much time and money were spent in making them both attractive and substantial. But in these days, when machinery has driven the art into a trade, we are enabled to do a vast amount of book-binding in a very short time. Still, with the increase of facilities with which to do work rapidly there comes an increased demand for books, and I think improved machinery has been to our advantage. Book-binding is so closely connected with printing that we are almost always affected by anything that affects that department of book-making. The advent of the type-setting machine has been of great benefit to us; it enables the publisher to make books at so small a cost, that the demand has increased at a wonderful rate, and when publications which used to sell at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half, are now selling for 25 cents and sometimes less, it is no wonder that we have more work to do, and the improved machinery must be had to meet this increase of book manufacture. The work done now-a-days is often very neat and pretty to look at, and we are astonished at the low price asked for these books. When you take up an old book, bound fifty or seventy-five years ago and examine it closely, you will find evidences of workmanship and sometimes artistic designs, that will show that much time and skill was used in book-making in that day. I do not mean to say that all of the good workmen are dead and gone, but the times in which we now live and the rush with which everything is done, has made it necessary for us to advance with these times. I do not think the rapid strides which we have made in expedition are any improvement in the “art” of book-binding, for we all know that the books bound in the olden times will bear the test of long and rough usage a great deal better than those of our modern times. But in these days few people care to preserve books longer than to the third and fourth generation, and our modern binders are discovering all the time more beautiful colors and designs for book-making, and, as cheapness and neatness of looks seem to be the leading essentials in demand now-a-days, we are falling in line, and working our trade with that end in view.

Respectfully,

GEO. T. NORWOOD.

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OPPOSES IMMIGRATION.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My experience is that working people who receive anything like half wages live too well; in other words, they live up to their income. I think that the employer estimates as nearly as he can what is the least a man can live on, provided he loses no time, and set his wages at that. If

he has a large family and much sickness, he falls behind. One trouble in this section is that merit is ignored, to a great extent, and the man who will do the most dirty work for his superior is the man for promotion. There is another trouble; sometimes a man is out of employment and after a certain job, someone of the same trade will undercut him and get the job. Low wages win with most employers, regardless of qualification. I have fought such men for some time, and no doubt lost, for the time being, but I do not doubt that I will come out all right in the end. Immigration, in my opinion, is the great curse of the land. Some of our newspapers are always harping on it, and continue to cry immigration! immigration! Do tell me what good it does? As for my part, I can not see much good in it. Now and then a man comes from an Atlantic State who makes a good citizen. There are some cases where an individual is benefited. For instance, Mr. A. has more land than he wants to pay taxes on, and can dispose of it at a greater price than anyone at home would or could pay for it. He is financially, at least for the time being, benefited; but as for his neighbors I can not say that they are much better off, and sometimes they are worsted. No enterprise is worth much to a community that does not give our own working people employment. To bring a lot of men from a distance and shove out better men to make places for them, is a shame and a disgrace. I have seen such sights in this city to my utter disgust. I do not know that anything I can say will be of any benefit in the way of correcting these errors, but my will is good—I write from actual experience. There are exceptional cases where men have been brought here from other States to fill places whose work shows for itself. I have in my mind's eye some men employed in a cotton factory where I recently worked, that I do not think their places could be easily filled without looking about for at least a few days. Such men are a real benefit, their work builds up the reputation of the establishment, and makes a demand for the product of the plant, thereby giving work to more of our people. If these very men had discharged our people, and filled their places with their friends where they came from, who could not hold a job at home, then, instead of being a benefit to the community they would be a curse. I can not afford to write you a long letter, but will only say that I hope you will not prostitute your office and make an immigration bureau as did your predecessor. I shall not attempt to compliment you this time, for the reason that you no doubt have received all the compliments heretofore that you deserve and desire.

Respectfully,

F. A. HATCH.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that the greatest mistake that the working people of this country make is not being organized. I am in favor of every class of



working people organizing. You notice that all the professions are organized, and you notice another thing—that all legislation is for the professional man and the moneyed man. It is true that there is a lien law in this country, but they have got it up in such shape that you have to tell where you drove your first nail, and where you sawed your last line or you can't get your hard earnings. I am of the opinion that if the people would quit sending so many lawyers to the Legislature and send more level-headed working-men that we would have some better laws enacted. Wishing you much success,

Respectfully,

W. A. BUCK.

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LARGER APPROPRIATION FOR THE BUREAU.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A larger appropriation for the Bureau, so as to enable the Commissioner, or an agent, to go among the people in the State and collect information on the "scene," it seems to me, would be the best way to increase its usefulness.

Respectfully,

E. S. CHEEK.

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ORGANIZE LABOR.

MORAVIAN FALLS, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only hope for the working people, as I see it, is by and through organization. How this is to be accomplished remains yet to be learned. There is no evil so great that can not be removed, no monopoly so powerful that can not be overcome, no laws so corrupt or burdensome that can not be repealed, by the organized demand of the working people.

Respectfully,

R. DON LAWS.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WILSON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in filling out your blank for 1899 report. I think a compulsory school law is the greatest need of the working people of North Carolina. Education is the only help for them.

Respectfully,

W. L. MANNING.



## COMPULSORY EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

EAST BEND, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I served my apprenticeship in Germany fifty years ago. I served four years and furnished my own clothes and washing. Worked from two o'clock in the morning till eight at night. Never got as much as a copper in all that time from my boss, but I certainly learned my trade. Compulsory education is the only means by which the laboring classes can be benefited. There is hardly a laboring man around here that can read or write, consequently no ambition, nor morals either. What little they earn is spent for liquor, on Sunday in particular, and their families suffering on account of it. They won't attend church nor send their children, they are better versed in profanity than prayer. So you will see that a legislative enactment for compulsory education is the only remedy for this evil.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH WEINARD.

## SHORTER-DAY LAW.

YADKINVILLE, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the working people should have shorter days in order to give them a chance to inform themselves religiously, socially and politically. I think it should be fixed by law so as to do away with all cavil about the length of the day. It is very hard for the poor young man to ever get any start in my county. As to advancing the work of the Bureau, admission into the Agricultural and Mechanical College should be easier, as those who most need the benefit of it do not get in. I think they should be admitted with less education than they now are, if it is to benefit the needy. Now, we have in the country some of the best muscle and the brightest intellect in the world, who are poor and under the present system can not get any benefit from this institution. In order for a poor boy like I was, to prepare himself by main strength and awkwardness, by the time this is accomplished, desire has failed and the body is exhausted and life too far spent.

Respectfully,

J. J. TAYLOR.

## TEN-HOUR DAY—ORGANIZE LABOR.

PANTHER CREEK, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I follow house painting for a living, and work generally from one to three hands. My work is in the country generally. I find that the

people prefer day work to job work, and they want twelve hours work every day during the summer. I think ten hours per day is sufficient. Trades should be organized, and unskilled workmen should not be allowed to contract for work at starvation prices. Better education for the working classes is much needed in this section. Public libraries of good, wholesome literature, would indeed prove a blessing to the working man. The extreme low prices for farm products makes it hard for the mechanic to receive good wages in this part of the country. In fact, the whiskey traffic is about the only thing that brings money in our midst.

Respectfully,

O. F. STRUPE.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR LAW.

EAST BEND, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the greatest, or one of the greatest needs of the laboring man of this country is the ten-hour system, and it fixed by law. I mean the work-shops and the factories, not the farms, as the farmer is compelled to lose a great many days, and therefore, he has to make it up when the sun shines, but as for the shops and factories, I think it would be far better for both employer and employee to have some regular system, such as the ten-hour system, fixed by law. I also think it would be beneficial both to the State and people to have some kind of compulsory educational law, say from the age of seven to fourteen. It would keep many poor (and a great many others) children from growing up in ignorance. What is the use for taxpayers to have to pay taxes for the free schools and the children not attend?

Respectfully,

J. N. MILLER.

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UNORGANIZED.

EAST BEND, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working classes are not organized here. I think the main cause of low wages is simply this, the country is full of old and young men who claim to be workmen, but know but very little about the trade they follow, and in order that they may get a job they will offer their services at about farm rates. This induces the builder or contractor to give them work, and the man who has mastered his trade and ought to be well paid can't get a good job.

Respectfully,

O. J. MARTIN.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BALDCREEK, Yancey County, N. C.

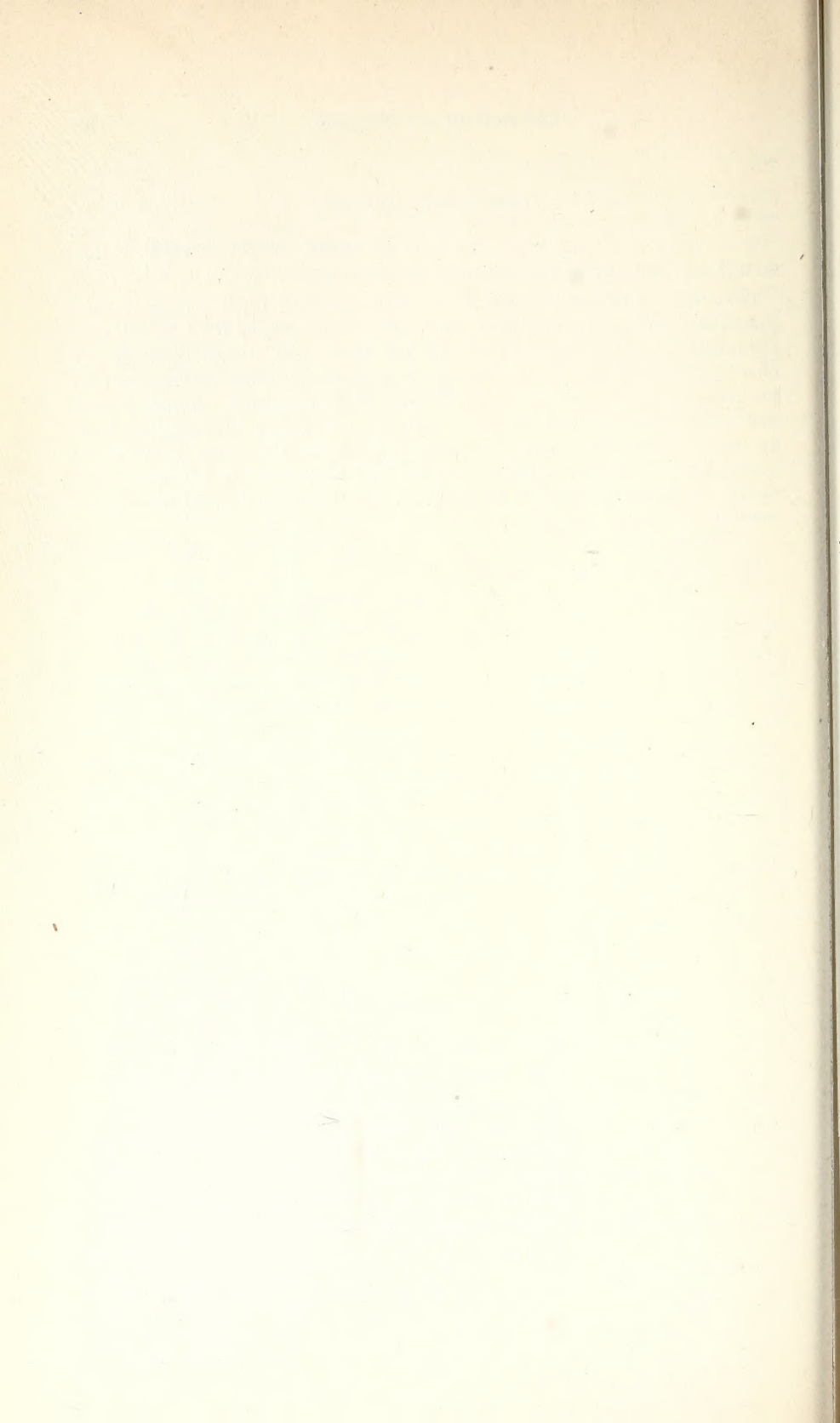
B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe it would be better for the poor working class to have compulsory school law or repeal the public school law, as they do not take advantage of it. In my opinion, the best thing that can be done for the poor class of people in North Carolina is to repeal the homestead law so that the laboring men could get credit for what they are worth. A man who is under the homestead gets no credit, therefore he has no advantages. What he has is worth nothing to his credit, it gives the man who is worth the homestead all the advantage over him, forcing him to pay in advance, which leaves him unable to educate his children, and taxes him to help educate the wealthy children.

Respectfully,

J. S. BOONE.





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TABLES Nos. 3 and 4.

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Showing Labor Unions in the State.

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TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING CONDITION OF

County.	Organization.	Name and Number.
Buncombe	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	Asheville ..... No. 1
Buncombe	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	John H. Winder Div. 498
Buncombe	Typographical Union	Asheville Union 263
Buncombe	Carpenters and Joiners' Union	Car. and Join. Union 384
Buncombe	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Swannanoa Division 267
Durham	Typographical Union	Durham Union 125
Edgecombe	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Seaside Division 314
Forsyth	Tobacco Workers' Union	Tob. Workers' Union 49
Guilford	Federation of Labor	Federal Labor Union 7,392
Mecklenburg	Typographical Union	Charlotte Union 338
Mecklenburg	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Palmetto Division 85
Moore	Order Railway Conductors	Cape Fear Division 271
New Hanover	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Pee Dee Division 265
Rowan	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Division 84
Rowan	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Old Dominion Division 375
Richmond	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Floral Division 436
Wake	Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers	Oak City Division 339
Wake	Typographical Union	Raleigh Union 54
Wake	Order Railway Conductors	Raleigh Division 264
Wake	Bookbinders' Union	Raleigh Union 39

Engineers 9

Conductors 2

Typo 4

Bricklayers 1

Carpenters 1

Tobacco Workers 1

Book binders 1

Federal Labor 1



THE LABOR UNIONS OF THE STATE.

MEMBERSHIP.*						WAGES.			
Re- ceived During Year.	With- drawn.	Sus- pen- ded.	Ex- pel- led.	Died.	Pres't Mem- ber- ship, June 1, 1899.	How Paid.	Average Monthly.	Weekly.	Daily.
6 none	2 none	none none	none none	none none	11 32	by the hour mileage ---	\$50.00 125.00	----- -----	----- -----
8 5 none	none none none	none none none	none 2 none	none 1 none	125 51 9	weekly --- trip ----- weekly ---	30.00 120.00 40.00	\$9.00 28.00 10.00	\$1.50 4.00 1.75
55	none	none	none	none	55	-----	-----	-----	-----
15 1 3 none	1 none 1	none none none	none none none	none 1 none	35 9 32	week & p'ce trip ----- trip -----	40 to 65 130.00 65.00	12.00 ----- 15.00	2.00 ----- 2.50
7 13 1 none	none none 1	none none none	2 2 1	1 none none	54 80 18	trip ----- trip ----- mileage ---	90 to 135 130.00 87.00	22 to 33 ----- -----	3 to 5.50 ----- -----
2 none	none none	4 none	none none	1 none	71 39	weekly --- -----	56.00 -----	14.00 -----	2.33⅓ -----
4	none	none	none	none	11	weekly ---	60.00	14.00	2.33⅓

TABLE NO. 3—

County.	Number Non unionists in Your Locality.	Weekly Sick Benefit?	Death Benefit?	Insurance Feature?
Buncombe -----	8	no -----	\$50. 00	no -----
Buncombe -----	4	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Buncombe -----	20	\$5. 00	50 to 200	yes -----
Buncombe -----	none -----	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Durham -----	7	no -----	60. 00	no -----
Edgecombe -----				
Forsyth -----	2, 500	3. 00	50. 00	no -----
Guilford -----		3. 50	no -----	no -----
Mecklenburg -----	4	no -----	90. 00	no -----
Mecklenburg -----	1	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Moore -----		9. 00	no -----	yes -----
New Hanover -----	none -----	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Rowan -----	none -----	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Rowan -----	20	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Richmond -----	4	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Wake -----	none -----	no -----	no -----	yes -----
Wake -----	1	no -----	110. 00	no -----
Wake -----	none -----	3. 00	no -----	yes -----
Wake -----	none -----	4. 00	25. 00	no -----

*Continued.*

Have Wages Increased or Decreased During the Year?	Number Hours Consti- tuting a Day's Work.	Any Change Since June 1, 1898?	STRIKES.		How do Corporations Look Upon Your Organization?
			Won.	Lost.	
increased --	8 and 9	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.
no -----			none ----	none ----	favorably.
no -----	10	no ----	none ----	none ----	
increased --	no limit	no ----	none ----	none ----	
no -----	10	no ----	none ----	none ----	not very friendly.
no -----					
increased --	11	no ----	none ----	none ----	
no -----	10	no ----	none ----	none ----	have no love for it.
no -----	10	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.
increased --	no limit	no ----	none ----	none ----	
no -----	12	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.
no -----	no limit	no ----	none ----	none ----	appreciate it.
no -----	no limit	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.
no -----	no limit	yes ----	none ----	none ----	
no -----	no limit	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.
no -----	no limit	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.
no -----	8 and 9	no ----	none ----	none ----	unfriendly.
no -----			none ----	none ----	
no -----	9	no ----	none ----	none ----	favorably.

\*The B. of L. E. membership only gives members in N. C. Divisions. About as many more run into N. C., but hold membership in other States.



TABLE NO. 4—LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

County.	Name of Organization.	Name of Secretary.	Address of Secretary.
Buncombe ---	Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers_	S. I. Bean -----	Asheville.
Buncombe ---	Carpenters and Joiners -----	William Francis	Asheville.
Buncombe ---	Brotherhood Locomotive Eng'rs	J. H. Sullivan --	Asheville.
Buncombe ---	Typographical Union -----	R. C. Frank ----	Asheville.
Durham -----	Typographical Union -----	R. F. Morris ----	Durham.
Edgecombe --	Brotherhood Locomotive Eng'rs	John M. Donlan	Florence, S. C.
Forsyth -----	Tobacco Workers' Union -----	R. L. Crutchfield	Winston-Sal'm
Guilford -----	Federal Labor Union -----	James Pow -----	High Point.
Mecklenburg	Typographical Union -----	E. L. Fesperman	Charlotte.
Moore -----	Order Railway Conductors -----	C. F. Gregson --	Sanford.
Richmond ---	Brotherhood Locomotive Eng'rs	J. R. Gordon ---	Hamlet.
Rowan -----	Brotherhood Locomotive Eng'rs	J. B. Fetzer ----	Spencer.
Rowan -----	Brotherhood Locomotive Eng'rs	O. O. Fogus ----	Charlotte.
Wake -----	Brotherhood Locomotive Eng'rs	B. R. Lacy -----	Raleigh.
Wake -----	Typographical Union -----	V. C. Terry -----	Raleigh.
Wake -----	Order Railway Conductors -----	W. W. Newmen --	Raleigh.
Wake -----	Bookbinders' Union -----	J. P. Medlin ----	Raleigh.

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LETTERS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following letters are from secretaries of local labor organizations. Labor is not as thoroughly organized in North Carolina as it should be, and will be in the near future. The benefits of organization are too evident to even call for a discussion, and the masses of laboring men are beginning to realize that the greatest permanent benefits can only be obtained through organized effort. A comparison of the wage scale and hours of labor of the organized and unorganized communities is an unanswerable argument to those who oppose organization. With the increase in manufacturing will come an increase in the number of skilled mechanics, and this will mean thorough organization in all the trades.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion what the working people of this State and all other States as well, need, is thorough organization, with men as leaders with cool heads, good judgment and plenty of grit to carry it out, in order that we can legislate for the uplifting of ourselves and fellow-men, and be able to meet the money power with the masses of workmen with us. While I do not know what would best advance the work and usefulness of the Bureau, I guess there are many ways—one, I will say, as brother to brother, do your duty, make your report without partiality to any *living man or corporation*; make them as you find, and I think it will increase the usefulness of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

WM. FRANCIS.

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BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Please give me space in your report to express my appreciation for organized labor, both for the employer and employee. I have been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the past eighteen years, and no part of this time have I regretted being honored by having connected myself with

this noble organization, for the following reasons: Our moral standing is fifty per cent better now than previous to our organization; we are giving better service to the railroad companies, thereby making it safer for the traveling public and all concerned. When I look back upon the past when we had more tyrants for officials and less good men, more drunkards and less sober men, it puts me wondering, How could we successfully do the business of this age? We had more wrecks in proportion to the business by fifty per cent. It was a common thing for an engineer to be helped upon his engine on account of being under the influence of whiskey, and in some instances the master mechanic, or one of the officials, would know all about it, and tell the fireman to look out for him when he was not competent to look out for himself. The conductors, engineers and firemen would stop at any station, leave their trains and go in and take drinks at bar-rooms on the line. I claim that while we have gotten about twenty-five per cent raise in our pay we are giving the companies fully fifty per cent better service than our forefathers did. I believe our organization has caused this great change and the companies should appreciate it as well as our loved ones at home.

Respectfully,

J. L. WYSONG

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BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—This report only includes the men running into Charlotte; as to how the organization stands with the officers of the road, you know more about that than I do. The principal thing needed on our road to make our organization a success is for every man to think that he is doing very well, and not want some other run just because it pays a little more.

Respectfully,

D. G. MCALISTER.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The first and greatest need of people here is better wages. They need to come together and organize. Wages here are lower generally in all classes of work than in any town of its size anywhere. If they were organized it would not be so. They need literature to educate them to unionism, and leaders, men able and conservative, to lead them, to bring them closer together.

Respectfully,

E. L. FESPERMAN.



## BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The Southern has made a very slight increase in wages since June 1, 1898, on some divisions and a decrease on others, but our work has been increased more than the wages. We could be benefited by shortening the hours, discontinuing Sunday work, not allow a train to start out without time to go to its terminal, but after starting allow it to go through and not lay up on road, and the crew be kept away from home and have charge of their engine and train all day. Also by discontinuing the practice of double-heading, especially with the second engine several cars behind the first. We consider it unsafe, and very injurious, as the second man is in a position to catch all the dust, smoke and sparks thrown up by the engine and cars ahead of him, which is very injurious to the eyes and lungs.

Respectfully,

O. O. FOGUS.

## BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

SANFORD, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the working people should organize and stick closer together for their own benefit, and endeavor to give their employers the best service while they are working, and if this was done I believe the majority would receive more consideration than they do at present. I find that the greatest trouble with the working classes is that they do not work or look after each other's interest close enough. I would like to see men be something besides a brother in "name only." I hardly know what to say in regard to the Bureau, but want to see the work and its usefulness increased.

Respectfully,

C. F. GREGSON.

## BOOKBINDERS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As we stand now we belong to the International Union. We belonged to the international body years ago when the State binding was done here in Raleigh, but when it left the city it broke up the Union. We had to forfeit our charter because we did not have enough members to hold it. Our organization would be greatly advanced if it had not been for the above interruption. We are just about to pull ourselves in shape, but if such should happen again all our efforts would be in vain. Hoping that we all may pull together for the welfare of the working classes, and that your office may prove of great benefit to us all,

Respectfully,

J. PRESSLY MEDLIN.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people must strive to help each other, and if they do not, it is only a question at best of a few years when they can neither help themselves or others, for corporation control over the very souls of the employed will have reached such a point that labor pleadings and demands will avail nothing. This can not be done through halls of legislation, for already corporations control, we might truthfully say, all political assemblies. We must, therefore, unite our strength, one with the other, until the weak is made strong. I hope to see one more report of *labor statistics* instead of corporation and individual advertising.

Respectfully,

W. O. SMITH.

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TABLE No. 5.

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Showing National Labor Unions.

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TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Trade.	Name of Organization.
Agents.....	American Agents' Association.....
Bakers.....	Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' Internati'al Union,
Barbers.....	Journeyman Barbers' International Union.....
Bicycle Workers.....	International Union of Bicycle Workers and Allied Me- chanics.
Blacksmiths.....	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.....
Boilermakers.....	Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron-Ship Builders.....
Brewers.....	National Union of the United Brewery Workmen.....
Brickmakers.....	National Brickmakers' Alliance.....
Broommakers.....	International Broommakers' Union.....
Carpenters.....	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....
Carpenters.....	United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America.....
Carriage Workers.....	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.....
Carvers.....	International Wood Carvers' Association of North America,
Cigarmakers.....	Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....
Clerks.....	Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....
Coopers.....	Coopers' International Union of North America.....
Conductors.....	Order of Railway Conductors.....
Coremakers.....	Coremakers' International Union of America.....
Curtain Operatives.....	Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America.....
Drivers.....	Team Drivers' International Union.....
Electrical Workers.....	National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.....
Engineers.....	International Union of Steam Engineers.....
Engineers.....	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.....
Engineers.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....
Firemen.....	International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.....
Firemen.....	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....
Garment Workers.....	United Garment Cutters of America.....
Glass Cutters.....	Window-Glass Cutters' League of America.....
Glass Workers.....	American Flint-Glass Workers' Union.....
Glass Blowers.....	Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.....
Grinders.....	Table-Knife Grinders' National Union.....
Granite Cutters.....	Granite Cutters' National Union.....
Hatters.....	The United Hatters of North America.....
Horseshoers.....	The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of Uni- ted States and Canada.
Iron, Steel Workers.....	Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.....
Iron Moulders.....	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....
Leather Workers.....	United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....
Longshoremen.....	International Longshoremen's Association.....
Machinists.....	International Association of Machinists.....
Meat Cutters.....	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America.
Metal Polishers.....	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers of North America.
Mine Workers.....	Northern Mineral Mine Workers Progressive Union of America.
Mine Workers.....	United Mine Workers of America.....
Musicians.....	American Federation of Musicians.....

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, DATE OF ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

When Established.	Name of Secretary.	Address of Secretary.	Present Member- ship.
July 3, 1895	Milo J. Harris	Covington, Ky	3,000
Jan. 13, 1886	F. H. Harzbecker	193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O	5,916
Dec 5, 1887	W. E. Klapetzky	P. O. Box 155, Cleveland, O	5,173
Dec. 21, 1896	Geo. B. Buchanan	403 Valentine Building, Toledo, O	2,000
1889	Robt. B. Kerr	620 Forty-Fifth St., Rock Island, Ill	2,000
June 12, 1893	Wm. J. Gilthorpe	Wyandotte Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.	7,700
Aug 29, 1886	Julius Zorn	1314-1316 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O	15,000
	Frank Shinaberger	Bernice, Ill	2,700
June, 1893	W. R. Boyer	387 S. Prairie St., Galesburg, Ill	2,000
1860	Thos. Atkinson	332 E. Ninety-Third St., New York City	60,607
Aug. 12, 1881	P. J. McGuire	Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa	44,891
Aug. 10, 1891	Chas. A. Baustian	3212 Shields Avenue, Chicago, Ill	1,500
	F. Detleff	237 Elery St., Brooklyn, N. Y	1,577
1864	G. W. Perkins	1180 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill	29,000
1890	Max Morris	Denver, Colorado	10,000
Nov. 10, 1890	J. A. Cable	542 Elizabeth Ave., Kansas City, Kan	3,532
1868	W. J. Maxwell	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	26,000
Dec. 18, 1896	Edwin J. Wood	330 New York Avenue, Newark, N. J	2,350
Sep. 10, 1892	John Paulson	2736 Mascher St., Philadelphia, Pa	342
Jan. 27, 1899	George Innis	213 Franklin St., Detroit, Mich	4,000
Nov. 28, 1891	H. W. Sherman	731 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y	4,000
May 7, 1897	S. L. Bennett	1002 Ridge Avenue, Kansas City, Kan.	2,500
1852	Andrew McEwan	137 E. Thirteenth St., New York City	84,417
Aug. 19, 1863	T. S. Ingraham	Cleveland, O	32,000
Dec., 1895	C. L. Shamp	720 Coy St., Kansas City, Kan	1,856
Dec. 1, 1873	F. W. Arnold	Peoria, Ill	31,700
Apr., 1891	Henry White	Bible House, New York City	20,000
Oct. 1, 1894	W. H. Hunter	Cor. 3d Ave. and Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.	900
July 1, 1878	Jno. Kunzler	6th Ave. and Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.	7,462
1843	Wm. Launer	119 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa	5,000
June 5, 1885	John Martin	Box 177, Bay State, Mass	240
Mar. 11, 1877	James Duncan	200 Summer St., Boston, Mass	10,300
1885	John Phillips	477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y	6,000
Sep. 12, 1893	Roady Kenehan	1548 Wazee St., Denver, Col	
Aug. 4, 1876	Jno. Williams	326 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa	20,000
July 5, 1859	Martin Fox	Box 388, Cincinnati, O	38,209
Dec. 28, 1895	Chas. L. Conine	435 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.	2,000
1892	H. C. Barter	24 St. Aubin Avenue, Detroit, Mich	33,600
	Geo. Preston	950 Monon Block, Chicago, Ill	30,000
Jan. 26, 1897	Homer D. Call	124 Linden St., Syracuse, N. Y	5,000
1890	J. J. Kinney	393 Ontario St., Cleveland, O	10,000
Nov. 27, 1895	Wm. Mudge	P. O. Box 58, Negaunee, Mich	900
Jan. 25, 1890	W. C. Pearce	1101-1105 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapo- lis, Ind.	85,000
	Jacob J. Schmalz	1310 Main St., Cincinnati, O	



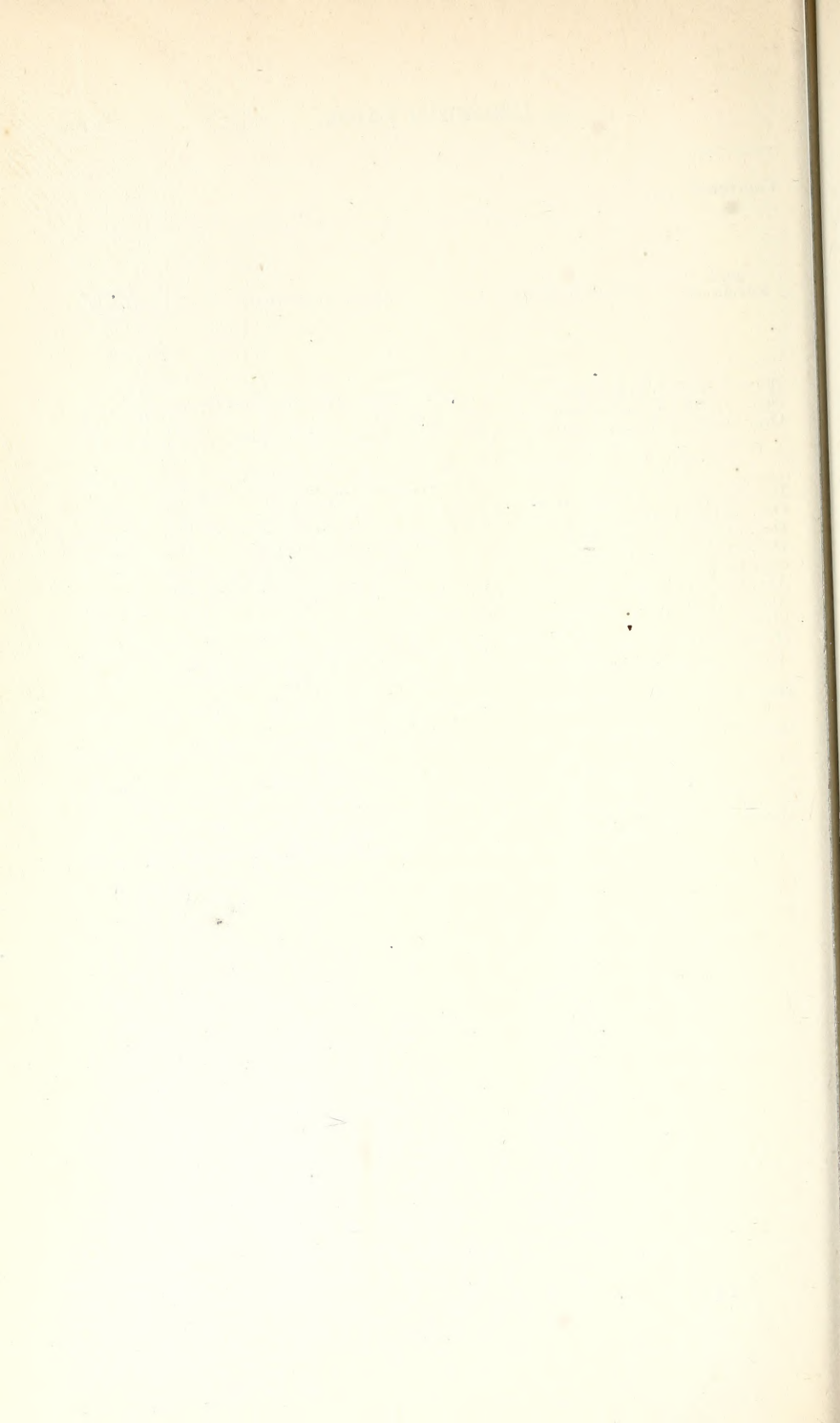
TABLE NO. 5—

Trade.	Name of Organization.
Pattern Makers .....	Pattern Makers' League of North America .....
Plate Printers .....	National Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union .....
Plumbers .....	United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada.
Printers .....	International Typographical Union .....
Potters .....	Stoneware Potters' Union .....
Potters .....	National Brotherhood of Operative Potters .....
Pressmen .....	International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union .....
Spinners .....	National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association of America .....
Stove Mounters .....	Stove Mounters' International Union .....
Street Ry Employees .....	Amalgamated Association of St. Ry Employees of America .....
Shoe Workers .....	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union .....
Tailors .....	Journeymen Tailors' Union of America .....
Telegraphers .....	The Order of Railroad Telegraphers .....
Textile Workers .....	National Union of Textile Workers of America .....
Theatrical Employees .....	National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees .....
Tile Layers .....	Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Interna- tional Union.
Tin Plate Workers .....	Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.
Tobacco Workers .....	National Tobacco Workers' Union of America .....
Trainmen .....	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen .....
Trunk Workers .....	Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union of America .....
Weavers .....	Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association of U. S.
Wood Workers .....	Amalgamated Wood Workers .....



*Continued.*

When Established.	Name of Secretary.	Address of Secretary.	Present Member- ship.
May 18, 1887	J. F. McBride -----	1012 S. 22nd St., Philadelphis, Pa -----	2,500
Sep. 2, 1889	T. L. Mahan -----	Boston, Mass -----	1,000
Oct. 11, 1889	Wm. J. Spencer -----	572 Ogden Bldg., Chicago, Ill -----	12,000
1850	J. W. Bramwood -----	De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind -----	38,000
	Geo. E. Smith -----	1505 W. Fifth St., Red Wing, Minn -----	
Dec. 29, 1890	T. J. Duffy -----	Box 50, East Liverpool, O -----	4,000
Oct. 8, 1889	Wm. J. Webb -----	202 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y -----	7,800
Dec. 19, 1889	Samuel Ross -----	Box 367, New Bedford, Mass -----	2,400
Dec. 29, 1892	H. P. Oberling -----	728 S. Eighteenth St., Quincy, Ill -----	1,000
Sep. 15, 1892	W. D. Mahon -----	41 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich -----	
Apr. 10, 1895	H. M. Eaton -----	620 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass -----	13,576
Aug., 1883	J. B. Lennon -----	Bloomington, Ill -----	9,000
June 9, 1886	H. B. Perham -----	St. Louis, Mo -----	15,000
Mar. 30, 1891	P. Oulmann -----	North Adams, Mass -----	5,286
	Lee M. Hart -----	Care of Bartl's Hotel, State and Harri- son Sts., Chicago, Ill -----	6,790
Jan. 3, 1898	James McIver -----	636 New York Ave., N. W., Washing- ton, D. C. -----	344
Dec., 1898	C. E. Lawyer -----	Fitzwilliams Block, Elwood, Ind -----	3,000
May 25, 1895	E. L. Evans -----	Tyler Bldg., Louisville, Ky -----	5,500
Sep. 23, 1883	A. E. King -----	Peoria, Ill -----	40,000
Dec. 28, 1895	J. H. Schickel -----	1908 S. Third St., St. Louis, Mo -----	252
Mar. 26, 1885	Thos. Pollard -----	Box 46, Easthampton, Mass -----	270
1890	T. I. Kidd -----	602-603 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill -----	10,000



## CHAPTER III.

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### COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

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The State is to be congratulated on the class of citizens who own and control the cotton and woolen mills. In a great many parts of the world the owners have no interest in their investments except the money returns. They employ men to run the mills and value them by what per cent they can make, without once thinking or inquiring how their employees are treated. Here the manager is in a large majority of instances the owner, and his actions will not be criticized by any one with power to remove him. He often has relatives and always childhood friends among the employees. Being owner, he is his own master, and seeing the real conditions, if his sympathy is enlisted he has power to make changes. Some of the most pleasant occasions I have ever witnessed were entertainments given by the mills to their employees. A great many of the mills, I might say a majority, have either built churches or school-houses at their mills or materially aided those who were having them built.

The number of children employed in the mills is decreasing each year, while the number of men is increasing. This is a healthy sign. The growing sentiment in favor of compulsory education is also having its effect, and children under twelve years of age are not permitted to work in a large number of the mills. The Secretary-Treasurer of one of the largest and most successful mills in the State has adopted a system of compulsory education which might well be put in practice in all manufacturing establishments. It is as follows: When a man comes to the mill seeking employment for himself and family, if they are desirable, he is told that he (the father) and the well-developed children over twelve years of age will be given employment at once, and if the younger ones have learned to read and write (and they have to demonstrate their ability to do so in the



presence of the Secretary-Treasurer) by the time they are twelve years of age they will also be given employment. A day school of the best grade is supported by the mill for the children not employed, and a night school for the employees. The natural result is, the best class of operatives and no friction between employer and employee.

In examining the table in this chapter, it should be borne in mind that the reports from which it is compiled were for the year ending June 1, 1899, and therefore does not embrace the whole number of mills now in operation in the State, the past year having witnessed a remarkable growth in the cotton-mill business, both in new mills and the enlarging of old ones. About twenty-five new mills have been projected, and nearly all of them are now in course of construction.

The seeming discrepancy between the total of cotton, woolen and knitting mills given separately and the number of mills given in first column is explained by the fact that there are mills both cotton and woolen, and cotton and knitting.

The total number of mills is 215, spindles 1,115,820, looms 25,943, machines 1,752, requiring 51,472 horsepower. The average wages per day is as follows: Engineer, \$1.43; firemen, 85 cents; men, skilled, \$1.10 1-4; men, unskilled, 65 3-4 cents; women, skilled, 67 cents; women, unskilled, 46 1-4 cents; children, 32 cents. Number of employees, 33,764, divided as follows: Men, 14,642; women, 15,814; children, 3,308 (1,694 boys and 1,614 girls). 82.8 per cent of adults read and write, and 69.4 per cent of children read and write. Hours of labor range from ten to twelve.

In this chapter will be found a list of the mills in the State, giving name of owner or manager, date of incorporation, number of spindles and looms, capitalization, etc. The capital stock is, approximately, \$20,500,000.00. This, of course, does not include the new mills now in course of construction.

In this chapter are also letters from representative mill men on the condition and needs of the operatives.

The following list gives the number and kind of mills in the several counties, with number of spindles and looms, and class of goods manufactured:

ALAMANCE—With her 19 cotton, 1 woolen and 1 knitting mill, operating 84,808 spindles and 4,599 looms, manufactures gingham

plaids, colored cottons, domestics, cheviots, shirtings, stripes, jeans, blankets, warps, yarns and hosiery.

ALEXANDER—2 cotton mills, operating 2,700 spindles and 120 looms, manufactures brown shirting.

ANSON—1 cotton and 1 silk mill, operating 9,778 spindles, manufactures yarns and tran and floss silk.

BUNCOMBE—1 cotton and 1 woolen mill, operating 8,710 spindles and 425 looms, manufactures colored cotton and woolen goods.

BURKE—1 cotton mill, operating 3,500 spindles, manufactures cotton yarns.

CABARRUS—7 cotton mills, operating 67,868 spindles and 2,592 looms, manufactures sheetings, gingham, domestics, etc.

CALDWELL—2 cotton and 1 woolen mill, operating 5,000 spindles and 61 looms, manufactures plaids, yarns and woolen goods.

CATAWBA—6 cotton, 1 knitting and 1 woolen mill, operating 30,576 spindles, manufactures yarns and hosiery.

CHATHAM—2 cotton mills, operating 7,000 spindles, manufactures yarns.

CLEVELAND—7 cotton mills, operating 18,692 spindles and 136 looms, manufactures sheetings, warps, yarns and twine.

CRAVEN—1 knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

CUMBERLAND—6 cotton, 1 knitting and 1 silk mill, operating 42,336 spindles and 880 looms, manufactures plaids, sheetings, shirtings, cottonades, bags, warps, yarns and silk.

DAVIDSON—1 cotton mill, operating 8,750 spindles and 454 looms, manufactures domestics, warps, etc.

DURHAM—4 cotton and 2 knitting mills, operating 62,000 spindles and 1,753 looms, manufactures sheetings, chambrays, muslins, white goods, rope, bags, twine and hosiery.

EDGECOMBE—1 cotton and 1 knitting mill, operating 8,200 spindles, manufactures warps, yarns, hosiery and underwear.

FORSYTH—2 cotton, 1 woolen and 1 knitting mill, operating 11,832 spindles and 418 looms, manufactures jeans, cassimeres, sheetings, shirtings and hosiery.

FRANKLIN—2 cotton mills, operating 12,740 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.



GASTON—23 cotton mills, operating 124,772 spindles and 2,444 looms, manufactures shirtings, plaids, sheetings, warps and yarns.

GUILFORD—7 cotton, 1 knitting and 1 finishing mill, operating 31,420 spindles and 1,259 looms, manufactures plaids, checks, yarns, twine and hosiery.

HALIFAX—1 cotton and 3 knitting mills, operating 12,096 spindles and 430 looms, manufactures cotton goods, underwear and hosiery.

HAYWOOD—1 woolen mill, operating 264 spindles and 8 looms, manufactures jeans, flannels, cassimeres and yarns.

HENDERSON—1 knitting mill, manufactures hosiery and knit goods.

HERTFORD—1 knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

IREDELL—3 cotton mills, operating 12,294 spindles and 286 looms, manufactures shirtings, sheetings and yarns.

LINCOLN—7 cotton and 2 woolen mills, operating 29,060 spindles and 4 looms, manufactures warps and yarns.

LENOIR—1 cotton and 2 knitting mills, operating 5,200 spindles, manufactures hosiery and yarns.

MECKLENBURG—14 cotton and 1 knitting mill, operating 87,280 spindles and 1,347 looms, manufactures ginghams, sheetings, white goods, hosiery, towels, back-bands, warps and yarns.

MOORE—2 cotton mills, operating 5,900 spindles, manufactures yarns.

MONTGOMERY—1 cotton mill, operating 3,328 spindles, manufactures yarns and spun wool.

NASH—1 cotton mill, operating 25,000 spindles, manufactures warps and yarns.

NEW HANOVER—2 cotton and 1 jute mill, operating 16,684 spindles and 810 looms, manufactures shirtings, towels and jute bagging.

ORANGE—2 cotton mills, operating 15,000 spindles, manufactures cotton warps and skeins.

PASQUOTANK—1 cotton mill, operating 5,000 spindles, manufactures yarns.

POLK—1 knitting mill, manufactures hosiery.

RANDOLPH—11 cotton and 1 knitting mill, operating 44,244 spin-



dles and 1,846 looms, manufactures colored cottons, shirtings, plaids, sheetings, cottonades, bags, hosiery, warps and yarns.

RICHMOND—10 cotton mills, operating 45,800 spindles and 1,042 looms, manufactures cheviots, plaids, shirtings, warps and yarns.

ROBESON—1 cotton mill, operating 1,536 spindles, manufactures yarns.

ROCKINGHAM—5 cotton and 1 woolen mill, operating 48,104 spindles and 1,617 looms, manufactures plaids, checks, sheetings, colored cottons, blankets and woolen goods.

ROWAN—4 cotton and 2 knitting mills, operating 41,768 spindles and 661 looms, manufactures gingham, sheetings, cheviots, hosiery, warps and yarns.

RUTHERFORD—3 cotton mills, operating 71,160 spindles and 1,746 looms, manufactures sheetings, print cloths, warps and yarns.

STANLY—5 cotton mills, operating 29,100 spindles, manufactures yarns, clothes lines, etc.

SURRY—4 cotton and 2 woolen mills, operating 8,396 spindles and 73 looms, manufactures blankets, flannels, jeans, warps and yarns.

UNION—2 cotton mills, operating 10,816 spindles, manufactures yarns.

VANCE—1 cotton mill, operating 15,000 spindles and 216 looms, manufactures brown sheetings.

WAKE—3 cotton and 1 knitting mill, operating 27,528 spindles and 536 looms, manufactures gingham, colored goods, yarns and hosiery.

WAYNE—1 cotton mill, operating 3,500 spindles and 180 looms, manufactures sheetings.

WILSON—1 cotton mill, operating 6,080 spindles, manufactures yarns.

TABLE NO. 6.—SHOWING NUMBER SPINDLES, LOOMS,

	County.	Number of Mills.	Cotton.	Woolen.	Hosiery, Knit Goods, Rope, Net, Twine, Finishing and Silk.	Number of Spindles.
1	Alamance	21	19	1	1	84, 808
2	Alexander	2	2			2, 700
3	Anson	2	1		1	9, 778
4	Buncombe	2	1	1		8, 710
5	Burke	1	1			3, 500
6	Cabarrus	7	7			67, 868
7	Caldwell	2	2	1		5, 000
8	Catawba	8	6	1	1	30, 576
9	Chatham	2	2			7, 000
10	Chowan	1	1			5, 000
11	Cleveland	7	7			18, 692
12	Craven	1			1	
13	Cumberland	8	6		2	42, 336
14	Davidson	1	1			8, 750
15	Durham	6	4		2	62, 000
16	Edgecombe	2	1		1	8, 200
17	Forsyth	4	2	1	1	11, 832
18	Franklin	2	2			12, 740
19	Gaston	23	23			124, 772
20	Guilford	9	7		2	31, 420
21	Halifax	4	1		3	12, 096
22	Haywood	1		1		264
23	Henderson	1			1	
24	Hertford	1			1	
25	Iredell	3	3			12, 294
26	Lenoir	2	1		2	5, 200
27	Lincoln	8	7	2		29, 060
28	Mecklenburg	15	14		1	87, 280
29	Montgomery	1	1			3, 328
30	Moore	2	2			5, 900
31	Nash	1	1			25, 000
32	New Hanover	3	2		1	16, 684
33	Orange	2	2			15, 000
34	Pasquotank	1	1			5, 000
35	Polk	1			1	
36	Randolph	12	11		1	44, 244
37	Richmond	10	10			45, 800
38	Robeson	1	1			1, 536
39	Rockingham	6	5	1		48, 104
40	Rowan	6	4		2	41, 768
41	Rutherford	3	3			71, 160
42	Stanly	5	5			29, 100
43	Surry	6	4	2		8, 396
44	Union	2	2			10, 816
45	Vance	1	1			15, 000
46	Wake	4	3		1	27, 528
47	Wayne	1	1			3, 500
48	Wilson	1	1			6, 080
		215	181	11	26	1, 115, 820

## AVERAGE WAGES, NUMBER OPERATIVES, ETC.

Number of Looms.	Number of Machines.	Number of Horsepower.	WAGES PER DAY.		CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.		
			Engineer.	Fireman.	Boys.	Girls.	
4,599	41	4,370	\$1.25	\$0.85	112	90	1
120	58	135	1.00	.75	1	1	2
-----	-----	350	1.25	.60	28	35	3
425	-----	412	2.00	1.00	9	6	4
-----	-----	100	1.50	.75	4	3	5
2,592	-----	3,500	1.30	1.00	115	147	6
61	-----	250	1.50	1.00	17	20	7
-----	25	1,000	1.25	.75	26	31	8
-----	-----	250	1.00	.60	13	15	9
-----	-----	150	1.25	.75	-----	-----	10
136	-----	1,200	1.25	.95	38	32	11
-----	122	20	2.00	.80	4	7	12
880	62	2,250	1.30	1.00	55	60	13
454	-----	400	2.00	.85	6	4	14
1,753	277	2,770	1.45	1.00	51	46	15
-----	-----	350	1.75	1.00	12	12	16
418	21	554	1.50	1.00	13	23	17
-----	-----	200	1.50	1.00	4	3	18
2,444	-----	6,000	1.25	.95	246	225	19
1,259	76	2,000	1.25	.85	45	38	20
430	209	1,500	1.50	1.00	50	30	21
8	17	36	1.50	1.00	2	1	22
-----	78	75	-----	-----	13	12	23
-----	20	15	-----	-----	3	3	24
286	-----	529	1.00	.75	20	17	25
-----	110	195	1.65	.75	22	18	26
4	-----	1,250	1.00	.75	52	58	27
1,347	202	4,000	1.50	1.00	117	108	28
-----	-----	350	.75	.60	10	15	29
-----	-----	155	1.00	.75	16	16	30
-----	-----	1,300	1.00	.85	15	10	31
810	10	500	1.50	1.00	18	15	32
-----	-----	750	1.50	.85	21	21	33
-----	-----	160	2.00	1.00	4	2	34
-----	60	15	-----	-----	4	2	35
1,846	36	2,000	1.25	.90	104	110	36
1,042	-----	2,250	1.65	.75	62	59	37
-----	-----	36	1.00	.60	-----	-----	38
1,617	-----	2,500	1.50	.75	81	59	39
661	128	1,500	1.25	.85	93	98	40
1,746	-----	2,300	2.55	.90	40	22	41
-----	150	1,200	1.50	.80	55	48	42
73	5	550	1.00	.75	15	18	43
-----	-----	380	1.50	.75	8	7	44
216	-----	425	-----	-----	9	6	45
536	45	875	2.45	1.00	42	47	46
180	-----	140	1.25	.80	7	6	47
-----	-----	225	1.50	.75	12	8	48
25,943	1,752	51,472	1.43	.85	1,694	1,614	



TABLE No. 6—

	County.	Number of Hours Constituting a Day's Work.	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.	
			Men, Skilled.	Men, Unskilled.
1	Alamance	11 to 12	\$1. 14	\$0. 66
2	Alexander	11	. 75	. 50
3	Anson	11 and 12	. 87½	. 45
4	Buncombe	10 and 12	1. 00	. 60
5	Burke	11	1. 00	. 75
6	Cabarrus	11 to 12	1. 00	. 60
7	Caldwell	12	. 85	. 45
8	Catawba	11 to 12½	1. 05	. 67
9	Chatham	11½ and 12	1. 25	. 55
10	Chowan			
11	Cleveland	10 to 12	1. 00	. 70
12	Craven	11	1. 50	. 60
13	Cumberland	11½ and 12	1. 20	. 68
14	Davidson	11¾	2. 00	. 75
15	Durham	10 to 12	1. 40	. 85
16	Edgecombe	10 and 11	. 80	. 70
17	Forsyth	10 and 11½	1. 50	. 85
18	Franklin	11	1. 00	. 60
19	Gaston	11 to 12	1. 20	. 66
20	Guilford	11 to 12	1. 25	. 80
21	Halifax	10 to 11	1. 00	. 75
22	Haywood	10	2. 00	. 75
23	Henderson	11	1. 50	. 70
24	Hertford	11		
25	Iredell	11 to 11¾	1. 15	. 55
26	Lenoir	10 and 11	1. 50	. 70
27	Lincoln	11 to 12	1. 10	. 65
28	Mecklenburg	10 to 12	1. 15	. 67
29	Montgomery	11½	. 60	. 40
30	Moore	11 and 11¾	1. 50	. 75
31	Nash	12	. 75	. 65
32	New Hanover	10 to 11	1. 25	. 85
33	Orange	11	. 85	. 60
34	Pasquotank	11	. 75	. 60
35	Polk	11	. 80	
36	Randolph	11½ to 12	1. 12½	. 70
37	Richmond	11 to 11½	. 98	. 62
38	Robeson			
39	Rockingham	11 to 12	1. 50	. 79
40	Rowan	10½ to 12	. 85	. 65
41	Rutherford	11½ to 11¾	1. 18	. 67
42	Stanly	11 to 12	1. 00	. 80
43	Surry	11 to 12	. 87	. 56
44	Union	11 and 12	. 79	. 50
45	Vance	11	1. 00	. 80
46	Wake	11	1. 20	. 72
47	Wayne	11½	. 70	. 50
48	Wilson	12	. 75	. 60
			1. 10¼	. 65¾

Continued.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			PER CENT READ AND WRITE.		
Women, Skilled.	Women, Unskilled.	Children.	Men.	Women	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
\$0.77	\$0.53	\$0.36	1,948	1,633	202	94	66.5	1
.50	.35	.25	27	31	2	87.5	75	2
.58	.35	.26	72	70	63	85	37.5	3
.75	.50	.35	131	225	15	90	85	4
.80	.60	.30	17	36	7	100	90	5
.70	.50	.35	750	850	262	91	70	6
.45	.35	.25	35	56	37	90	80	7
.56	.43	.35	180	245	57	87	76	8
.60	.35	.30	82	110	28	93	85	9
								10
.70	.45	.30	286	276	70	78	58	11
.75	.40	.40	14	83	11	40	40	12
.65	.47	.37	600	725	115	72	72	13
.70	.60	.37½	154	146	10	80	50	14
.85	.60	.35	850	1,126	97	90	90	15
.50	.40	.30	98	228	24	88	95	16
.80	.60	.35	120	246	36	92	88	17
.65	.50	.30	95	125	7	90	80	18
.68	.48	.33	1,578	1,702	471	77	63	19
.76	.57	.33	770	524	83	87	80	20
.85	.60	.30	302	411	80	90	85	21
.60	.30	.30	2	2	3	50	50	22
.70	.30		10	40	25	90	80	23
.75	.25	.25	4	5	6	100	100	24
.75	.40	.30	143	194	37	80	70	25
.73	.50	.30	78	132	40	85	50	26
.61	.40	.34	304	218	110	77	69	27
.80	.49	.34	973	1,021	225	86	74	28
.50	.40	.30	33	25	25	100	75	29
.50	.40	.30	52	74	32	75	50	30
.50	.40	.30	115	190	25	75	60	31
.75	.50	.35	389	340	33	75	60	32
.60	.50	.35	158	78	42	80	70	33
.60	.40	.30	74	56	6	90	85	34
.65			30	40	6	100	50	35
.62	.46	.28	710	1,105	214	83	60	36
.65	.51	.32	459	487	121	82	69	37
								38
.87	.54	.33⅓	664	709	140	75	40	39
.66	.48	.35	367	392	191	86	66	40
.70	.60	.32½	975	726	62	40	50	41
.75	.60	.35	287	326	103	85	65	42
.51	.40	.28	71	111	33	93	89	43
.66	.46	.36	115	132	15	65	55	44
.75	.60	.30	96	149	15	85	75	45
.88	.50	.34	333	298	89	85	75	46
.60	.40	.35	58	69	13	85	75	47
.50	.40	.30	33	47	20	80	65	48
.67	.46¼	.32	14,642	15,814	3,308	82.8	69.4	



TABLE NO. 7.—LIST OF COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, ETC., SHOWING

	County.	Post-office.	Incor- porated.	Name of Mill.
1	Alamance	Burlington		Alamance <i>c</i>
2	Alamance	Burlington	1894	Juanita <i>c</i>
3	Alamance	Burlington		Carolina <i>c</i>
4	Alamance	Burlington	1884	E. M. Holt Plaid Mills <i>c</i>
5	Alamance	Burlington		Daisy <i>k</i>
6	Alamance	Burlington		Glencoe <i>c</i>
7	Alamance	Burlington		Windsor <i>c</i>
8	Alamance	Burlington		Elmira <i>c</i>
9	Alamance	Burlington	1893	Lakeside <i>c</i>
10	Alamance	Burlington		Aurora <i>c</i>
11	Alamance	Elon College		Ossipee <i>c</i>
12	Alamance	Elon College		Altamahaw <i>c</i>
13	Alamance	Saxapahaw		Saxapahaw <i>c</i>
14	Alamance	Graham		Oneida <i>c</i>
15	Alamance	Graham	1888	Sidney <i>c</i>
16	Alamance	Haw River	1895	Cora Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
17	Alamance	Haw River	1893	Thos. M. Holt Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
18	Alamance	Haw River		Granite Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
19	Alamance	Snow Camp	1891	Dixon Mfg. Co. <i>w</i>
20	Alamance	Sweptonville	1894	Virginia <i>c</i>
21	Alamance	Graham		Bellemont <i>c</i>
22	Alexander	Taylorsville		Little River <i>c</i>
23	Alexander	Taylorsville		Moore <i>c</i>
24	Anson	Wadesboro		Wadesboro Silk Co. <i>s</i>
25	Anson	Wadesboro	1890	Wadesboro <i>c</i>
26	Buncombe	Asheville		Asheville <i>c</i>
27	Buncombe	Weaverville	1884	Reem's Creek <i>w</i>
28	Burke	Morganton	1895	Alpine <i>c</i>
29	Cabarrus	Concord	1887	Cannon Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
30	Cabarrus	Concord	1879	Odell Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
31	Cabarrus	Concord		Lippard & Shealy Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
32	Cabarrus	Concord	1897	Coleman Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
33	Cabarrus	Mt. Pleasant	1896	W. R. Kindley <i>c</i>
34	Cabarrus	Concord		Bala <i>c</i>
35	Cabarrus	Concord	1894	Cabarrus <i>c</i>
36	Caldwell	Granite Falls	1885	Granite Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
37	Caldwell	Patterson	1887	Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co. <i>c</i> and <i>w</i>
38	Catawba	Hickory		Catawba <i>w</i>
39	Catawba	Long Island		Long Island <i>c</i>
40	Catawba	Maiden	1894	Maiden <i>c</i>
41	Catawba	Maiden	1894	Providence <i>c</i>
42	Catawba	Maiden	1891	Union <i>c</i>
43	Catawba	Monbo	1887	Monbo <i>c</i>
44	Catawba	Newton	1896	Newton <i>k</i>
45	Catawba	Newton	1894	Newton <i>c</i>
46	Chatham	Bynum	1886	J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
47	Chatham	Siler City	1896	Hadley, People's Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
48	Chowan	Edenton	1898	Edenton <i>c</i>
49	Cleveland	Kings Mountain	1893	Enterprise <i>c</i>
50	Cleveland	Lawndale	1888	Cleveland <i>c</i>
51	Cleveland	Mooresboro		Young's <i>c</i>
52	Cleveland	Shelby	1890	Belmont <i>c</i>
53	Cleveland	Shelby	1892	Lauraglen <i>c</i>
54	Cleveland	Stubbs	1894	Buffalo Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>



## CAPITAL STOCK, NUMBER OF SPINDLES AND LOOMS, POWER, ETC.

Capital Stock.	Owner or Manager.	No. Spindles.	No. Looms.	Power.	
\$20,000	E. M. Holt & Sons -----	960	9	water and steam	1
40,000	G. Rosenthal -----	6,200	-----	water and steam	2
-----	J. H. & W. E. Holt & Co -----	3,072	58	water -----	3
40,000	L. Banks Holt -----	-----	140	steam -----	4
-----	S. M. Holt -----	-----	-----	steam -----	5
112,000	W. E. & J. H. Holt -----	3,724	200	water -----	6
-----	R. L. & J. H. Holt -----	3,120	150	steam -----	7
-----	W. L. Holt -----	5,000	459	steam -----	8
100,000	E. C. Holt -----	3,100	150	steam -----	9
-----	Lawrence S. Holt & Sons -----	11,648	668	steam -----	10
-----	Jas. N. Williamson & Sons -----	3,600	340	water and steam	11
-----	Holt, Gant & Holt -----	6,500	324	water and steam	12
-----	White, Williamson & Co -----	4,704	100	water -----	13
-----	L. Banks Holt -----	10,008	548	steam -----	14
40,000	J. L. Scott, Jr. -----	-----	108	steam -----	15
200,000	B. S. Robertson -----	-----	216	steam -----	16
200,000	B. S. Robertson -----	7,168	252	steam -----	17
500,000	B. S. Robertson -----	8,496	436	water and steam	18
7,200	T. F. McVey -----	756	15	water and steam	19
100,000	A. L. Baker -----	4,160	300	water -----	20
-----	F. O. Walton -----	2,592	126	water and steam	21
-----	U. L. Alsbaugh -----	700	24	water -----	22
-----	J. H. Moore -----	2,000	96	water and steam	23
-----	Geo. Singleton -----	3,074	-----	steam -----	24
100,000	W. J. McLendon -----	6,704	-----	steam -----	25
250,000	Cæsar Cone -----	8,500	420	steam -----	26
10,000	John Cairns -----	210	5	water -----	27
50,000	Thomas P. Moore -----	3,500	-----	steam -----	28
200,000	J. W. Cannon -----	17,000	520	steam -----	29
500,000	J. M. Odell -----	30,268	1,632	steam -----	30
50,000	W. P. Shealy -----	2,920	-----	steam -----	31
50,000	W. C. Coleman -----	5,600	140	steam -----	32
50,000	W. R. Kindley -----	4,000	-----	steam -----	33
-----	J. W. Cannon -----	3,080	-----	steam -----	34
100,000	J. W. Cannon -----	5,000	300	steam -----	35
65,000	A. A. Shuford -----	3,000	-----	water -----	36
70,000	James Harper -----	2,000	61	water and steam	37
-----	J. A. Martin -----	-----	-----	water -----	38
50,000	Geo. H. Brown -----	2,280	-----	water -----	39
44,000	L. A. Carpenter -----	2,280	-----	steam -----	40
86,000	D. M. Carpenter -----	5,000	-----	water and steam	41
102,900	J. W. Williams -----	10,600	-----	steam -----	42
37,000	C. L. Turner -----	2,416	-----	water -----	43
7,000	D. J. Carpenter -----	-----	-----	steam -----	44
60,000	J. C. Smith -----	8,000	-----	steam -----	45
48,000	J. M. Odell -----	5,000	-----	water -----	46
40,000	F. M. Hadley -----	2,000	-----	steam -----	47
80,000	H. C. Privott -----	5,000	-----	steam -----	48
50,000	T. L. Ware -----	2,592	136	steam -----	49
100,000	H. F. Schenck -----	5,200	-----	water and steam	50
-----	S. Young -----	200	-----	water -----	51
60,000	A. C. Miller -----	4,000	-----	steam -----	52
60,000	R. B. Miller -----	2,500	-----	water -----	53
30,000	T. D. Lattimore -----	2,000	-----	water and steam	54

TABLE No. 7—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
55	Cleveland	Double Shoal	1894	Double Shoal <i>c</i>
56	Craven	New Bern		Clermont <i>k</i>
57	Cumberland	Cumberland	1887	Cumberland <i>c</i>
58	Cumberland	Fayetteville	1878	Beaver Creek and Bluff <i>c</i>
59	Cumberland	Fayetteville		Holt-Morgan <i>c</i>
60	Cumberland	Fayetteville		Fayetteville <i>c</i>
61	Cumberland	Fayetteville	1898	Holt-Williamson <i>c</i>
62	Cumberland	Hope Mills	1886	Hope Mills Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
63	Cumberland	Manchester		Murchison <i>c</i>
64	Cumberland	Fayetteville		Fayetteville <i>k</i>
65	Davidson	Lexington		Wennonah <i>c</i>
66	Durham	Durham	1892	Erwin <i>c</i>
67	Durham	Durham	1884	Durham Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
68	Durham	Durham	1892	Pearl <i>c</i>
69	Durham	Durham	1890	Commonwealth Mfg. Co. <i>c</i> & <i>k</i>
70	Durham	Durham	1898	Durham <i>k</i>
71	Durham	Willardville	1881	Willardville Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
72	Edgecombe	Tarboro		Riverview <i>k</i>
73	Edgecombe	Tarboro		Tarboro <i>c</i>
74	Forsyth	Winston-Salem		Winston <i>k</i>
75	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	1840	Woolen <i>w</i>
76	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	1895	South-Side <i>c</i>
77	Forsyth	Winston-Salem		Arista <i>c</i>
78	Franklin	Franklinton	1895	Sterling <i>c</i>
79	Franklin	Laurel		Laurel <i>c</i>
80	Gaston	Bessemer City	1898	Southern <i>c</i>
81	Gaston	Cherryville		Vivian <i>c</i>
82	Gaston	Cherryville	1891	Cherryville <i>c</i>
83	Gaston	Cherryville	1896	Gaston <i>c</i>
84	Gaston	Gastonia	1898	Gastonia Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
85	Gaston	Gastonia	1896	Avon <i>c</i>
86	Gaston	Gastonia		Trenton <i>c</i>
87	Gaston	Gastonia	1893	Modena <i>c</i>
88	Gaston	Harden	1889	Harden <i>c</i>
89	Gaston	Kings Mountain		Kings Mountain <i>c</i>
90	Gaston	Kings Mountain	1894	Crowder Mountain <i>c</i>
91	Gaston	Kings Mountain	1893	Dilling <i>c</i>
92	Gaston	Lowell	1895	Spencer Mountain <i>c</i>
93	Gaston	Mountain Island		Mountain Island Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
94	Gaston	Mt. Holly	1891	Nims Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
95	Gaston	Mt. Holly		Mt. Holly <i>c</i>
96	Gaston	Mt. Holly	1890	Albion Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
97	Gaston	Mt. Holly	1884	Tuckaseege Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
98	Gaston	McAdensville		McAdeu <i>c</i>
99	Gaston	Stanley	1891	Stanley Creek <i>c</i>
100	Gaston	Belmont		Stowesville <i>c</i>
101	Gaston	Dallas	1890	Dallas <i>c</i>
102	Gaston	Gastonia		Ozark <i>c</i>
103	Guilford	Gibsonville	1888	Minneola Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
104	Guilford	Gibsonville	1894	Hiawatha Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
105	Guilford	Greensboro		Revolution <i>c</i>
106	Guilford	Greensboro	1895	Hucomuga <i>c</i>
107	Guilford	Greensboro	1897	George Mfg. Co. <i>k</i>
108	Guilford	Greensboro		Southern Finishing <i>f</i>



*Continued.*

Capital Stock.	Owner or Manager.	No. Spindles.	No. Looms	Power.	
\$30,000	E. A. Morgan -----	2,200		water -----	55
	P. H. Pelletier -----			steam -----	56
40,000	S. H. Cotton -----	3,000		water -----	57
75,000	H. W. Lilly -----	3,800	72	water -----	58
500,000	W. L. Holt -----	10,000	254	steam -----	59
45,000	I. S. Byrne -----	3,120		water and steam	60
60,000	E. H. Williamson -----	5,000		steam -----	61
500,000	S. H. Cotton -----	14,616	476	water and steam	62
	Williams & Fairley -----	2,800	78	water and steam	63
	H. M. Pemberton -----			water -----	64
250,000	W. E. Holt -----	8,750	454	steam -----	65
350,000	W. A. Erwin -----	25,000	925	steam -----	66
150,000	J. H. Erwin -----	18,000	588	steam -----	67
175,000	J. H. Erwin -----	10,200	210	steam -----	68
140,000	S. W. Holman -----	7,000		steam -----	69
80,000	V. Ballard -----			steam -----	70
40,000	W. C. Holman -----	1,800	30	water and steam	71
	Jno. F. Shackelford -----			steam -----	72
165,000	A. M. Fairley -----	8,200		steam -----	73
	T. J. Wilson -----			electric -----	74
	F. & H. Fries -----	648	50	electric -----	75
100,000	E. W. Lehman -----	6,000	168	electric -----	76
	F. & H. Fries -----	5,184	200	electric -----	77
100,000	S. C. Vann -----	6,240		steam -----	78
15,000	J. F. Jones -----	6,500		water -----	79
125,000	S. J. Durham -----	9,200	401	steam -----	80
20,000	M. E. Rudisill -----	1,020		steam -----	81
100,000	J. M. Rhodes -----	6,000		steam -----	82
	J. M. Rhodes -----	3,300	96	steam -----	83
160,000	J. F. Love -----	9,000	136	steam -----	84
100,000	Geo. A. Gray -----	10,080	260	steam -----	85
62,400	G. W. Ragan -----	3,072		steam -----	86
120,000	J. D. Moore -----	9,000	208	steam -----	87
50,000	O. D. Carpenter -----	2,080		water -----	88
100,000	S. J. Mauney -----	5,000	130	steam -----	89
35,000	P. S. Baker -----	2,500	93	water and steam	90
188,000	F. Dilling -----	11,136	552	steam -----	91
70,000	J. H. Wilson, Jr -----	4,368		water -----	92
	W. T. Jordan -----	6,250	104	water -----	93
25,000	C. E. Hutchison -----	3,700		water and steam	94
	A. P. Rhyne -----	2,000		water and steam	95
50,000	A. P. Rhyne -----	2,250		steam -----	96
120,000	A. C. Lineberger -----	5,000		water -----	97
500,000	Robt. R. Ray -----	12,000	320	water -----	98
40,000	E. L. Pegram, Jr -----	4,180		steam -----	99
60,000	Thos. H. Gaither -----	2,500	28	water -----	100
50,000	E. L. Wilson -----	3,136	116	steam -----	101
150,000	J. P. Rankin -----	8,000		steam -----	102
40,000	J. A. Davidson -----	2,000	200	steam -----	103
37,000	B. Davidson -----	3,500		steam -----	104
300,000	H. Sternberger -----	12,000	364	steam -----	105
100,000	L. W. Clark -----		144	steam -----	106
10,000	W. E. Stone -----			steam -----	107
100,000	J. W. Lindan -----			steam -----	108



TABLE NO. 7—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
109	Guilford	Greensboro	1895	Proximity Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
110	Guilford	Jamestown	1896	Oakdale <i>c</i>
111	Guilford	Kimesville	1882	Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
112	Halifax	Roanoke Rapids	1896	Roanoke Mills Co. <i>c</i>
113	Halifax	Roanoke Rapids	1897	Roanoke Underwear Co. <i>k</i>
114	Halifax	Scotland Neck	1889	Scotland Neck <i>k</i>
115	Halifax	Scotland Neck		Andrews & Coughenor <i>k</i>
116	Haywood	Waynesville		Richland <i>w</i>
117	Henderson	Flat Rock	1897	Hart Mfg. Co. <i>k</i>
118	Hertford	Winton		Winton <i>k</i>
119	Iredell	Mooreville	1893	Mooreville <i>c</i>
120	Iredell	Statesville	1893	Statesville <i>c</i>
121	Iredell	Turnersburg		Turnersburg <i>c</i>
122	Lenoir	Kinston	1890	Orion <i>k</i>
123	Lenoir	Kinston	1898	Kinston <i>c</i> and <i>k</i>
124	Lincoln	Lincolnton		Dellma <i>c</i> and <i>w</i>
125	Lincoln	Lincolnton		Laboratory <i>c</i>
126	Lincoln	Lincolnton	1890	Elm Grove <i>c</i>
127	Lincoln	Lincolnton	1896	Lincoln <i>c</i>
128	Lincoln	Long Shoals	1896	Long Shoals <i>c</i>
129	Lincoln	Mariposa		Mariposa <i>c</i>
130	Lincoln	North Brook		North Brook <i>w</i> and <i>k</i>
131	Lincoln	Lincolnton		Indian Creek <i>c</i>
132	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1888	Ada Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
133	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1888	Victor <i>c</i>
134	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1897	Gold Crown <i>k</i>
135	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1895	Louise <i>c</i>
136	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1892	Atherton <i>c</i>
137	Mecklenburg	Charlotte		Crowley <i>c</i>
138	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1896	O. A. Robbins Co. <i>c</i>
139	Mecklenburg	Charlotte		Magnolia Webbing Co. <i>c</i>
140	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1888	Alpha <i>c</i>
141	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1884	Charlotte <i>c</i>
142	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	1890	Highland Park Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
143	Mecklenburg	Davidson	1890	Linden Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
144	Mecklenburg	Pineville	1894	Dover <i>c</i>
145	Mecklenburg	Davidson	1888	Cornelius <i>c</i>
146	Mecklenburg	Huntersville	1898	Anchor <i>c</i>
147	Montgomery	Troy	1898	Smitherman <i>c</i>
148	Moore	High Falls	1897	High Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
149	Moore	Jonesboro	1888	Jonesboro <i>c</i>
150	Nash	Rocky Mount		Rocky Mount <i>c</i>
151	New Hanover	Wilmington	1874	Wilmington <i>c</i>
152	New Hanover	Wilmington	1893	Willard Bag and Mfg. Co. <i>j</i>
153	New Hanover	Wilmington	1899	Delgado <i>c</i>
154	Orange	Chapel Hill	1899	Thomas F. Lloyd <i>c</i>
155	Orange	Hillsboro	1896	Eno <i>c</i>
156	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	1895	Elizabeth City <i>c</i>
157	Polk	Lynn		Tryon <i>k</i>
158	Randolph	Cedar Falls	1889	Cedar Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
159	Randolph	Coleridge	1883	Enterprise Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
160	Randolph	Franklinville	1862	Randolph Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
161	Randolph	Franklinville	1877	Franklinville Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
162	Randolph	Gray Chapel		A. G. Hough <i>k</i>

*Continued.*

Capital Stock.	Owner or Manager.	No. Spindies	No Looms.	Power.	
\$200,000	Cæsar Cone	7,600	450	steam	109
50,000	J. S. Ragsdale	4,320		water and steam	110
60,000	R. D. White	2,000	101	steam	111
200,000	J. P. Morris	12,096	430	water	112
100,000	Jas. B. Pugh			water	113
50,000	A. McDowell			steam	114
				steam	115
	D. D. Perry	264	8	water	116
25,850	P. W. Hart			steam	117
	S. S. Daniel			steam	118
50,000	Geo. C. Goodman	3,750	106	steam	119
105,000	T. D. Miller	6,944	180	steam	120
30,000	Stimpson & Steele	1,600		water	121
22,000	J. F. Taylor			steam	122
60,000	J. F. Taylor	5,200		steam	123
	J. L. Kistler & Co	2,000	4	steam	124
220,000	D. E. Rhyne	5,000		water	125
50,000	R. S. Reinhardt	6,700		steam	126
80,000	J. A. Abernethy	6,000		water	127
65,000	W. A. Mauney	5,200		water	128
	J. G. Morrison	2,080		water and steam	129
	T. P. Jenks			steam	130
30,000	S. A. Mauney	2,080		water	131
126,800	M. P. Anderson	7,920		steam	132
150,000	A. C. Hutchison	12,672		steam	133
22,500	R. M. Oates	1,800		steam	134
150,000	W. S. Mallory	13,500	368	steam	135
175,000	D. A. Tompkins	10,000		steam	136
	M. F. Crowley		100	steam	137
12,000	J. L. Sexton	1,300		steam	138
	A. C. Summerville	1,368	11	steam	139
100,000	R. J. Brevard	6,400		steam	140
131,500	D. W. Oates	9,600	248	steam	141
250,000	C. W. Johnson	7,000	500	steam	142
45,000	F. J. Knox	3,744		steam	143
90,000	J. P. Wilson	5,376		steam	144
75,000	P. A. Stough	4,500	120	steam	145
50,000	C. W. Johnson	2,100		steam	146
32,000	A. W. E. Capel	3,328		steam	147
18,000	Thos. N. Woody	2,900		water	148
10,000	L. Acree	3,000		steam	149
315,000	Thos. H. Battle	25,000		water and steam	150
200,000	Hugh MacRae	6,384	360	steam	151
100,000	M. S. Willard			electric	152
250,000		10,300	450		153
	Thomas F. Lloyd	5,000		steam	154
100,000	Jas. Webb, Jr.	10,000		steam	155
80,000	James G. Gregory	5,000		steam	156
	L. N. Wilcox & Son			water	157
100,000	O. R. Cox	3,936	136	water and steam	158
25,000	James A. Cole	3,500		water	159
72,000	Hugh Parks	4,000	128	water and steam	160
60,000	B. Moffitt	2,200	50	water and steam	161
	A. G. Hough				162



TABLE NO. 7—

	County.	Post-office.	Incorporated.	Name of Mill.
163	Randolph	Ramseur	1879	Columbia Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
164	Randolph	Randleman	1894	Engelworth <i>c</i>
165	Randolph	Randleman	1879	Naomi Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
166	Randolph	Randleman	1888	Plaidville Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
167	Randolph	Randleman	1870	Randleman Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
168	Randolph	Randleman		Randleman <i>k</i>
169	Randolph	Worthville	1880	Worth Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
170	Richmond	Laurel Hill		Richmond <i>c</i>
171	Richmond	Laurel Hill	1892	Springfield <i>c</i>
172	Richmond	Laurel Hill	1893	Ida <i>c</i>
173	Richmond	Rockingham	1882	Robertel Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
174	Richmond	Rockingham	1895	Steele's <i>c</i>
175	Richmond	Rockingham	1874	Pee Dee Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
176	Richmond	Rockingham		Great Falls Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
177	Richmond	Rockingham	1888	Midway <i>c</i>
178	Richmond	Rockingham	1888	Ledbetter Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
179	Richmond	Rockingham	1897	Textile Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
180	Robeson	Maxton	1893	Maxton <i>c</i>
181	Rockingham	Leaksville		Leaksville <i>w</i>
182	Rockingham	Mayodan	1895	Mayo <i>c</i>
183	Rockingham	Reidsville	1895	Edna <i>c</i>
184	Rockingham	Spray	1898	Nantucket <i>c</i>
185	Rockingham	Spray	1893	Leaksville <i>c</i>
186	Rockingham	Spray	1896	Spray <i>c</i>
187	Rowan	China Grove	1893	Patterson Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
188	Rowan	Salisbury	1891	Vance <i>c</i>
189	Rowan	Salisbury	1888	Salisbury <i>c</i>
190	Rowan	Salisbury		Salisbury <i>k</i>
191	Rowan	Salisbury	1895	Kestler <i>c</i>
192	Rowan	Salisbury		I. Littman <i>k</i>
193	Rutherford	Forest City	1897	Florence <i>c</i>
194	Rutherford	Henrietta	1887	Henrietta <i>c</i>
195	Rutherford	Rutherfordton		Levi <i>c</i>
196	Stanly	Albemarle	1898	Wi-cassett <i>c</i>
197	Stanly	Albemarle	1896	Efird Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
198	Stanly	New London	1897	Tucker & Carter Rope Co. <i>c</i>
199	Stanly	Norwood	1898	Norwood Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
200	Stanly	Yadkin Falls	1897	Eldorado <i>c</i>
201	Surry	Elkin	1888	Elkin Mfg. Co. <i>c</i>
202	Surry	Elkin	1894	Elkin <i>w</i>
203	Surry	Hazel		Hazelhurst <i>c</i>
204	Surry	Laurel Bluff		Laurel Bluff <i>c</i>
205	Surry	Mt. Airy		Alpine <i>c</i> and <i>w</i>
206	Surry	Mt. Airy		Hamburg <i>c</i>
207	Union	Monroe	1891	Monroe <i>c</i>
208	Union	Waxhaw	1897	Rodman & Heath <i>c</i>
209	Vance	Henderson	1895	Henderson <i>c</i>
210	Wake	Raleigh	1889	Raleigh <i>c</i>
211	Wake	Raleigh	1891	Caraleigh <i>c</i>
212	Wake	Raleigh		Pilot <i>c</i>
213	Wake	Raleigh		Willardville <i>k</i>
214	Wayne	Goldsboro	1895	Wayne <i>c</i>
215	Wilson	Wilson	1882	Wilson <i>c</i>

*c*, Cotton; *w*, Woolen; *k*, Knitting; *j*, Jute; *f*, Finishing.



*Continued.*

Capital Stock.	Owner or Manager.	No Spindles.	No. Looms	Power.	
\$80,000	W. H. Watkins	10,000	326	water and steam	163
14,000	J. S. McAlister		102	steam	164
108,550	S. Bryant	5,500	310	water and steam	165
50,000			194	steam	166
100,000	O. W. Carr	5,000	222	water and steam	167
10,000	S. G. Newlin			steam	168
200,000	Hal. M. Worth	10,108	378	water and steam	169
	M. L. Morgan	2,900		water	170
35,000	W. H. Morrison	2,500		water	171
60,000	M. L. Morgan	3,360		water and steam	172
125,000		6,384	300	water	173
150,000	R. A. Johnson	11,200	300	water and steam	174
125,000	W. C. Leak	6,544	300	water	175
150,000	W. I. Everett	4,512	130	water	176
50,000	J. P. Leak	6,000		water	177
25,000	J. S. Ledbetter	2,400		water	178
25,000	H. S. Ledbetter		12	steam	179
15,000	J. A. Pinchback	1,536		steam	180
		1,000	40	water	181
300,000	Wm. C. Ruffin	22,000		water	182
120,500	Geo. A. Howell	13,040	552	steam	183
250,000	J. S. McAlister		550	water	184
30,000	W. R. Walker		475	water	185
135,000	W. R. Walker	12,064		water	186
165,000	W. J. Swink	8,944	158	steam	187
100,000	E. B. Neave	9,984		steam	188
250,000	O. D. Davis	16,000	503	steam	189
	Geo. F. Seyffert	640		steam	190
82,000	O. D. Davis	5,000		steam	191
	I. Littmann	1,200		steam	192
100,000	S. B. Tanner	4,080		steam	193
703,000	S. B. Tanner	65,000	1,746	water and steam	194
50,000	J. F. Flock	2,080		steam	195
250,000	John C. Leslie	15,000		steam	196
90,000	J. S. Eflrd	5,600		steam	197
75,000	H. E. Pierrepont, Jr			steam	198
50,000	J. A. Tyson	5,000		steam	199
50,000	W. A. Smith	3,500		water	200
30,000	Thos. J. Lillard	2,000		water	201
50,000	H. G. Chatham		60	steam	202
	J. H. Erwin	912		water	203
	A. J. Thompson	3,500		water	204
	W. S. Allred	384	13	water and steam	205
	L. F. Ross	1,600		water	206
135,000	W. C. Heath	8,320		steam	207
50,000	J. L. Rodman	2,496		steam	208
137,000	J. B. Owen	15,000	216	steam	209
157,000	J. S. Wynne	13,500		steam	210
185,000	F. O. Moring	8,528	332	steam	211
	W. H. Williamson	5,500	204	steam	212
	W. W. & S. A. Ashe, Jr			steam	213
75,000	E. B. Borden, Jr	3,500	180	steam	214
76,700	Jas. Lipscomb	6,080		steam	215

LETTERS FROM MILL MEN.

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The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication:

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## ELEVEN-HOUR DAY—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think there is a great lack of gratitude, and some one who always fills the place of agitator, who is a chronic grumbler and kicker outside. They are more apt to listen to and act under clannish impulses than to reason with common sense. The best thing, I think, would be to pass laws restricting hours to sixty-six hours per week, compel children under twelve years to go to schools, and have good level-headed teachers who would enforce strict discipline. Allow no mill to work a double set of help or to run nights, as a rule. Occasionally, owing to break downs, or other things unavoidable, it is necessary to run nights.

Respectfully,

E. W. WORTH.

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## ELEVEN-HOUR DAY—ABOLISH NIGHT WORK—PROHIBIT CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE FROM WORKING.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have given a good deal of thought and study to the question of what will best promote the interest of the working classes, and more especially those connected with the cotton-milling business. I have tried several experiments, but regret to say that they have amounted to but very little, if anything, and I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the less employees are interfered with, the more content they are. I find employees in cotton mills an exceedingly clannish set, who resent promptly whatever they consider interference with their affairs, whether it is meant for their good or not. I remember a case which happened a little over a year ago, but with which I do not propose to trouble you. Since that little occurrence I have let my employees strictly alone, giving advice to them only when they ask for it, which is very seldom. I believe the hours of labor in all



manufacturing establishments should be sixty-six a week; children under twelve years of age should be prohibited by law from all work in factories of any kind, and all night work prohibited, whether by a different set of hands or not. If children under the age just mentioned could not be put to work by their parents, they would be sent to school, whereas at present they are sent to the mills at a tender age, and, in many instances, grow up without any education whatever. You, and others, may say, don't employ children under twelve, and give them a chance to go to school. That is easily said, and only shows that those who say it do not understand what they are talking about. In such case the father would simply say, if you can not, or will not give my children work, we will leave and go where they will be glad to have us, and the employer loses the labor of the family, and has to be on the lookout for help all the time. I believe if the next Legislature will pass a law embracing the features outlined as above, making a violation of it punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, the working classes will be greatly benefited. I fear, however, that it will be almost impossible to pass a good labor law, for, in the first place, a great many employers will be opposed to it, and in the second place, members of the Legislature will be opposed to it, because it might hurt their political ambition and prospects.

Respectfully,

G. ROSENTHAL.

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OPERATIVES CONTENTED AND HAPPY.

ELON COLLEGE, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The laboring people of the State, especially those who are worthy, are all busy and doubtless receiving as good wages as the times demand. I think most of the employers of labor in this State are dealing justly with their operatives and doing all they can to advance them, and those who are not being treated properly, I think, have intelligence enough to demand and get their rights, and if they do not get them, they can easily secure other positions, for new mills are going up all the time, and there is good demand for labor. There is no excuse for any person to labor for any concern that imposes on him. The situation, as far as the laborer is concerned, is in such a healthful state that there is no remedy needed at all. Of course schools and churches should be built where needed, but they will, of course, come in time. Wages have and will continue to advance to meet the supply and demand. The average cotton mill operative in North Carolina is, and I think ought to be, almost as happy and contented an individual as can be found anywhere.

Respectfully,

JAS. N. WILLIAMSON.



## EDUCATION THE GREAT NEED.

HAW RIVER, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 1st inst., I should say, without hesitation, that the one great need of the laboring people of this State is education. It is useless to attempt any great improvement of their condition in any other direction without this as the foundation stone. Without education they are badly handicapped, and can never hope to attain the highest state possible to them. By education I mean, not only classical, but technical as well. If one-tenth of the laborers in the manufacturing plants of North Carolina had thorough technical training they could largely increase the earnings of all the laborers in these plants. This is the one sad need of the South to-day—lack of expert textile labor. We are confined to a very limited range of fabrics on this account. Our mill building is expanding at a rapid rate, while we are making practically no headway in the art of training the young men and women who work in the mills to become skilled experts. This is a fatal mistake, and we will see it in a very few years. In fact, anyone who is conversant with the situation can see it now. There is an endless line of finer fabrics that could be made in the mills of the South, if we only had the properly trained help. This would not only diversify the product of the mills, and thus broaden the field, but it would largely increase the value of the product, in the benefit of which the labor and the mill owners would both share. You can readily see what the advantage would be to the mill operatives in making goods for which they were paid from one to two cents per yard, to making that for which they are paid one-fourth to one-half cent per yard. And it does not stop here. Suppose, for illustration, that the South now receives an average of 4 1-2 cents per yard for the cloth it weaves (I do not know that 4 1-2 is correct, but simply use this illustration), and it could, by making finer goods in part of its mills, increase this average to even 5 1-2 or 6 cents per yard. It does not require argument to see what the benefits would be. It is useless to hope for this though, without well-trained, educated, skilled help. Our laboring people must be fully enlightened as to the possibilities of the future for them. In fact, they must be fitted and prepared to make a future. They do not read and reflect on these things simply because they have not sufficient education and enlightenment to enable them to do so. We must enlarge and expand their ideas, and we can only do this by education. An educated man, of equal natural mind, has the advantage of an uneducated one in any pursuit of life, no matter how humble, and will distance him every time.

Respectfully,

B. S. ROBERTSON.

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LET FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES ATTEND TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think the most useful thing you can do is not to interfere in any way whatever with labor, and leave the mills and manufacturers to make contracts and manage their own help. Some of your questions we can not answer, as most of our work is piece work, but men average seventy-five cents, and women about fifty cents. We think a widow with children should be allowed to put her children in mill at any age she can get work for them, but we do not find that it pays to employ them under twelve, and try not to do it. We think the law should look to more important things and let factories and people who want to get employment attend to their own affairs. We have never had an accident; but carry insurance for the benefit of any who might be injured. We pay off in cash every week, and have little or no trouble with our hands.

Respectfully,

THOS. P. MOORE.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION—PROHIBIT CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN FROM WORKING.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think compulsory education would be one of the best things that could happen to working people of this or any other State. I will also say that I think children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited from working in public works.

Respectfully,

W. L. ROBBINS.

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STOP NIGHT WORK—ELEVEN-HOUR DAY.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing that could happen for the factory people would be to stop the night work entirely, and eleven hours for a day's work.

Respectfully,

R. F. COBLE.

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STOP NIGHT WORK—ELEVEN-HOUR DAY.

GRANITE FALLS, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Every effort should be made to establish an eleven-hour law and stop night work, both for the benefit of employer and employees, and thereby cut down production.

Respectfully,

J. M. ALLRED.

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MANUFACTURERS HAVE TO TREAT EMPLOYEES WELL.

LONG ISLAND, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that the condition of family operatives is improving every year. The wages are much higher in our vicinity than a few years ago. Our factory operatives live better and have more money to spend than the farmers. Our operatives can all save money, except a few very small families. Some of our families save \$20 a month and more, and others not so much. We think the hours of labor should be left alone. I do not think factories should be restricted in the way they should manage their business more than other lines of business. It has come to the point where manufacturers are compelled to treat their operatives well to keep them, as hands are not so plentiful as they were a few years ago.

Respectfully,

OSBORNE BROWN.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MAIDEN, Catawba County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Have longer public schools and require parents to send their children.

Respectfully,

CHARLES POSEY.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SILER CITY, Chatham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not think children under thirteen years should work in cotton mills. All the children should be compelled to go to school.

Respectfully,

F. M. HADLEY.



## NO LABOR LAWS NEEDED—FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LAWNDALE, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your question, "Do you favor a 11-hour day?" would say that I believe it is wrong for a State to undertake to regulate labor in mills. The Legislature has no business with my contracts and my employees. They should be free to work as they please, and it is not the business of the Legislature to abridge their rights in this matter, and whenever it does so, it does more harm than good. In reply to your question as to whether children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited from working in the mills, by law, I desire to say that if you would deprive children under fourteen from working in the mills, you would cut off the means of support of a good many families to such an extent as would drive them to the farm where they would not be nearly so well situated as they are at the mills. As an employer I prefer to work children fourteen years old and upwards, and object to taking children under the age, where it is possible for a family to make a living without their labor, but about one-half of the families in my employ would not make ends meet if you stopped children who are under fourteen years of age from working. There is a great deal of sentiment in this idea which is not practicable. Many men advocate such a measure who know nothing about this business. Any reasonable man who will go to a mill and visit from family to family and investigate fairly, will find that this law would be impracticable, for it would deprive families of a large portion of their income, and drive them to eke out a much harder life on the farm than they are now living. In fact the same rule should apply in this case, as above stated, to the number of hours to be worked per day. All this is a matter with which the Legislature has no business to meddle and the average legislator knows but little about, and whenever they go to meddling with our labor laws they are treading on dangerous grounds to the prosperity of the manufacturing interests of North Carolina. The State has no business acting as guardian for all the laboring families in the mills, but had better let the families make their own contracts to suit themselves. As to compulsory education, I am in favor of it, but there is no use to undertake to elect a Legislature at this time that will pass any such law. As a general rule, men who aspire to the Legislature are afraid of the popular voice, and haven't the manhood to do what is best for their constituents. It is well to talk this matter up, and try and create public sentiment in favor of compulsory education, but we can not hope to get such a law passed in the near future, because our members are generally afraid to pass any law that will interfere with the rights of the masses of the people.

Respectfully,

H. F. SCHENCK.

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OPERATIVES SPEND MORE THAN THEY MAKE.

MOORESBORO, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I can not suggest anything better than for the operatives not to spend more than they make. This is the worst trouble I have, to keep them in the bounds of their incomes.

Respectfully,

S. YOUNG.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ELEVEN-HOUR LAW.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think it would be best to have eleven hours and compulsory education.

Respectfully,

SUPERINTENDENT BELMONT MILL.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We have a chapel near the mill, religious services two or three times per month, have a Sunday School, seventy-five pupils. This writer goes regularly, and teaches every Sabbath. Help satisfied and doing well, saving some money, live well, have good houses. I am opposed to children under fifteen years of age working in the mill, for it dwarfs the constitution, and is ruinous to the health. Unfortunately the children grow up in ignorance around a mill. Many will not send their children to school, but make the little ones work in the mill, which is a sin. They would go to school if they had an opportunity, and we have a fine school.

Respectfully,

A. C. MILLER.

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LABOR IS HONORABLE.

NEW BERN, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If our people can be educated that to work is honorable, to idle dishonest, factories can be made to prosper. If our preachers would preach

twelve times a year upon the subject of industry and thrift among the middle classes of our people they would do very much towards civilization and the upbuilding of Christianity. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." We have in this city about five hundred to eight hundred girls who ought to be at work in factories, and yet we have to send to the country for operatives, and then can't get them. If you want your Bureau to do the greatest good, help to learn the people to work.

Respectfully,

P. H. PELLETIER.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our mill is small, and the help is largely composed of people who have been here for years. Our superintendent and general manager is a man of integrity, and has eliminated all "trash," and will not employ anyone of questionable character, if known, and fires them immediately if not all O. K. Kindly pardon my presumption in making the assertion that our help in this little mill are, morally, No. 1, and improving mentally so far as textile literature is concerned. I know of nothing that would improve the help more than compulsory education, including attendance at Sunday School and church, if such were possible.

Respectfully,

J. S. BRYNE.

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WORKING CLASS NEED EDUCATION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The thing I see most needful to the working class of people is education and enlightenment. It has been my experience in running a cotton mill that wherever there is a good day school, Sunday School and church, well attended by operatives, they are much more easily controlled, do better work, and more honest work in every respect, think more of themselves, and have a greater desire to rise to some height in life.

Respectfully,

H. C. BYNUM.



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COMPULSORY EDUCATION—TEN-HOUR LAW.

TARBORO, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A law passed to prevent children under fourteen years from working in a factory would, in my opinion, benefit the working man, as he would be able to command better wages. And a law for compulsory education would benefit the children, as I find so many that are not able to read or write their own name. Also a law to make the working hours ten for the day, which is long enough for any man to work. Also not to let any boy or girl under seventeen years of age work more than ten hours a day or more than sixty hours a week.

Respectfully,

J. SCHNEIDER.

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NATIONAL TEN-HOUR LAW.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of a ten-hour day, when it can be made a national law, but do not consider it right to compel the manufacturers of North Carolina to adopt ten hours as a day's work, and the other States work eleven or more on the same class of goods for the same wages per day. Outside of the ten-hour features, I consider the labor law of New York State a good one, and it could be used to advantage by other States. I have worked under that law and am familiar with it.

Respectfully,

O. M. WHITBECK.

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BETTER EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

CHERRYVILLE, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One great need of the working people is better educational advantages. Another great need, in our opinion, is to be let alone. If your Bureau could inspire a feeling of confidence between the owners and working people, and silence all grumblers and disorganizers, it would be doing a great work.

Respectfully,

M. E. RUDISILL.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION—LABOR STEADILY IMPROVING.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think on the whole that the condition of cotton mill operatives is improving very much. I believe there should be some means of compelling heads of families to send the small children to school until they can read and write, and children should not go into the mills until they are twelve years old, and not then unless they can read and write. As to the eleven-hour law, I doubt the wisdom of making a law, but think the mills should by mutual consent make eleven hours a day's work, and believe it is a matter of very short time until this will be done. At this time I think the general mill help is in better condition than I have ever seen it in North Carolina, and is, I believe, steadily improving.

Respectfully,

W. T. JORDAN.

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TOO MANY IDLE MEN.

HARDEN, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe our present way of working is right, that every man should be free to make his own contracts or work any length of time he agrees to; that to reduce hours will necessitate the reduction of wages, and will operate against each. There is too much idleness among the laboring class, mostly among the men. There is so much that might be said I will not attempt to go any further with it.

Respectfully,

O. D. CARPENTER.

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LABOR OF THE HIGHEST TYPE AND WELL SATISFIED.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our factory labor at Gastonia is of the highest type. They have all the advantage of churches, schools, and of all the stores in town to trade at, being paid off weekly in cash, and none of the mills have stores in connection with the mill. The young men and women dress well, and all the families live well. Many of them have bought lots and built themselves homes, and they are well satisfied. I do not know of anything that can be done that would improve the condition of the labor at this place. They have the opportunities presented to them, all they have to do is to accept them.

Respectfully,

F. A. GRAY.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION—ENCOURAGE THE WORKING PEOPLE.

MOUNT HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit the following suggestions as to what would best promote the interests of the working classes: The first and greatest factor, in my mind, is compulsory education of all children of a specified age, and I consider it equally essential that the female be educated as well as the male, for woman is the natural trainer of the child till a certain age is reached, and without some education a woman can not furnish the moral and mental precepts that she otherwise could. I think it the duty of every corporation or individual who employs a number of families to see that the employees have sufficient educational and religious facilities. Another important feature that encourages and elevates the working people, is the recognition by the employer that the employees are human beings, and that many are of gentle birth, and that labor is honorable, and to do this not on *Sundays* and *holidays* only, but every day, as a living example is better than one that is hypocritically preached, but not practiced. With above suggestions fully carried out I think we can safely trust the welfare and happiness of the working people to their own individual efforts.

Respectfully,

C. E. HUTCHISON.

## MORE EDUCATION AND LESS HOURS—INTEREST IN THE BUREAU.

MOUNT HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the employees of cotton mill help is more education, less hours to work and more time to go to school. Having been in the cotton mill business for a number of years, I see the necessity of more and better schools every year. My idea is this, that with educated help and shorter hours of labor, it would be best for the cotton mill owners and their help. In the Tuckasee Cotton Mill we have no moving about of hands. I am working almost the same hands in my room that I had several years ago, this being the result of good men to work for, and then they pay the cash. I am strongly opposed to the check system in any form whatever. I think the Bureau would be of great advantage to the mill owners and mill hands alike if we would all take more interest in it and less interest in politics and the slick-tongued politician.

Respectfully,

W. R. HARRIS.



## ELEVEN-HOUR DAY AND TEN-HOUR NIGHT—ABOLISH COUPON SYSTEM.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am strongly in favor of eleven-hour day and ten-hour night system. We have used that plan here with much success, and I think all the mills would do well to adopt these hours, as it satisfies the help better, and they work more willingly. We know of some mills that work twelve to fourteen hours per day, and pay the labor in coupons, good only at the company's store. In my opinion, there should be a law prohibiting the coupon system, and limiting the working hours to eleven and ten hours per day, for the sake of humanity if not for gain.

Respectfully,

J. R. WITHERS.

## WORKING PEOPLE EXTRAVAGANT.

LOWELL, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Working people generally should not be so extravagant and wasteful, and boys and men should let liquor alone. Factory people live better, have more to eat and wear than two-thirds of the farmers.

Respectfully,

J. W. MOORE.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION—INCENTIVE TO SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

MCADENSVILLE, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request that I give my views for your forthcoming report on what would best promote the interests of the working classes, I can only repeat what I wrote for a similar State publication a few years ago, to-wit: That, "in my opinoin, they need opportunity for self-improvement, and an incentive thereto." The eleven-hour system now in vogue at mills in this county, and very generally observed throughout the State, supplies to some extent the opportunity, and the proposed Constitutional Amendment requiring the next generation to read and write, as a requisite to voting, should certainly be an incentive to our male population. Unfortunately a great many parents whose children work in our cotton mills fail to appreciate the importance of educating them, and the only way I see

to overcome this state of affairs is for the next Legislature to pass an act making a limited education compulsory. That would do away with child labor of a tender age, benefit the individual, and improve the citizenship of the State.

Respectfully,

ROBERT R. RAY.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the greatest thing that can be done for working people is to urge compulsory education and ten or eleven-hour day system.

Respectfully,

P. P. GRyder.

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EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR CHILDREN—EMPLOY NONE UNDER FIFTEEN.

STANLEY CREEK, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the greatest disadvantage to factory life is ignorance. Many factory people will not patronize schools if they are free, and in very few cases will they stop children from work to send them to school. I think the remedy is, not to employ any children under fifteen years old, and have an educational qualification before employing them at that age. I think ignorance is on the increase among mill help, and in time will bring on its attendant vices.

Respectfully,

E. L. PEGRAM, JR.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GIBSONVILLE, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The law should require every child of school age to attend school during the school term of free schools. Education would be of much benefit to them, but so few of them are educated they care very little for books, consequently spend their leisure time in drinking and idleness.

Respectfully,

W. H. TURRENTINE.

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MANUFACTURERS WILL HAVE TO TREAT EMPLOYEES RIGHT.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our people all seem to be satisfied and are doing well, and it does seem to us that it would be a bad plan to have any legislation on the labor question, as it would not do a great deal of good, and the few mills now in the State who are now treating their hands in such manner as require legislation will soon either have no hands or else have to treat them right. The increasing demand for labor will regulate this.

Respectfully,

CAESAR CONE.

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STOP NIGHT WORK—NATIONAL TEN-HOUR LAW.

JAMESTOWN, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We need all night work stopped where women and children work, and need a national law where women and children work of not over sixty hours per week. These should come at the earliest possible date for the protection of the women and children, and for the protection of trade itself, so to speak. For States to pass such laws only gives trouble.

Respectfully,

J. S. RAGSDALE.

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EXCELLENT HEALTH RECORDS.

SCOTLAND NECK, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The class of work we do, and the way we do it, does not injure children over twelve. We have just started working eleven hours, and have no complaints from employees. We have worked from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and forty hands ever since 1890, and never had but two deaths during that period from any cause, among our hands. One was killed in a fight, and the other died last December, of pneumonia. We feel sure no town, city or community, much less a mill, can show such a health record.

Respectfully,

A. McDOWELL.



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LABOR UNRELIABLE.

WINTON, Hertford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the greatest need of our working people is, some one to make them work. This has been a farming community, and our greatest trouble is to get boys and girls to work in the factory. They come willing enough, but they have been in the habit of working on the farm for about fifteen or twenty cents per day, and this seems to be about all they want. Our work being piece work they could make fifty or sixty cents per day easily. We did not run full time the past year on this account.

Respectfully,

S. S. DANIEL.

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UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN SHOULD WORK.

LINCOLNTON, Lincoln County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—It depends upon circumstances whether children should work under the age of fourteen years. It should be twelve years for some and ten for others. Some of the widows would have a hard time to live if a law were passed prohibiting children from working in mills. The age should be from eleven to twelve, and not under eleven. It would be hard on the poor widows, and they could not make a living. They would have to have help to get along.

Respectfully,

D. E. RHYNE.

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OPPOSED TO LABOR LEGISLATION.

LINCOLNTON, Lincoln County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am opposed to any labor laws whatever. Mills and mill hands are getting along alright, and both are satisfied.

Respectfully,

R. S. REINHARDT.

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INDUCE LABORERS TO SAVE.

DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people are better paid now than at any time in the history of this country. They not only have the advantage of better pay, but

the money received will buy more of the necessities of life than at any time heretofore. So it is my opinion, that working people have never enjoyed better opportunities than now for bettering their conditions. If some way could be devised to induce them to save some of their earnings, it would be the greatest boon to these people. Whether as families, wages amount to much or little, they spend it all weekly, as soon as received.

Respectfully,

T. J. KNOX.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Have no suggestions to make except *should have a compulsory education law.*

Respectfully,

J. P. WILSON.

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EMPLOY NO FAMILY WHERE THE FATHER LOAF.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Child labor is a difficult problem to solve. I don't believe legislation will do it, because the male heads of families will put in a child ten or twelve and swear he is fourteen. Then, again, take a widow with four or five children under fourteen years. She is obliged to stay at home and cook and wash and sew for them. If they don't work it means the poor-house or a house of ill fame for her. The greatest drawback to the advancement of the mill hands mentally, morally and financially is, in my opinion, the male heads of families who loaf and live on their children's wages. They create nearly all the trouble between employers and employees. They are the cause of the continual change of places, and they keep their families in poverty that they may enjoy a life of idleness. If all the mills of the State would agree not to employ a family where the father loafs, it would be a good thing. Of course, some are physically unable, but they are few. The able-bodied loafers ought to have thirty-nine lashes on their bare backs once a week. But how are we to reach it? They force us to employ the whole family or none. We don't want the little ones, but must take them to get the larger ones.

Respectfully,

XXX.

## TEN-HOUR DAY.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the cotton mill employees would be benefited mentally, morally and physically by making ten hours a day's work, and by providing some means to prevent their moving about. The working of children under fourteen years of age, in my opinion, can not be prevented without causing considerable trouble. It is often the case that a family consists of mother and father and five or six children, the oldest not over fourteen years, and their father not sufficiently skilled to earn more than seventy-five cents per day. This will not support the family, and a law that would prevent these children working in the mill would place this family to the charge of the county.

Respectfully,

J. M. SMYLY.

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## NEED EDUCATION.

DAVIDSON, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the working people could be helped by teaching them to see the need of an education. At this mill the people have taken an interest in education, and where they do this they make better hands, save more money, live and dress better, and make good, desirable citizens. If the working people are going to be helped, they must first help themselves by taking what help is offered.

Respectfully,

A. H. HARWELL.

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## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think good industrial and technical schools very important, and hope the new management of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will develop the "mechanical" part of the institution.

Respectfully,

HUGH MACRAE.



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DOES NOT FAVOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

HILLSBORO, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We do not favor any labor legislation, because if it is ever once started there is no telling where it will end. We cotton mill owners and operatives are on good terms and are as happy as any people of the same class anywhere. Child labor is bad for the manufacturers and bad for the child, but it can not be stopped without making hardships. I have a widow here now who is living and taking care of three little babies on what two other little girls make, both of whom are under fourteen years. What about such cases as that?

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. WEBB.

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HOLD INSTITUTES FOR EMPLOYEES.

LYNN, Polk County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that our people (factory people) need an educational scheme which will give them manual training as well as the rudiments of education. It is our desire to work along these lines. We think if the Bureau of Labor could send delegations of educated men, who were specialists on education, to the various mills, and open up the subject of education it would be a good thing. In the same way the Department of Agriculture sends Prof. W. F. Massey and others to the various agricultural centers.

Respectfully,

FRANK S. WILCOX.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

FRANKLINVILLE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A few years ago the mill men could select good, moral families, but now we have more mills than we have employees, and are forced to hire whoever we can get, regardless of their moral condition. We generally have a good free school five or six months in the year, but about seventy-five per cent of the children are on the streets, and there seems to be no way of educating them unless the State passes compulsory attendance.

Respectfully,

W. H. PARK.

## ENCOURAGE EDUCATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN WORK.

RAMSEUR, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our people, except in a few cases, are improving generally each year. What they need mostly is encouragement in educational and Christian work.

Respectfully,

W. H. WATKINS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RAMSEUR, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would say, compel people to educate themselves and their children. I am not in favor of paying another cent of school tax until people are compelled to attend the schools. If we ever have skilled labor we must have educated labor. Education is not to keep us from being "Hewers of wood and drawers of water," but that we may hew more wood and draw more water, with greater ease and more profit to our employers. When people can read, calculate and think for themselves, they then know what is best for their employer, for the machines they are operating, and what is best for themselves. The Constitutional Amendment will have a tendency to stimulate education among the males, but there are our girls. What must we do with them? I can see no way out of this but to have a good free school system, then compel the people to attend them. Your eighteenth question should undoubtedly be a law; the working people need better government, better schools and better religious training. These are the three great elements in man's elevation, and they are essential to industrial prosperity.

Respectfully,

J. C. REECE.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND TEN-HOUR DAY.

FRANKLINVILLE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I don't think children under fourteen years of age should be allowed to work in mills over eleven hours per day. There is some work in mills that a child twelve years old can do, as it is mostly play, but the confinement in the mill is injurious to their health. I am in favor of compulsory education and ten hours for a day.

Respectfully,

W. C. RUSSELL.

## NATIONAL AGE AND HOUR LAW.

COLERIDGE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A national law to prohibit children working under twelve years of age, with ten or eleven hours to constitute a day's work, night work entirely prohibited. This would not do as a State law, as it would give the manufacturers in one State advantage over others, but in my opinion should be a national law, then all manufacturers would fare alike.

Respectfully,

JAMES O. COLE.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am strongly in favor of compulsory education, and do not think the mill operatives will improve materially in any respect until the little children are trained in the school-room instead of the mill. I believe every mill town should have a savings bank.

Respectfully,

SEC. AND TREAS. ENGELWORTH MILLS.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LAUREL HILL, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The blank came to-day, and I have endeavored to answer the questions as best I could, having made no calendar, but approximated as to average wages, number of children employed under fourteen years of age, and the amount of cash paid out on pay-day. Other questions I have answered yes: "Is there a school at or near your mill?" "Do you favor compulsory education?" I answer no to these questions: "Shall children be prohibited from working in mills under fourteen years of age?" and "Do you favor eleven hours a day?" I answer, no, not by law. Now as to prohibiting working under fourteen years of age, I think such a law would be very unjust and would break up many widowed families. I can illustrate this in my own case. My father died leaving my mother with eight children from four to sixteen years old, we were poor people, and had it not been that we worked in a cotton mill, my mother would have had to divide her



children, and we would not have had the privilege of living with our mother, and had a mother's care over us. As it was, we, or six of us, worked daily in the factory, and the writer was only seven years old when he went to work in a cotton mill, and although it has been fifty-four years ago, I am truly thankful there was such a place for us, for we made a living, owed nobody anything, and all grew up having a mother to watch over us, and although none of us have ever amounted to much we have never been considered bad people. Now, to my own knowledge, there are many who are left just like my mother was, and for our own State to say to such, "Your children shall not work to make a living," but have them taken from the mother and put out, one here and another there, I have no language to tell you just what I think of a people who would try to control such things. This, I think, they do not know what they are talking about. You ask, do I favor compulsory education? I answer, Yes. The writer for years has taken a great interest in trying to have a school for the children at the mills to go to, for the last two years has kept up a school at, mostly, his own expense, and yet not half of the children go that ought to go. Have had to say to some parents, "If you do not send your children to school, who are doing nothing but loafing, you will be discharged from the mills." For this reason I think there should be some way of making people send their children to school, and there should be a school provided for them to go to. We have at our mills over one hundred and fifty children, over six and under twenty-one years of age. Now, you must know, it is a meat and bread question with the people that come to a factory to work, and they can not stop all their children to send them to school the three or four months in the year that the public schools are generally kept, besides the employer could not keep their places for them, for he would have to run his machines and get other help if they all stopped to go to school. This arrangement suits people who work on farms, for there is no farm work being done, as a general thing, when the public schools are running. So you see the public schools are run in the interest of one part of the people and not of the other. I think this by all means ought to be looked into, for what suits part does not suit the whole. I have tried here to get the school authorities to let us have the money that is allotted to each pupil in our mills, and I would keep up a school the whole year (you see one or two could go to school out of a family, the others could work and support the family, and the employer could spare a few at a time, and if there was a school all the time, all could go some), but I am sorry to say we have no encouragement. Unless we run a school our children have very few chances of going to school. Now, as to the eleven hours a day. I don't think there should be a law to that effect. I favor it myself, but I do not know another's necessities, and I should not prevent him using his own judgment in making a living. Some can afford not to work at all, yet others can not. The same commandment that says we must work six days, says we must rest the seventh. Now, I don't know which is the greater sin, to be idle the six days or to work the seventh. Then, if our law-makers tell a part of us that we shall

only work so much, I think they should say to the other part that they *shall* work so much. I have given my reasons for answering these questions as I do.

Respectfully,

MARK MORGAN.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The laboring people of our community need better educational advantages. I am in favor of compulsory education for these reasons: Men never become skilled workmen until they can make the necessary changes around their work, say, change from one number to another or make different calculations. They need textile books, and especially arithmetic. I am in favor of a ten-hour system, so as to have more time in this very important direction. By these advantages the manufacturer will be benefited as well as the operatives.

Respectfully,

A. F. ALDEN.

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LET THINGS REGULATE THEMSELVES.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—"Too much pudding," etc., is not good, and the State had better let these things regulate themselves, and interfere only when absolutely necessary. Everyone connected in any way with our manufacturing departments are now doing reasonably well and should be let alone by the State. The makers and producers of 5-cent cotton need relief, and the poor, illiterate women and children on the cotton farms need help, much more than our well-dressed and well-fed young ladies and gentlemen in our cotton mills. First protect the helpless and then the independent.

Respectfully,

R. A. JOHNSON.

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COMPEL LAZY FATHERS TO WORK.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—One of the great disadvantages of families with small children around the cotton mill is, they have no one to leave the small chaps with

while the family is in the mill, hence the little tots are taken in and learned to work, and from that time there is no schooling, for usually when they earn enough they stay in the mill, and the lazy father hangs around to devour their labor. I don't know about a law prohibiting children under fourteen from working, unless coupled with same, we have one compelling these useless appendages of every cotton mill, namely, the lazy fathers, to work. I think too many laws and restrictions will do more to cripple the cotton mill industry of the South than anything else, and well enough should be good enough. If the school taxes paid by the mill could be expended in educating mill children and the children have protection from the beastly fathers, and some times mothers (one case I have in charge), I don't see need for further legislation.

Respectfully,

GEORGE A. HOWELL.

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CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

HENRIETTA, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The manufacturing business is in much better condition now than it was last year, and our people seem to be well satisfied, and getting along nicely.

Respectfully,

S. B. TANNER.

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BETTER FACILITIES FOR SELLING DIRECT.

NEW LONDON, Stanly County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—All that is needed for the South is better facilities to bring the production of the mills direct to customers. We get cheap freight rates to New York and such places, but to send our goods direct to customers, we have to compete with the North, and they beat us every time on the freight. If you can't get to the market with your goods as cheap as others, you can't pay as high wages, and that is the whole trouble with the Southern mills, not enough money for the help, which keeps everyone poor, farmer and merchant.

Respectfully,

A. J. NAPIER.



## EDUCATE AND ECONOMIZE.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think it would be very beneficial for cotton mill employees to take more to education and make more effort to send their children to school while young. They should study economy in living and dress and everything else, until they can save enough of their earnings to buy a home of their own. All families and individuals working in cotton mills should endeavor to secure work in best mills they can find, and then hold their positions and stop navigating from mill to mill, and moving from town to town. If once they form a habit of moving about from place to place they are seldom satisfied anywhere.

Respectfully,

ELKIN MANUFACTURING Co.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WAXHAW, Union County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have made the report as truthfully as I possibly could. Our help here make fairly good wages and are very well contented on that score. We have a store in connection with our mill, but help are not compelled to do all their trading there, so it is safe to assume they receive fifty per cent in cash. Regarding compulsory education, would say I believe in it, and also to have free schools at least nine months in the year. We employ seventy hands night and day run, and as new machinery is about to come in (enough to make 5,000 spindles) soon, we shall then employ about one hundred and thirty-five hands on night and day run. The machinery mentioned is expected here September 1, 1899. We have a good, steady class of help, and we never have any trouble from drunken help, as we don't keep them and don't want them.

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN NUTTALL.

## TEN-HOUR NATIONAL LAW.

HENDERSON, Vance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor a ten-hour national labor law. In my opinion this would be of greater benefit to both employers and employees than anything that I know. This would give every State an equal showing.

Respectfully,

A. C. ALLGOOD.

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ABOLISH THE FACTORY LOAFER.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If there could be some law to reach the factory village loafer, by which I mean men who put their wives and children into the mill and do nothing themselves, except to loaf around, drink poor whiskey, talk about the oppression of the laboring class, and abuse their families, it would be a God-send to many families in this State.

Respectfully,

H. C. BUTLER.

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WIDOWS NEED CHILDREN'S EARNINGS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The question, should children under fourteen be prohibited from working in factories by law? is hard to answer. In cases of widows where they have children ten to fourteen years old, it would be impossible to make a living without their help. Children twelve to fourteen years old frequently earn as much as \$3.00 per week, and never less than an average of \$2.00, where they work regularly.

Respectfully,

F. O. MORING.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the way to remedy the evils of the factory life is to compel the children to go to school. I do not think there would be any serious opposition from the mill owners, but there would be a mighty complaint from the people themselves.

Respectfully,

G. F. IVEY.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GOLDSBORO, Wayne County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—A great many things might be said along this line, but, I fear my opinion will count for so little that it were better not expressed. The

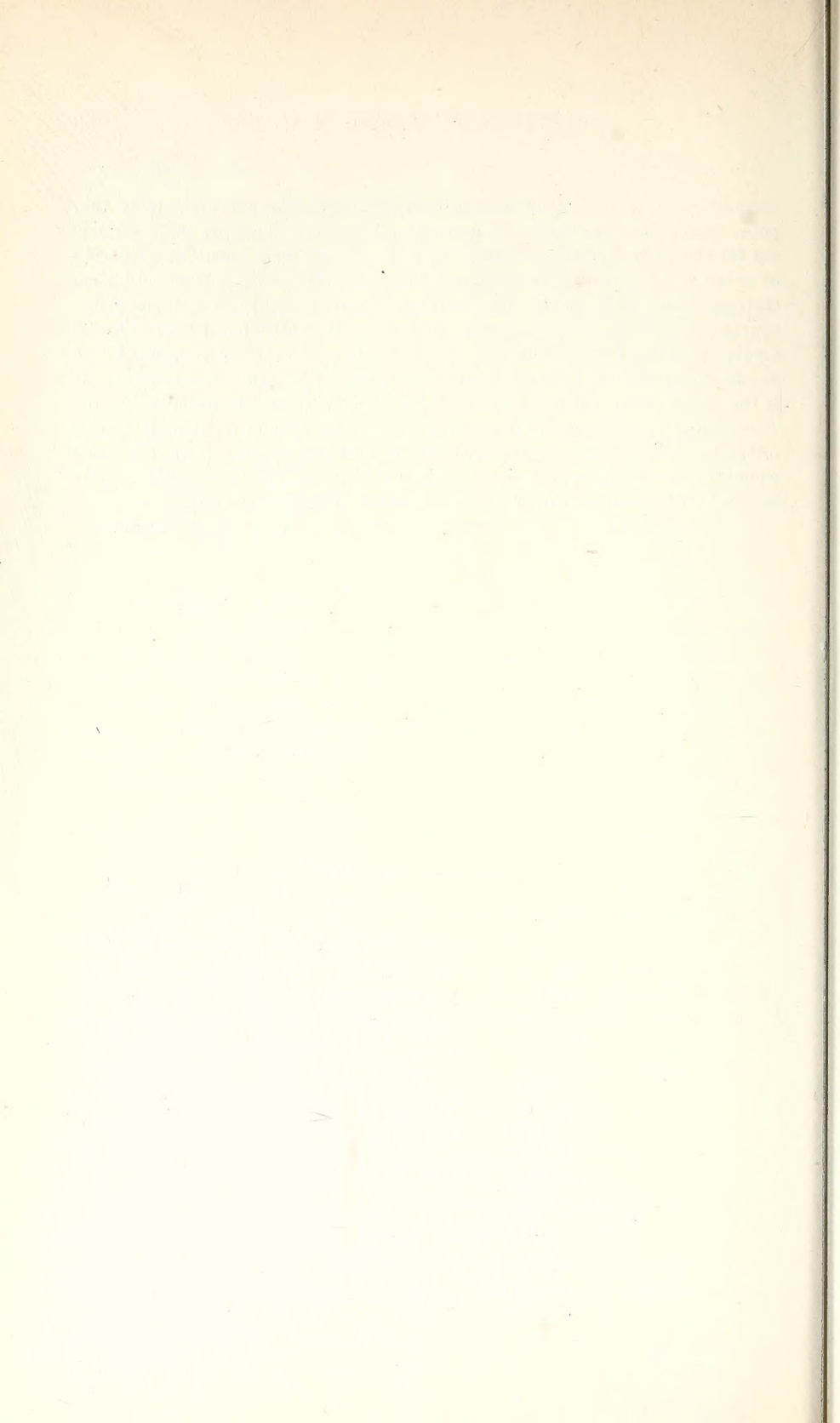
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greatest need of the cotton factory operatives is to be educated up to that point where they can value and appreciate the efforts made by their employers for their comfort and welfare. As it is, the majority seem totally devoid of pride and interest in the concern for which they work. They will keep their premises filthy, break and destroy valuable property, and thereby discourage any efforts in their behalf. I dare say that all manufacturers would gladly surround their hands with all conveniences for their comfort, if the hands would take an interest in preserving them and show appreciation. It is the hands alone that are responsible for their oftentimes miserable condition. The remedy for this seems to be to educate them, and to do this it is absolutely necessary to pass a law prohibiting children under twelve (fourteen would be better) years from working in a mill. The mill men would be only too glad to inaugurate this, but, without a law, they are powerless.

Respectfully,

F. L. ROBBINS.





## CHAPTER IV.

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### MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

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The following table shows the condition of employees in the several classes of factories in the State. It will be seen that 67 per cent favor a ten-hour day, 74 per cent pay all wages in cash, 41 per cent report increase in wages, and 52 per cent report financial condition of employees improved. Of the 176 reports, 137 answer the question, "Do you favor compulsory education?" "Yes," 19 answer "No," and 20 do not answer.

Following the table will be found letters from manufacturers giving their views as to the condition and needs of the wage-earners, which will prove of interest.

TABLE NO. 8—MISCELLA-

	Kind of Factory?	No. Hours Constitute Day's Work?	Do You Favor a 10- Hour Day?	WAGES.			
				Engineer?	Skilled Labor?	Unskilled Labor?	Children?
1	Table	10	yes	\$0. 75	\$0. 90	\$0. 60	\$0. 30
2	Foundry	10	yes	. 75	1. 62	. 75	-----
3	Furniture	10	yes	. 80	. 90	. 60	. 30
4	Flour	11	-----	-----	2. 00	1. 00	-----
5	Flour	10—18	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	Flour	12	no	-----	-----	-----	-----
7	Spokes, etc	10	-----	-----	. 75	. 50	-----
8	Cotton Gin	9—11	yes	2. 00	1. 25	. 75	. 40— . 90
9	Lumber	11	-----	-----	2. 00	. 80	-----
10	Planing Mill	10	yes	1. 00	1. 50	. 75	. 50
11	Lumber	11	no	1. 50	2. 00	. 80	-----
12	Lumber	11	11	-----	2. 00	. 90	-----
13	Lumber	10	yes	1. 25	1. 25—4. 00	. 60— . 90	-----
14	Lumber	10	yes	1. 25	2. 00	. 80	-----
15	Lumber	10	yes	1. 50	2. 00	. 80	-----
16	Carriage	10	yes	-----	1. 00	. 75	-----
17	Buggy	10	yes	-----	1. 50	. 50	-----
18	Brick and Tile	10	yes	1. 00	2. 00	. 85	. 50
19	Flour	12	no	-----	2. 00	. 95	-----
20	Brick	10	yes	-----	1. 25	. 60	. 40
21	Tannery	10	yes	1. 75	1. 15	. 75	-----
22	Flour	11	no	-----	-----	-----	-----
23	Lumber	10	yes	. 90	-----	. 90	-----
24	Planing Mill	10	yes	-----	1. 25	. 65	-----
25	Stoneware	10	yes	-----	1. 00	. 50	-----
26	Flour	12	no	1. 00	1. 50	. 75	-----
27	Flour	10—12	-----	-----	1. 25	. 50	-----
28	Wagon	10	yes	-----	1. 40	. 60	-----
29	Flour	10	yes	. 75	-----	. 65	-----
30	Lumber	10—12	no	. 50	1. 25	. 50	-----
31	Ice	-----	-----	1. 50	1. 50	. 85	-----
32	Tannery	10—11	-----	-----	1. 13	. 60	-----
33	Lumber	10	yes	1. 50	2. 00	. 75	-----
34	Shingles	10	yes	3. 00	-----	. 85	. 35
35	Oil and Fertilizer	11½	-----	-----	1. 00	. 75	-----
36	Brick	10½	no	1. 00	1. 00	. 65	-----
37	Bucket	10	yes	1. 00	. 88½	. 50	-----
38	Furniture	10	yes	-----	1. 00	. 50	-----
39	Bakery	10	yes	-----	-----	. 50	-----
40	Flour	12	no	-----	1. 00	. 50	-----
41	Ice	12	yes	1. 30	1. 50	. 75	-----
42	Lumber	10	yes	1. 25	1. 50	. 80	. 50
43	Cabinet	10	yes	-----	1. 24	. 60	-----
44	Furniture	10	yes	-----	1. 75	. 60— . 75	-----
45	Flour	12	-----	. 80	2. 50	. 75—1. 00	-----
46	Sash and Blind	10	yes	-----	1. 25	. 60	-----
47	Flour	11	no	. 75	1. 00	. 50	-----
48	Crate	12	no	. 75	. 60	. 50	. 40
49	Clothing	11	no	-----	2. 10	-----	-----
50	Carriage	10	yes	-----	1. 33⅓	. 66⅔	-----
51	Cotton-seed Oil	12	no	1. 50	2. 00	. 65	-----
52	Buggy and Wagon	10	yes	-----	2. 00	. 75	-----
53	Foundry	-----	yes	. 75	1. 75—2. 00	. 60— . 75	-----



## NEOUS FACTORIES.

NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			Wages Paid in Cash?	How Often Wages Paid?	Pay for Over- time?	Wages Increased During Year?	Number Children Under 14?	
Men?	Women?	Children?						
35	-----	5	yes	weekly	-----	yes	4	1
6	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no	none	2
30	-----	5	yes	weekly	-----	yes	3	3
3	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no	none	4
4	-----				-----			5
	-----		no	monthly	-----	no		6
20	yes		yes		-----	yes		7
18	-----	20	partly	monthly	yes	no	4	8
25	-----		partly	monthly	-----	yes		9
8	-----	7	yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	10
40	-----		yes	weekly	no	no	none	11
50	-----		partly	monthly	yes	no	none	12
45	-----	1	yes	weekly	-----	no		13
20	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no	none	14
50	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no	none	15
7	-----			weekly	-----	no	none	16
3	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no		17
30	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no	none	18
50	-----		yes		-----	no		19
10-15	-----	8-10	partly	semi-monthly	yes	yes	4	20
60	-----		yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	21
10	-----		partly		no	no		22
20-25	-----		yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	23
6-10	-----		partly	weekly	-----	yes		24
2	-----				-----	yes		25
5	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no	none	26
4	-----		yes	monthly	-----	yes		27
75-80	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no	4-5	28
	-----		partly	weekly	-----	no	none	29
10-20	-----		yes	weekly	-----			30
8	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no	none	31
15	-----		partly	on demand	-----	no	none	32
	-----		partly	monthly	-----			33
25	-----	15	yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	34
20	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no	none	35
40	-----		yes	weekly	-----	yes	1	36
30	-----		yes		-----	yes	none	37
40	-----		yes	weekly	-----		none	38
4	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no	none	39
7	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no		40
5	-----		partly	monthly	-----	yes		41
20	-----	2	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	42
7	-----		yes	weekly	-----	yes		43
35	-----		yes	semi-monthly	-----	yes		44
	-----		yes	weekly	-----	no	none	45
14	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no		46
4	-----		partly	weekly	yes	no	none	47
50	200	100	partly	weekly	-----	no	50	48
6	28		yes	weekly	-----	yes	none	49
8	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no		50
33	1		yes	semi-monthly	-----	no	none	51
8	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no		52
25-30	-----		yes	weekly	yes	no	none	53

TABLE NO. 8

	Kind of Factory?	No. Hours Constitute Day's Work?	Do You Favor a 10- Hour Day?	WAGES.			
				Engineer?	Skilled Labor?	Unskilled Labor?	Children?
54	Electricity -----	12	no		\$2. 00	\$0. 75	
55	Wagon -----	10		\$0. 90	1. 00	. 70	
56	Harness -----	10	yes		1. 75	. 75	
57	Wagon -----	10	yes		1. 75	. 75	
58	Flour -----	10	yes	. 75	1. 00	. 40	
59	Lumber -----	10	yes	. 50	2. 07	. 84	
60	Cabinet -----	10	yes		1. 50	. 75	
61	Brick, Tob. Flues	10			. 60		
62	Brick -----	10	yes	1. 00	1. 25—1. 50	. 70—	. 90
63	Coffin -----	10	yes	1. 00	1. 30	. 65	
64	Canning -----	10			. 75		\$0. 25
65	Buggy -----	10½	yes		2. 00	. 75	. 35
66	Hogshead -----		yes		1. 25	. 75	
67	Carriage -----	10	yes		1. 40	. 60	
68	Sash and Blind	9—10	yes	. 75	1. 50	. 65	
69	Furniture -----	10	yes		1. 25	. 70	. 35
70	Basket -----	10	yes	1. 00	1. 00	. 75	
71	Furniture -----	10	yes		1. 00	. 60	
72	Furniture -----	10	yes	1. 00	1. 25	. 75	
73	Coffin -----	10	yes				
74	Spoke, Handle, etc	10	yes	1. 00	1. 25	. 70	
75	Furniture -----	10	yes	1. 00	1. 25	. 65	. 25
76	Chair -----	10	yes	1. 00	1. 00	. 60	. 25
77	Foundry -----	10	yes		1. 25	. 75	
78	Ice -----	12—16	no	3. 00	1. 25	. 75	
79	Foundry -----	10	yes		1. 75	. 70	
80	Handle -----	10	yes		1. 25	. 75	
81	Electricity -----	10—12	yes	1. 50	1. 50	. 75—1. 00	
82	Flour -----	11	no	. 75—1. 00	1. 00—2. 00	. 50—1. 00	
83	Tannery -----	10	yes		1. 25	. 65	
84	Tannery -----	10	yes		1. 00	. 50	
85	Coach -----	10½	yes		1. 00	. 50	
86	Furniture -----	10	yes		2. 00	. 75	
87	Cotton-seed Oil	12	no		. 75	. 50	
88	Flour -----		no		. 50		
89	Sash and Blind	10	yes	. 65	1. 25	. 65	
90	Brick Machinery	10	yes		1. 35	. 80	. 15
91	Flour -----	12		1. 00	1. 50	. 75	
92	Tannery -----	10	yes		1. 25	. 60	
93	Tannery -----	10	yes		1. 50	. 50—	. 60
94	Barrel and Keg	10	yes	1. 00	1. 50	1. 00	
95	Furniture -----	10	yes		1. 50	1. 00	
96	Clay -----	10	yes	1. 50	1. 50	. 75	
97	Planing Mill	10	yes	1. 00		. 75	
98	Lumber -----	10	yes	. 75	1. 50	. 60	
99	Lumber -----	12	no	. 60	1. 25	. 60	. 25
100	Wagon -----	10	yes		1. 00—1. 25	. 50	
101	Lumber -----	10	yes		2. 50	. 75	
102	Machine Shop	10	yes		1. 50		
103	Flour -----				1. 35	. 85	
104	Tin -----	10	yes		2. 00	1. 00	
105	Pin -----	10	yes		1. 25	. 75	



# MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

259

—Continued.

NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			Wages Paid in Cash?	How Often Wages Paid?	Pay for Over- time?	Wages Increased During Year?	Number Children Under 14?	
Men?	Women?	Children?						
6			yes	monthly		no	none	54
28			yes	monthly	yes	no	2	55
12			yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	56
70			yes	semi-monthly		yes	none	57
12			partly	semi-monthly	yes	yes	none	58
10—12			yes	weekly		no	none	59
80			yes	weekly		yes		60
200	100		partly	monthly		no		61
50—75			partly	weekly	yes	yes	none	62
30			yes	weekly	yes	no	none	63
1	2	1	yes	weekly		yes	none	64
27		4	yes	weekly		yes	2	65
5			yes	weekly		yes		66
22		2	yes	weekly		yes	none	67
3		8	partly	monthly		no	5	68
30		5		semi-monthly		yes		69
16			yes	semi-monthly		yes	none	70
70			yes	semi-monthly		yes	none	71
65			yes	semi-monthly	yes	yes	none	72
25			yes	semi-monthly		yes		73
70			yes	semi-monthly		yes	none	74
82	1	5	yes	semi-monthly		yes	none	75
50	50	12	yes	semi-monthly		yes	12	76
				weekly	yes	yes		77
11			yes	weekly	yes	no	none	78
18			yes	weekly		yes		79
15			yes	weekly		no		80
10			yes	weekly	yes	no	none	81
6—10			yes	weekly		yes	none	82
10			partly	on demand	yes	yes		83
2			yes	monthly	yes	no	none	84
3			yes	weekly		yes		85
6			partly	monthly		yes		86
8			yes			no	none	87
8			yes			no	none	88
5			yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	89
26		3	yes	weekly		yes	3	90
			yes	weekly	yes	no	none	91
2—3			yes	weekly		yes		92
6			yes	weekly		no		93
10	2		yes	weekly	yes	yes		94
5—10			yes	monthly	yes			95
50			yes	monthly		no	none	96
8			yes	monthly		no	none	97
43			partly	monthly		no	none	98
2			yes	weekly		no	none	99
3			yes	weekly		no		100
95			yes	weekly		yes		101
6		1	yes	semi-monthly	yes	no	1	102
2			yes	monthly				103
10			partly	weekly		yes		104
12			yes	monthly	yes			105



TABLE NO. 8

	Kind of Factory	No. Hours Constituted Day's Work?	Do You Favor a 10-Hour Day?	WAGES.			
				Engineer?	Skilled Labor?	Unskilled Labor?	Children?
106	Lumber	10	yes		\$1.00	\$0.75	
107	Furniture	10	yes		1.00	.75	
108	Lumber	11	11	\$1.50	1.25—4.00	.75—1.00	
109	Lumber	11		1.50	1.50—3.00	.75	\$0.25—.35
110	Furniture	10	yes	.75	1.00	.60	
111	Mica-Mineral Co.	10			1.00—2.00	.60	
112	Foundry	10	yes		1.50		
113	Foundry	10	yes		2.00	.75	
114	Engines, etc.	10	yes		1.65		
115	Oil, Fertilizer, etc.	10—12			1.00—2.50	.75—.85	
116	Lumber	9—12	yes		2.00	.60—1.00	
117	Carriage	10	yes	1.50	2.00	1.00	
118	Foundry	10	yes		1.50	.70	.25
119	Mill Stone		no		1.00—1.25	.50	
120	Brick	12	no		1.00	.60	
121	Lumber	12		1.00	1.35	.60	.30
122	Repair	10	yes			.50	
123	Wagon	10	yes		2.00	1.00	
124	Repair	10	yes		2.60	.50—1.00	
125	Iron and Copper	10	yes		2.50	1.00	
126	Fertilizer	10	yes	1.25	3.00	.75	
127	Bakery	12	no		1.05		
128	Naval Stores	10	no		1.25	.83 $\frac{1}{3}$	
129	Wagon	10	8		2.00		
130	Coffin	10	yes	1.00	1.50	.65	
131	Buggy	10	yes		1.25	.50	
132	Foundry	10	yes		2.50	1.00	
133	Ice	11	yes	3.20	2.41	1.00	
134	Sash and Blind	10	yes	1.25	2.00	1.00	
135	Flour	11	no		1.50	.60	
136	Flour	11	no		1.25	.70	
137	Furniture	10	yes	1.25	1.15		.30
138	Sash and Door	10	yes	.85	1.00	.75	.25
139	Flour	10	yes				
140	Shoes	10	yes	1.40	1.50	.75	
141	Cotton-seed Oil	12	no		1.00	.60	
142	Silverware	10	yes	.75	2.00	.60	
143	Sash and Blind	10	yes		1.25	.75	
144	Sash and Blind	10	yes	.75	1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	.60	
145	Flour	12	no	1.00	1.75	1.00	
146	Flour	10—15	yes	.75	1.00	.75	
147	Brick	10	yes	.75	1.25	.50	.30
148	Buggy	10	yes		1.25		
149	Wagon	10	yes		1.00		
150	Wagon	10	yes		2.00—3.00	.75—1.00	
151	Shoe	10			.35	.20	
152	Furniture	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	yes	.75	1.25	.75	
153	Lumber	11		.75	1.00	.60	
154	Furniture	11	yes	.75	1.00	.50	
155	Flour	12	no			.65	
156	Cotton-seed Oil	12	no	.90	.85	.60	
157	Lumber	11	yes	.75	.75	.40	

—Continued.

NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			Wages Paid in Cash?	How Often Wages Paid?	Pay for Over- time?	Wages Increased During Year?	Number Children Under 14?	
Men?	Women?	Children?						
75	-----	-----	partly	three months	-----	yes	-----	106
25	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	-----	107
75—100	-----	1	yes	monthly	yes	yes	1	108
35—50	-----	10	partly	monthly	yes	yes	10	109
35	-----	-----	yes	monthly	no	yes	none	110
25	-----	-----	yes	monthly	yes	no	none	111
35	-----	-----	yes	semi-monthly	-----	yes	none	112
90	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	-----	113
115	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	114
100—300	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	115
50	-----	-----	partly	monthly	yes	no	none	116
75	-----	-----	yes	semi-monthly	yes	yes	none	117
13	-----	3	yes	weekly	-----	yes	1	118
4	-----	-----	partly	on demand	-----	no	-----	119
15	-----	-----	yes	semi monthly	-----	no	none	120
60	-----	5	partly	monthly	-----	yes	none	121
1	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	-----	122
2	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	-----	123
13	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	124
50	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	-----	125
200	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	126
14	3	1	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	127
15	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	128
6	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	-----	129
4	-----	-----	yes	monthly	-----	no	-----	130
3	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	no	-----	131
10	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	-----	132
14	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	133
25	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	134
7	1	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	135
4	-----	-----	partly	monthly	yes	no	-----	136
30	-----	10	yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	137
35	-----	3	yes	semi-monthly	-----	no	none	138
3	-----	-----	partly	monthly	-----	yes	none	139
25	-----	-----	yes	semi-monthly	-----	decr'sed	none	140
20	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	141
5	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	-----	142
23	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	-----	143
22	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	none	144
5	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	145
2	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	-----	146
8—11	-----	2	partly	semi-monthly	-----	no	2	147
5	-----	-----	yes	daily	-----	no	-----	148
2	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	none	149
6	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	-----	150
23	-----	3	partly	monthly	-----	yes	1	151
6	-----	-----	yes	monthly	-----	no	none	152
77	-----	-----	yes	monthly	yes	yes	none	153
6—10	-----	-----	partly	monthly	-----	yes	none	154
3	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	-----	-----	155
30	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	-----	none	156
5—10	-----	-----	partly	weekly	-----	no	-----	157

TABLE NO. 8

	Kind of Factory	No. Hours Constitute Day's Work?	Do You Favor a 10- Hour Day?	WAGES.			
				Engineer?	Skilled Labor?	Unskilled Labor?	Children?
158	Buggy -----	12	no --	-----	\$1. 60	\$1. 00	-----
159	Harness -----	10	yes --	-----	-----	.58 $\frac{1}{3}$	-----
160	Sheet Iron -----	10	yes --	-----	1. 50	-----	-----
161	Flour -----	12	no --	\$1. 00	2. 00	.75	-----
162	Coach -----	10	yes --	-----	1. 15	-----	-----
163	Lumber -----	10	-----	-----	1. 50—2. 00	.80—1. 00	-----
164	Brick and Tile -----	11	no --	-----	.75	.50—.60	-----
165	Foundry -----	10	yes --	1. 00	2. 00—2. 25	.75—1. 00	-----
166	Gin and Mill -----	11	no --	.75	-----	.65	-----
167	Rice Mill -----	12	no --	5. 00	1. 00—1. 50	.75	-----
168	Ice -----	12	no --	1. 00	1. 00—3. 00	.75	-----
169	Lumber -----	10	yes --	.75	.75—1. 00	.25—.60	\$0. 10—.50
170	Furniture -----	10	yes --	1. 00	1. 00—2. 00	.50—.75	-----
171	Buggy -----	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	yes --	1. 50	2. 00	1. 00	-----
172	Repair -----	10	-----	-----	1. 50—2. 00	.50—.75	-----
173	Brick -----	12	no --	-----	1. 75	.75	-----
174	Furniture -----	11	yes --	-----	1. 50	.75	-----
175	Furniture -----	-----	yes --	-----	1. 00	.50	-----
176	Lumber -----	11	yes --	2. 00	1. 50	.90	-----



—Continued.

NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			Wages Paid in Cash?	How Often Wages Paid?	Pay for Over- time?	Wages Increased During Year?	Number Children Under 14?	
Men?	Women?	Children?						
•2	-----	-----	partly	weekly	-----	no	-----	158
1	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	-----	159
2	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	no	-----	160
4	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	161
7	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	-----	-----	162
35	-----	-----	-----	monthly	-----	-----	-----	163
40	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	-----	164
21	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	none	165
6	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	166
10	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	167
8	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	168
20—50	30—60	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	none	169
50	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	yes	-----	170
47	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	yes	none	171
12—15	-----	-----	yes	weekly	yes	no	-----	172
125	-----	-----	partly	weekly	-----	no	-----	173
4	-----	-----	yes	weekly	-----	no	none	174
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	175
37	-----	-----	partly	monthly	-----	no	none	176

TABLE No. 8—MISCELLA—

	Kind of Factory.	Should Children Under 14 Years of Age be Prohibited from Working by Law?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is Employment Regular?	Time Allowed for Dinner?	Factory Provided with Fire Escapes?	Number of Accidents During the Year?
1	Table	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	3
2	Foundry	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	none	none
3	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	4
4	Flour			yes	½ hour		none
5	Flour						
6	Flour	yes	yes	yes			1
7	Spokes, etc	no		yes	1 hour		
8	Cotton Gin	no	yes	no	1 hour		none
9	Lumber			yes	½ hour		
10	Planing Mill	no	no		1 hour		none
11	Lumber	yes		yes	1 hour	no	none
12	Lumber			yes	¾ hour		none
13	Lumber	no	yes	yes	1 hour		none
14	Lumber	yes	no	yes	1 hour	yes	none
15	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	2
16	Carriage		yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
17	Buggy	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
18	Brick and Tile		yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
19	Flour		yes	yes		no	none
20	Brick		yes	yes	1 hour		
21	Tannery		yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
22	Flour	yes	yes	yes	¾ hour	no	none
23	Lumber	no	no	yes	1 hour	yes	none
24	Planing Mill	yes	no	yes	1 hour		1
25	Stoneware	yes	yes	no	1 hour	no	none
26	Flour		no	yes	1 hour	no	none
27	Flour	yes	yes	yes		no	none
28	Wagon	no	no	yes	1 hour	no	1
29	Flour	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
30	Lumber		yes	yes	¾ hour		
31	Ice	yes	yes	yes	½ hour	no	none
32	Tannery		yes	yes	1 hour	yes	none
33	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1½ hour		
34	Shingles	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	2
35	Oil and Fertilizer		yes	yes	½ hour	yes	none
36	Brick	yes	yes	no	1 hour		
37	Bucket	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
38	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		
39	Bakery	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
40	Flour		no	yes	1 hour		none
41	Ice	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
42	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
43	Cabinet	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	2
44	Furniture		yes	yes	1 hour		2
45	Flour		yes	yes	1 hour	no	1
46	Sash and Blind	no	yes	yes	1 hour		none
47	Flour		yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
48	Crate	no	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	1
49	Clothing	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
50	Carriage	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none

## NEOUS FACTORIES.

Number that Proved Fatal?	Do Em- ployees Avail themselves of Religious and Edu- cational Advantages?	What Per Cent Adult Em- ployees Read and Write?	What Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Mentally?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Morally?	What is Financial Condition of Em- ployees?	Is it Improv- ing?	
none	yes	95	100	yes	yes	fair	yes	1
	yes	100		yes		fair	yes	2
none	yes	100	100	yes	yes	fair	yes	3
	yes	100				good		4
none	yes			yes	yes	good	yes	5
								6
none	yes	50						7
	few	100	100	yes	yes	fair		8
	yes	50		no	no	bad	yes	9
	yes	100				fair	yes	10
		50		yes		good	yes	11
		20				poor	yes	12
	yes	75				fair	no	13
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	14
none		50		yes		good	yes	15
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	no	16
	yes	100		no	no	fair	no	17
	yes	50	50	yes	yes	bad	yes	18
	yes	95		yes	yes	fair		19
				no	no			20
	yes	85		yes	no	poor	no	21
	yes					poor		22
	yes	100		yes	no	good	yes	23
	yes	100		yes	no	fair	yes	24
	yes	100						25
	yes	100				good	yes	26
	yes	50				good	yes	27
none	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	28
none	yes	100	100	yes	yes	fair	no	29
						good	yes	30
	yes	100						31
	yes	90		yes		fair	no	32
	no	75				bad	yes	33
none	yes	25		no	no	poor	no	34
	yes	95				poor		35
	yes	50		no	no	poor	no	36
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	37
	no	90						38
	yes	100		yes		good		39
	yes					fair		40
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	41
								42
	yes	100		yes		fair	yes	43
								44
none	yes							45
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair		46
	yes	100				fair	yes	47
none	yes	75	25	yes	yes	good	yes	48
	yes							49
	yes	87½				fair	yes	50



TABLE NO. 8

	Kind of Factory.	Should Children Under 14 Years of Age be Prohibited from Working by Law?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is Employment Regular?	Time Allowed for Dinner?	Factory Provided with Fire Escapes?	Number of Accidents During the Year?
51	Cotton-seed Oil	yes	yes	yes		no	none
52	Buggy and Wagon	yes	no	yes	1 hour	no	none
53	Foundry	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	several
54	Electricity		yes	yes			none
55	Wagon	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	1
56	Harness	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	1
57	Wagon		yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
58	Flour	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
59	Lumber	yes	yes	no	1 hour	no	none
60	Cabinet		yes	yes	1 hour	no	1
61	Brick, Tobacco Flues	no	yes	yes	1 1/2 hour	yes	none
62	Brick		yes		1 hour	no	none
63	Coffin		yes	yes	3/4 hour	no	2
64	Canning	yes	yes	no	2/3 hour	no	none
65	Buggy	no	no	yes	3/4 hour	no	2
66	Hogshead	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
67	Carriage	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	2
68	Sash and Blind			yes	3/4 hour	no	none
69	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	3/4 hour		none
70	Basket	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
71	Furniture		yes	yes	3/4 hour		
72	Furniture			yes	3/4 hour	yes	none
73	Coffin	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
74	Spokes, Handles, etc.	no	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	none
75	Furniture	no	yes	yes	3/4 hour	yes	4
76	Chair	yes	yes	yes	3/4 hour	no	3
77	Foundry	yes	yes	yes	1/2 hour	no	none
78	Ice	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
79	Foundry	yes	yes	yes	3/4 hour		none
80	Handle					no	none
81	Electricity	no	yes	yes	1 hour		none
82	Flour	yes	yes	yes	1/2 hour	no	none
83	Tannery	yes	yes	yes	1 1/4 hour		none
84	Tannery	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
85	Coach		yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
86	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	1
87	Cotton-seed Oil	no	no	yes	2 hours	no	none
88	Flour	no	no	yes		no	none
89	Sash and Blind	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	
90	Brick Machinery	no	no	yes	1 hour	no	1
91	Flour	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
92	Tannery	no	yes	yes	1 hour		
93	Tannery		yes	yes	1 hour		
94	Barrel and Keg	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	none
95	Furniture				1 hour	yes	2
96	Clay	yes	yes	no	1 hour	no	none
97	Planing Mill	yes	yes		1 1/2 hour	yes	2
98	Lumber		no	yes	1 hour	no	none
99	Lumber	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
100	Wagon	no	yes	yes	1 hour		

—Continued.

Number that Proved Fatal?	Do Em- ployees Avail Themselves of Religious and Edu- cational Advantages?	What Per Cent Adult Em- ployees Read and Write?	What Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Mentally?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Morally?	What is Financial Condition of Em- ployees?	Is it Improv- ing?	
		50		yes	yes	poor	no	51
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	52
none	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	53
	yes	90		yes		good	yes	54
none	no	66		yes	yes	fair	yes	55
	yes	99		yes	yes	fair	yes	56
	no	95		yes	yes	fair	no	57
	yes	100		yes	no	poor	no	58
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	59
none	yes	90		yes	yes	good	yes	60
	yes	50		yes	yes	poor	yes	61
	yes			yes	yes			62
none	yes	100				fair	no	63
		50		yes		bad		64
none	yes			yes	yes	poor	yes	65
		100				poor		66
none	yes	100	100	yes	no	fair	yes	67
	yes			yes	yes			68
	yes	99		yes	yes	fair	yes	69
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	70
	yes	100				fair	yes	71
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	72
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	73
	yes	75		yes	yes		yes	74
none	yes	95		yes	yes	fair	yes	75
none	yes	80	75	yes		poor	no	76
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	77
	yes	75						78
	yes	95					yes	79
		100						80
	yes	75		yes	yes	good	yes	81
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	82
	yes	80		yes	no	poor	yes	83
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	84
	yes	66 $\frac{2}{3}$		yes		good	yes	85
none	yes	75				good	yes	86
	yes	50						87
	yes	50				fair		88
		80				fair		89
none	yes	100	100	yes		fair	yes	90
	yes	100		yes		fair	yes	91
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair		92
								93
	yes	100		yes		good	yes	94
								95
	yes	50		yes	yes	good	yes	96
none	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	97
	yes	90		yes	yes	fair	yes	98
	yes	100		yes	no	poor	no	99
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	100



TABLE NO. 8

	Kind of Factory.	Should Children Under 14 Years of Age be Prohibited from Working by Law?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is Employment Regular?	Time Allowed for Dinner?	Factory Provided with Fire Escapes?	Number of Accidents During the Year?
101	Lumber			yes	1 hour	no	5
102	Machine Shop		yes	yes	1 hour	yes	none
103	Flour	yes	yes	yes			none
104	Tin	yes		yes	1 hour		
105	Pin	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
106	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
107	Furniture	no	no	yes	1 hour		none
108	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	1
109	Lumber		yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	yes	none
110	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	1
111	Mica & Mineral Co	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
112	Foundry	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	none
113	Foundry	yes		yes	1 hour		none
114	Engines, etc.	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
115	Oil, Fertilizer, etc.	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	yes	none
116	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
117	Carriage		yes	yes	1 hour		none
118	Foundry	no	no	yes		no	none
119	Millstone	yes	yes	yes			none
120	Brick	no	yes	no	1 hour		none
121	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	none
122	Repair		yes	yes	1 hour		
123	Wagon		yes	yes	1 hour		none
124	Repair	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	none
125	Iron and Copper		yes	yes	1 hour		none
126	Fertilizer	yes		yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour		2
127	Bakery			yes	1 hour		3
128	Naval Stores	no	yes	yes	1 hour		
129	Wagon	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		
130	Coffin	no	yes	yes	2 hours	yes	none
131	Buggy		yes	yes		no	none
132	Foundry	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
133	Ice	no	no	yes	1 hour		none
134	Sash and Blind	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{5}{8}$ hour	no	none
135	Flour	yes	no	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour		none
136	Flour						
137	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	1
138	Sash and Door		yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	none
139	Flour	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
140	Shoes	no	yes	yes	$\frac{5}{8}$ hour	no	none
141	Cotton-seed Oil	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	yes	none
142	Silverware	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	yes	2
143	Sash and Blind	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour		
144	Sash and Blind	no	yes	yes	1 hour		none
145	Flour	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
146	Flour	yes	yes	yes			none
147	Brick	yes	yes	no	1 hour	yes	none
148	Buggy	no	yes		1 hour		none
149	Wagon	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
150	Wagon	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none



—Continued.

Number that Proved Fatal?	Do Em- ployees Avail Themselves of Religious and Edu- cational Advantages?	What Per Cent Adult Em- ployees Read and Write?	What Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Mentally?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Morally?	What is Financial Condition of Em- ployees?	Is it Improv- ing?	
none	yes	75		yes	yes	fair	yes	101
	yes	100	100			fair	yes	102
	yes	100						103
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	104
	yes	100						105
	no	50	25	yes	yes		yes	106
	yes	100		yes	no	bad		107
none	yes	95		yes	yes	good	yes	108
	yes	90	60	yes	yes	good	yes	109
none	yes	100		yes	yes	poor	no	110
	yes	50				fair	yes	111
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	112
	yes					good		113
	yes	90						114
	no			no	no	bad	no	115
	yes	75		no	yes	poor	yes	116
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	117
	yes	100		yes		good	yes	118
	yes	100		no	yes	fair	yes	119
	yes					fair	yes	120
	yes			yes		fair	yes	121
								122
	yes	100				fair		123
		50		yes		poor		124
		100		no	no	good	no	125
none	yes	40		yes				126
none	yes	98						127
	yes	95				fair		128
								129
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	130
	yes	100		yes		fair	yes	131
		100				good		132
	yes	75		yes	yes	poor	yes	133
	yes	75				good	yes	134
	yes	100		yes	yes	good		135
								136
none	yes	100	90	yes	yes	fair	yes	137
	yes	75		yes		fair	yes	138
	yes	100		yes			yes	139
	yes	95		yes	yes	fair	yes	140
	yes	50		no	no	poor	no	141
	yes	100		yes		fair	yes	142
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	143
	yes	100				good		144
	yes	100		no	yes	good	yes	145
	yes			no	no	poor	no	146
	yes	33 1/3	100	yes	yes	fair	no	147
	yes	100		yes	yes			148
	yes	100		yes	yes	fair	yes	149
	yes	100		yes	yes	good	yes	150

TABLE NO. 8

	Kind of Factory.	Should Children Under 14 Years of Age be Prohibited from Working by Law?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Is Employment Regular?	Time Allowed for Dinner?	Factory Provided with Fire Escapes?	Number of Accidents During the Year?
151	Shoe		yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour		none
152	Furniture	no	yes	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour		none
153	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	4
154	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
155	Flour			yes			
156	Cotton-seed Oil			yes		no	none
157	Lumber	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		
158	Buggy	no	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
159	Harness	yes	yes	yes	1 hour	no	none
160	Sheet Iron			yes	1 hour	no	none
161	Flour	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	no	none
162	Coach		no	yes	1 hour	no	
163	Lumber			yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour		
164	Brick and Tile		yes	yes	1 hour		I
165	Foundry		yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour		none
166	Gin and Mill	yes	yes	no	1 hour	no	I
167	Rice Mill	yes	yes	no	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	no	none
168	Ice	yes	yes	yes	1 hour		none
169	Lumber	yes	no	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	yes	I
170	Furniture	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour		
171	Buggy	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	none
172	Repair		yes	yes	1 hour		none
173	Brick	no	yes	yes	1 hour		
174	Furniture	no	yes	yes	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	no	none
175	Furniture	yes	yes	yes			
176	Lumber	yes	yes	no	$\frac{2}{3}$ hour	no	I

-Continued.

Number that Proved Fatal?	Do Em- ployees Avail Themselves of Religious and Edu- cational Advantages?	What Per Cent Adult Em- ployees Read and Write?	What Per Cent Children Read and Write?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Mentally?	Are Em- ployees Improv- ing Morally?	What is Financial Condition of Em- ployees?	Is it Improv- ing?	
-----	yes -----	-----	-----	no -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	151
-----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	152
none -----	yes -----	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -----	-----	yes -----	no -----	poor -----	yes -----	153
-----	yes -----	75 -----	-----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	154
-----	yes -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	good -----	-----	155
-----	yes -----	15 -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	156
-----	yes -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	poor -----	no -----	157
-----	yes -----	75 -----	85 -----	yes -----	yes -----	good -----	yes -----	158
-----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	no -----	159
-----	yes -----	-----	-----	yes -----	-----	good -----	-----	160
-----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	no -----	no -----	poor -----	no -----	161
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	162
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	163
none -----	-----	10 -----	-----	yes -----	no -----	poor -----	yes -----	164
-----	yes -----	75 -----	-----	-----	no -----	fair -----	yes -----	165
none -----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	-----	-----	bad -----	no -----	166
-----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	-----	no -----	poor -----	no -----	167
-----	yes -----	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -----	-----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	-----	168
none -----	yes -----	90 -----	-----	yes -----	-----	bad -----	no -----	169
-----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	170
-----	yes -----	95 -----	-----	yes -----	yes -----	fair -----	yes -----	171
-----	yes -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	fair -----	-----	172
-----	-----	25 -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	173
-----	yes -----	100 -----	-----	-----	-----	fair -----	yes -----	174
-----	-----	100 -----	-----	-----	-----	good -----	yes -----	175
none -----	yes -----	60 -----	-----	no -----	no -----	poor -----	no -----	176



## LETTERS FROM MANUFACTURERS.

The following letters are selected from the large number received for publication :

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PRACTICE ECONOMY.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—My observation as to the needs of the laboring man is less extravagance and to practice contentment, charity, etc. Educating the young is a problem unsolved. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." Trusting that your work may be appreciated,

Respectfully,

LAFAYETTE HOLT.

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TEN-HOUR LAW AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MEBANE, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I would advise and recommend a ten-hour law, compulsory education, no children under fourteen years old be allowed to work in factory, employees to be paid weekly. Employees should be made to give their employers fifteen days' notice before leaving their employ, and should the employers make any advances to employee while in their employment, that said employee can not leave employer until said amount is paid. Employer and employee should be taught to respect each other, and labor and capital work in harmony.

Respectfully,

W. E. WHITE.

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BETTER TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

HASLIN, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the laborers, who are nearly all negroes, need more than any other one thing, educated, moral teachers. It is now the blind guide leading the blind. Good free schools are also badly needed in this section for the class of poor white children.

Respectfully,

D. C. WAY.

## LABOR UNRELIABLE.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The labor employed should be taught to recognize the fact that to be settled and not move around is better for them and the factory. We have trouble with labor working a few days and resting a few, thereby throwing every department of the plant out of working order.

Respectfully,

W. P. BAUGHAM.

## MORE FACTORIES—LESS LOAFING.

WINDSOR, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think if our moneyed men of the State would turn loose some of it in factories so all of our people could get employment, it would help more than anything else I can think of. We ought to have a law to stop so many loafers and dead-beats laying around beating their fellowman out of everything they can get out of him. I think the factories would stop that to a great extent, but if it would not, then we ought to have a law to take up all such men and send them to our county farms.

Respectfully,

W. L. PRIVOTT.

## BETTER WAGES AND BETTER SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

SILER CITY, Chatham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think that the common class of working people ought to be paid better wages and given more encouragement. That would make times better. If you want to make a mean people make them poor, and you will reach the point. I am in favor of paying the laboring class a better price for their labor. The people who need the money most get the least. If they only had the money, that would make more money in circulation, and that is what makes times better. I am also in favor of a better system of education, so that all the common class would and could take advantage of it. I am not able to say what would be the best way, but of course, there is a better way than the one now in use.

Respectfully,

W. L. HUTSON &amp; Co.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think, in connection with compulsory education, that it would be best to have the eleven-hour system, which, I feel sure, would give both employee and employer a more satisfactory way of living. Education is one thing very much needed among factory help, as it enables them to take more pride in their work.

Respectfully,

B. L. STEWART.

## LABOR SCARCE.

MANTEO, Dare County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our people make their living by fishing, principally. It is easy work, and they only spend about from two to four months of the year at that, and most always make enough to run them, therefore can not be induced to do anything where there is manual labor attached. We have much trouble to get labor for farms and mills. As well as I am informed, farm hands in this county only get from eight to twelve dollars a month, while our fishing hands get from twenty-five to thirty dollars. It is an expense if we get one from the country, he only stays a short while, then falls in with the others, and they do nothing a larger portion of the time. I would not know what suggestions to make to aid in the cause, for I have known seasons when there was no money made, and they would walk about in want before they would enter into hard manual labor, and those that could would run their credit.

Respectfully,

MANTEO LUMBER &amp; MANUFACTURING Co.

## EDUCATED LABOR THE BEST.

THOMASVILLE, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We find that those of our hands who have a fair English education are, as a general thing, worth more to us than those who have no education. They seem to study the interest of their employers more than the others, as they have better knowledge of business, and when the employee will take more interest in that direction it will be much better for all concerned.

Respectfully,

GEORGE A. THOMPSON.



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LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

WARSAW, Duplin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The law of supply and demand regulates wages. We need no law to regulate the hours for a day's work. The thing when sifted down is simple; less work, then less pay, and therefore will not give satisfaction to either employee or employer. In our open, unheated buildings operatives can not make more than eight hours during winter season and twelve hours during the summer, which gives an average of ten hours, which is better for all hands.

Respectfully,

THOMAS B. PIERCE.

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DISPENSARY A GOOD THING.

LOUISBURG, Franklin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—When I first commenced to make brick by machinery there were six bar rooms in Louisburg. I found that my hands, who were of the floating population, spent about half of their wages for whiskey, especially when settled with on Saturday night, and there was much fighting and disturbance, and but few would go to work Monday morning. Then we paid off on Monday night, and there was some improvement. But since the dispensary was established we settle Saturday evening just after the dispensary has closed, and while the negroes still spend much for whiskey there is a considerable falling off in its use, and they carry more of their wages to their families. It takes very few skilled laborers about a brick machine. Petty thieving, drinking whiskey, and lewdness among men and women, married and single, are the troubles, that most of those who have troubles, are bothered with among the negroes. There is very little white labor about here.

Respectfully,

F. N. EGERTON.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

LAUREL, Franklin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the free schools are sufficient I favor compulsory education. I do not think there ought to be any legislation in regard to children working, that regulates itself. I don't think there ought to be any legislation on ten hours per day.

Respectfully,

J. F. JONES.

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PURE RELIGION AND PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In our opinion, there is nothing that so elevates, financially, socially and morally as “pure and undefiled” religion, in the laboring class, or any other class, so far as that is concerned. There is nothing that so refines a laboring man as the regular attendance upon all the regular church services. Aside from the above we would say, prohibit the sale of any spirituous liquors in our State, and all States. This would be the next greatest blessing to laboring humanity. The above may not be the answers anticipated by you, but they are our views in a nutshell.

Respectfully,

TAYLOR &amp; CANNADY.

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LABOR SHOULD BE EDUCATED.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The average laborer should be better educated to do better work so as to command better wages.

Respectfully,

S. L. DAVIS.

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WHAT IS NEEDED.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better education, more skill, less anarchy, more loyalty, better discipline, fewer unscrupulous leaders, less brute, more man.

Respectfully,

W. G. BRADSHAW.

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TRUSTS HARMFUL.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—As to the working people in our line of manufactures, I hardly know what to say. I think more small factories would benefit them. Instead, trusts are forming all the while, and of course, this will work against the working class and also against small industries.

Respectfully,

E. J. &amp; A. J. STAFFORD.

## LABOR LAWS BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

JAMESTOWN, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our labor laws should be made by the National Government. No night work where women and minors work, and sixty hours a week the maximum time worked. The greatest injury to-day to the factory people is this night work. It should be stopped. As to children under fourteen, there are a few cases where it would be hard on a mother, but I hardly know what to say in regard to an absolute law. I believe your Department is conservative, and doing good work.

Respectfully,

J. S. RAGSDALE.

## WORK FOR THE INTEREST OF EMPLOYER.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the laboring man could realize that it is best for him to work for the interest of the factory, then they could get better wages. Most men here want the time put in, and do not seem to care anything about what is done, whether anything or nothing. Not all that way, but many of them are. I once had a tramp that I picked up. He was unskilled, and I started him at fifty cents a day, he was not here but a short time when he was raised to seventy-five cents, then to one dollar, then one and a quarter. Had no trade at all, but he simply took the same interest in my work as if it belonged to him. He was cheaper to me than most men are at seventy cents. I would be glad to almost double, if the wage-earners could only see it that way and work accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. P. REDDING.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Better educational facilities by our State Government, and then compulsory education. In my opinion every child should be compelled to go to school at least three months in each year, say between ages of seven and twelve; but first, this should, by taxation, be made absolutely free.

Respectfully,

J. ELWOOD COX.



## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Our hands made it a rule to stop only thirty minutes at dinner, in order to get out sooner in the evening. I allow them one hour. I urge all of our hands to open up an account in the savings bank, which some do. We employ no hands who use whiskey. The working people need education along the line of the practical things that go to make up life, or industrial education. The Bureau could be of untold good by distributing bulletins, etc., to the working people, somewhat similar to the Agricultural Department, by getting in touch with them. The range of subject of the bulletins should be along the line of practical things, every-day subjects, such as the value of a tidy home, properly cooked food, food that the working man should eat, etc., saving money; also, the Bureau might by some means get the manufacturer to appreciate the workman more, feeling a more personal interest in them.

Respectfully,

SEC. AND TREAS. EAGLE FOUNDRY CO.

## MORE FACTORIES NEEDED.

FLETCHER, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, in this part of the country we need more factories to give the common people more work. We have just started here, and will run most of the time, but there is not enough work going on for the labor we have.

Respectfully,

J. W. FREEMAN.

## EDUCATE AND PRACTICE ECONOMY.

MOORESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the working people should practice economy more than they do. As a general rule our laboring class of people are very extravagant. They certainly ought to make use of every opportunity that presents itself to obtain an education, but am sorry to say a number of the poor class of laboring people in our county and State don't even send their children to the public schools.

Respectfully,

W. C. PATTERSON.

## CHILDREN SHOULD NOT WORK TEN HOURS.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe that children under fourteen years of age should be confined to ten hours work, but am opposed to a law prohibiting them from work.

Respectfully,

J. C. STEELE.

## COLONIZE THE NEGROES.

SMITHFIELD, Johnston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The working people need one thing. They ought to be taught economy in the public schools and by their employers. The most of them are very immoral, and use too much tobacco and liquor, which unfits them for even common labor. The above applies to the white labor. I see no hope for the negroes, and think they ought to be colonized. I know some that are very good laborers, but they are few and far between, and are confined to those who were slaves.

Respectfully,

O. R. RAND, JR.

## SUCCESS IN CHARITY AND BROTHERLY LOVE.

KINSTON, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am convinced that if the factories, repair shops, and all places of business were in charity and brotherly love, that we could meet nothing but success in the old State of North Carolina.

Respectfully,

JESSE H. BELL.

## LESS LEGISLATION AND MORE EDUCATION.

FRANKLIN, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Less legislation and more education. The taxes that poor people have to pay should be applied in educating them, by longer terms of free

schools, fitting them for more paying positions, or rather better pay. Entirely too much of the people's money is spent in useless legislation from which they derive no benefit whatever.

Respectfully,

N. S. THOMAS.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PARMELE, Martin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We notice that the financial condition of our men is improving as well as the moral. We are in favor of compulsory education. By doing this we will have a better and more intelligent class of working people.

Respectfully,

G. J. CHERRY.

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NEED MORE SCHOOLS.

WOODLAWN, McDowell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—More schools would be of great advantage here. There is quite a settlement in this locality, quite a large number of children, no school houses in the vicinity.

Respectfully,

C. J. H. TERRY.

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BETTER SCHOOL FACILITIES AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The whole State population, white and black, is in need of better educational facilities, and to compel every child over six and under fourteen years of age to attend school nine months in the year. This State is fifty years behind all the Northern and Western States in this respect. Even the larger cities are lacking in school accommodations. Compare Charlotte with Lockport, N. Y. Charlotte claims thirty thousand population, and has two public schools, one for white and one for black, and represents a total investment of not over twenty-five thousand dollars for school buildings. Lockport, N. Y., with a population of eighteen thousand, has invested in thirteen public schools over one hundred thousand dollars. No children are allowed to work in factories until after fourteen years old, and all are compelled to attend school nine months in the year.

Respectfully,

FRED OLIVER.



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CUT OFF UNNECESSARY OFFICES AND REDUCE SALARIES.

MARTIN'S MILL, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am not so wise as to think that I can give you great information, but simply speak as a citizen of this great State of ours. When I say ours, I mean the people, from the very poorest, honest man, to the millionaire, and not to the officers of the same, they should be our servants; but alas, for many years the men that we have honored seem to have forgotten the poor laboring man, and seen fit to increase the pay of the officers, some of them double what it was when I was a boy. To reduce the fees and salaries of the officers I think would give some faith to our people; to think that he is not going to be made a slave to the rich, when he is working for thirty cents per day, while his neighbor, perhaps his brother, is riding around in some office at three or four dollars per day, simply because he has some favorite in office. My humble judgment is, that the best thing that can be done to make any bureau or any other professional industry grow, is to cut off every unnecessary office, and reduce salaries to a reasonable rate. I say professional industry from the fact that we need professional men.

Respectfully,

A. P. LEACH.

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WAGE-EARNERS IN BETTER CONDITION THAN FARMERS.

CAMERON, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The best wages consistent with the business, and a proper economy in spending it. The wage-earners in shops and factories are in better condition and live better than the poor class of farmers. Contentment and elevation of morals is what is needed among laborers and all classes. This can be effected best by those who control the labor, if they will. In regard to the hours constituting a day, would suggest, instead of ten hours throughout the year, eight hours in winter and twelve in summer.

Respectfully,

M. M. L. McKEITHAN.

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CONDITIONS GOOD.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the men employed in our shops we can say, that, in our opinion, no factory in the South has a better force. They are honest,

moral, intelligent and progressive men, and make good citizens. A majority of them save their money, and, as they stay with us year after year, they buy homes of their own. They own some of the best property and most comfortable homes in Carthage.

Respectfully,

TYSON & JONES.

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PROTECT MECHANICS.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the working people, I am unprepared to say what would be best for them. I do think mechanics ought to have more protection than they have. I think when a boy learns any trade that he ought to stand an examination and obtain a license before he can be turned out as a mechanic. All trades are so much abused by cobblers. When a man learns a trade I think he ought to have protection, and not until he does learn it.

Respectfully,

R. R. PLEASANTS.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION WOULD WORK WONDERS.

SOUTHERN PINES, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think the matter of education is needful of much thought, but compulsory education would work wonders for North Carolina and her people, especially the laboring classes. The interest law as it now appears on the statutes of the State, and was enacted to help the poor and laboring classes, does them more harm than good. Only rich men, men with good securities, can borrow at less than six per cent; the poor can not borrow at all. Cleanse your politics by curtailing the colored vote, so it will give two stable parties, good men on either side, and the result will be good laws.

Respectfully,

JUNGA & BECK.

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LABORERS SHOULD LOOK TO EMPLOYER'S INTEREST.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If the working people could be made to see the importance of taking more interest in their employer's business, I think they would suc-

ceed better. It should be drummed in them, if need be, that they should endeavor to help the business prosper in any way that they can, and whatever they do will be noticed in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. If not from the present employer it will be noticed by outsiders, and such often brings better employment or higher wages offered by an appreciative employer. Most wage-earners simply try to get through the day or week and get their pay and come back to work as before; they don't want to do anything except what their precise duty calls for, leave as soon as possible and return as late as possible. If they could be taught, I repeat, to observe these things or to study their employers interests, I believe it would benefit the working people more than anything else except what is being done already.

Respectfully,

WM. E. DUNSTON.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I do not see how any legislation can be made in any way that will improve the condition of the working people, except perhaps a compulsory education law. I think there should be ample provision made by the State to provide good public schools, and then compel the children to attend. The teachers should be persons who will endeavor to eradicate the notion that seems to prevail that there is no use for education, except for those who expect to enter a professional or mercantile life. In our business we find it almost impossible to employ men and boys that have even the rudiments of a common school education. As soon as they have arrived at the point where they can read, write and work ordinary problems in arithmetic they feel that it is degrading to perform such work as we have. Instead of trades school, some system similar to the apprentice system should be adopted, so that the person learning a trade would have a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business they are learning. As the larger part of our labor in this section is colored, I believe that some such way of learning trades would be the best way to settle, at least, part of the race problem. I do not believe that trade schools are any advantage at all to the colored race, as they, as well as white, think a little education unfits them for labor.

Respectfully,

C. E. KRAMER.



## REMOVE TEMPTATIONS.

ASHEBORO, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Take whiskey, beer and all kinds of temptations away, and the problem is solved for the working man. Education, christianity and happiness would as surely follow as day follows night.

Respectfully,

P. H. MORRIS.

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## COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND BETTER WAGES.

ARCHDALE, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of paying the working man higher wages, and giving him regular employment. Then give us compulsory education, and we will get better.

Respectfully,

ARCHDALE ROLLER MILL.

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## COMPULSORY EDUCATION—PAY IN CASH.

GIBSON, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Compulsory education for white children, and not allow any child under fourteen to work in a factory, and have all wages paid in cash to employees.

Respectfully,

A. C. McFALL.

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## PRACTICE ECONOMY.

LEAKSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the great need of the working people is to be honest and do a good day's work, keep sober and take care of their money. They can never have anything as long as they spend \$3.00 or \$4.00 on Sundays for horses and buggies, and sometimes on a drunk for a week.

Respectfully,

B. F. IVIE.

## LABORERS SHOULD OWN THEIR HOMES.

REIDSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If there could be some plan devised to induce the laboring people, especially the colored ones, to put less of their earnings into whiskey, and more into homes and the necessities for their families, it would be a great thing for them. About half of the heads of families of our hands own their own homes, and are doing well. We wish they all owned them. We have much less trouble with those who own their homes than those who do not.

Respectfully,

F. R. PENN.

## PAY IN CASH.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In our opinion, the laborers in this section are in better shape than in a good many other sections. While wages are low, there is an abundance produced in this immediate section of grain and meat stuff, that is sold proportionately low, and the wage-earners (those that will make good hands) are in fairly good condition. Some are buying land and building homes of their own. We are in favor of a regular pay-day, and pay all hands cash for labor. This, in our opinion, would be greatly to the interest of a good many that have to take up nearly all their earnings in scrip, and thus pay from ten to twenty per cent higher for their goods.

Respectfully,

ELKIN FURNITURE COMPANY.

## POLITICS AND WHISKEY HARMFUL—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MT. AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think that in making suggestions relative to the needs of the working class, that we can imagine no two things that stand in the way of the welfare of this class more than strong drink and politics. Compulsory education should be, to some extent.

Respectfully,

W. MCKINNEY &amp; SON.

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BETTER ROADS AND BETTER SCHOOLS.

MT. AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We are working at a wagon and general repair shop. We have added to our repair shop twenty by sixty feet. Expect to work on a large scale next year. Our country up here in the mountains is improving. What we need now, in my opinion, is better roads, better schools, and the unlimited coinage of silver. There is demand for labor and demand for goods, but there seems to be a lack of money.

Respectfully,

Q. A. DEANHERGE.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ELKIN, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What we must have to better the condition of the State at large are free schools and by all means compulsory education from eight to sixteen. Lack of education among the poorer classes is the curse of our State, and those of us who do not favor compulsory education and work for it, are largely responsible for drunkenness, rape, murder, and all other things which breed in an uncultivated mind, and not until we can make the people believe this and take steps in favor of education will we be on a par with the other States of our Union. We believe your Department is doing much good, as printing and education travel hand in hand. The payment of anything but spot cash for labor in factories every two weeks should be stopped as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

D. W. BAILEY.

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FACTORIES NEEDED.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Transylvania County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—If we only had factories, it would build up our county more than anything that could be mentioned. We have the best water power I know of, and the best factory sites.

Respectfully,

W. P. BISHOP.



## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I think the best thing for the laboring man of the future, would be to compel him to go to school until fifteen years old, and then work at some good trade until twenty years old.

Respectfully,

W. H. BLAYLOCK.

## LABOR THRIFTLESS.

GOLDSBORO, Wayne County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I have worked labor all my life. Sometimes I think it would be best for them to be educated, and then again, I think the best and most appreciative labor I ever worked was the most ignorant. Labor is growing worse every year. There seems to be no way to get them interested or to work for your interest; on the contrary, they seem to work in a body as a man against the interest of their employer. Ten years ago I could work fifty hands with less trouble and better results than I can twenty hands now, yet I believe they are better educated, as it is a rare thing now to see one that can not read and write, and yet they are more thriftless.

Respectfully,

D. E. SMITH.

## PROMOTE CHRISTIANITY AND ENCOURAGE ECONOMY.

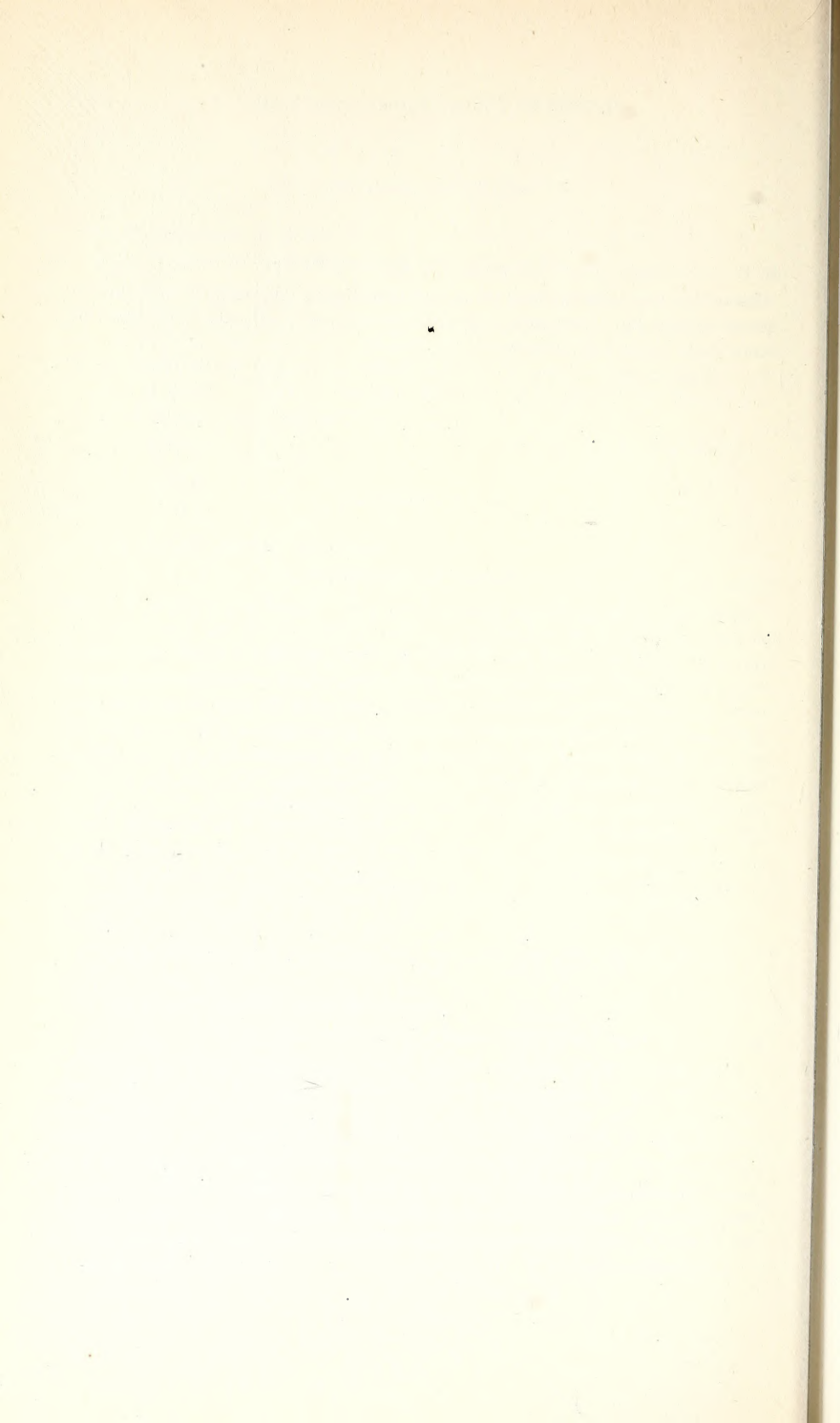
WILSON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—There are two things that suggest themselves to us, which would, in our opinion, benefit the working classes of our State very materially. The first is, that our more fortunate people, those high up in "Church and State," take a more active interest in the spiritual and religious welfare of our "working classes," and extend to them every inducement to attend church, and become members of some branch of the Christian church. The second is, to establish in every town of any size in our State a savings bank, and thereby encourage economy and thrift among our working class.

Respectfully,

PASCHALL DAVIS &amp; Co.



## CHAPTER V.

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### TOBACCO FACTORIES.

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The following table is compiled from the returns of tobacco factories. The number has very materially decreased during the past few years. Over half of the blanks sent out were returned with the report that the factory had shut down or gone out of business. At Winston the operatives have organized a branch of the Tobacco Workers Union. Quite a large per cent of the employees in plug factories are colored.

The letters from manufacturers in this chapter will be found of interest.



TABLE NO. 9

	County.	Class of Goods Manufactured ?	Number of Benches ?	Number of Plug Ma- chines ?	Number of Smoking Packers ?
1	Buncombe	smoking		1	5
2	Caswell	plug and twist	4	1	
3	Caswell	plug, twist and smoking	3		1
4	Catawba	plug	1		
5	Davidson	plug	12	1	
6	Davidson	plug	6	1	
7	Davidson	plug	5		
8	Davie	plug			
9	Davie	plug			
10	Davie	plug	1		
11	Davie	plug, twist and smoking	2		
12	Davie	plug and twist	2		
13	Durham	smoking and cigarettes			30
14	Durham	snuff, smoking, cheroots			
15	Forsyth	plug	23	2	
16	Forsyth	cigars	4		1
17	Forsyth	plug		18	
18	Forsyth	chewing and smoking	4		1
19	Forsyth	chewing, plug and twist	52	2	
20	Forsyth	plug and twist	20		
21	Forsyth	plug, smoking, etc	10	5	8
22	Forsyth	plug, twist and smoking	15		1
23	Forsyth	plug and twist	2		
24	Forsyth	plug	12		
25	Forsyth	plug			
26	Forsyth	plug	21	2	
27	Granville	plug	1	1	
28	Guilford	plug and twist	6		
29	Guilford	cigars and cheroots	4		
30	Guilford	plug, twist and smoking	8		1
31	Guilford	plug and twist	6	2	
32	Haywood	plug and smoking	1		1
33	Iredell	plug	4		
34	Iredell	plug and smoking	5		1
35	Iredell	cigars	2		
36	Mecklenburg	cigars	2		
37	Orange	smoking, plug and twist	2	2	6
38	Rockingham	plug, twist and smoking	40		1
39	Rockingham	plug	1		
40	Rockingham	plug	10		
41	Rockingham	plug	4		
42	Rockingham	plug	6	1	
43	Rockingham	plug	1		
44	Rockingham	plug	6	1	
45	Rockingham	plug and smoking	20	2	2
46	Rockingham	plug	3		
47	Surry	plug and twist	12		1
48	Surry	plug and twist	3	3	2
49	Surry	plug	1		
50	Surry	plug	1		

## —TOBACCO FACTORIES.

NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			Number of Children Under 14 Years?	Should Children Un- der 14 be Prohibited from Work- ing by Law?	Per Cent of Employees White?	Per Cent of Em- ployees Colored?	
Men?	Women?	Children?					
6	2	1	1	no	90	10	1
				no			2
15	10	15	2	no	10	90	3
2	2	2	2		50	50	4
36	14	12	4	no	60	40	5
60	15			no	10	90	6
26	18	6	4		33 $\frac{1}{3}$	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	7
				yes			8
				yes	20	80	9
3	2						10
6	12	18	8	yes	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	83 $\frac{1}{3}$	11
4	7	4	1		93 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	12
392	389	126	126	no	58	42	13
					66 $\frac{2}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	14
125	25	50	20	no	20	80	15
5				no	80	20	16
75	40	35	25	no	20	80	17
15	10	15	5	no	65	35	18
				no	10	90	19
75	50	25		no	10	90	20
165	25	15		yes	75	25	21
100	50			yes	90	10	22
3	5	2	2		100		23
75	35	15		no	30	70	24
60	45	20		no	14	86	25
100	60	40	15	no	15	85	26
	5	4	1	no		100	27
100	75	25			5	95	28
				yes	100		29
50	25	10	5	no	10	90	30
75	25				10	90	31
1				yes	100		32
24	23	3	1	yes	25	75	33
38	30	12	12	no	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
3					100		35
2	1	1		yes	100		36
				yes	25	75	37
200	100	100	20	no	25	75	38
7	6	7	2	no	2	98	39
50	50	50	10	no	10	90	40
24	16				40	60	41
25	40	35	20	no	20	80	42
5	6	5		no	75	25	43
			4	no	40	60	44
200	150	50-100	15-25		5	95	45
12	11	12	8	no		100	46
40	35	50	10	no	35	65	47
12	5	13	13	yes	100		48
6	1	10	5	no	100		49
4	4	5		yes	100		50

TABLE NO. 9

	County.	Class of Goods Manufactured ?	Number of Benches ?	Number of Plug Ma- chines ?	Number of Smoking Packers ?
51	Surry -----	plug -----	7	-----	-----
52	Surry -----	plug -----	1	-----	-----
53	Surry -----	plug and twist -----	13	-----	-----
54	Surry -----	plug -----	3	-----	-----
55	Surry -----	plug -----	-----	-----	-----
56	Surry -----	plug, twist and smoking -----	16	-----	8
57	Surry -----	plug -----	4	-----	-----
58	Vance -----	cigars -----	1	-----	-----
59	Wake -----	plug -----	4	1	-----
60	Wilkes -----	plug and twist -----	1	-----	-----
61	Yadkin -----	plug -----	2	-----	-----
62	Yadkin -----	plug -----	1	-----	-----
63	Yadkin -----	plug and twist -----	2	1	-----
64	Yadkin -----	smoking tobacco -----	-----	-----	1



—Continued.

NUMBER EMPLOYEES.			Number of Children Under 14 Years?	Should Children Un- der 14 be Prohibited from Work- ing by Law?	Per Cent of Employees White?	Per Cent of Em- ployees Colored?	
Men?	Women?	Children?					
30	35	30	15	no -----	35	65	51
4	6	5	-----	-----	100	-----	52
8	20	30	15	no -----	80	20	53
9	6	15	10	no -----	90	10	54
-----	-----	-----	-----	no -----	90	10	55
57	50	59	48	yes -----	50	50	56
50	20	10	3	no -----	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	57
-----	-----	-----	2	no -----	100	-----	58
10	12	8	-----	no -----	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	59
2	4	-----	-----	no -----	-----	100	60
1	9	4	3	no -----	100	-----	61
2	2	4	4	yes -----	100	-----	62
2	3	9	-----	no -----	100	-----	63
2	-----	6	6	-----	-----	-----	64

TABLE NO. 9

	County.	WAGES PER DAY.				
		Men, Skilled?	Women, Skilled?	Men, Unskilled?	Women, Unskilled?	Children?
1	Buncombe -----	\$1. 25	\$0. 75	\$0. 75	-----	\$0. 25
2	Caswell -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	Caswell -----	1. 25	-----	.60	\$0. 35	.25
4	Catawba -----	1. 00	.30	.40	-----	-----
5	Davidson -----	1. 50	.50	.75	.40	.20
6	Davidson -----	1. 00	.50	.60	.40	-----
7	Davidson -----	1. 00	.75	.50	.38	.20
8	Davie -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
9	Davie -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10	Davie -----	1. 25	1. 25	.40	.25	-----
11	Davie -----	.75	.40	.75	.40	.20
12	Davie -----	.70	.50	.50	.40	.25
13	Durham -----	1. 75	.85	.75	.50	.45
14	Durham -----	.75	.90	.60	.75	.60
15	Forsyth -----	1. 10	.75	.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.50	.40
16	Forsyth -----	1. 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	-----	-----	-----	-----
17	Forsyth -----	1. 00	.60	.75	.50	.45
18	Forsyth -----	1. 50	.70	.65	.40	.20
19	Forsyth -----	.75	.50	.55	.50	.25
20	Forsyth -----	1. 50	.75	.75	.50	-----
21	Forsyth -----	1. 00	.60	.50	.40	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$
22	Forsyth -----	1. 50	1. 00	.55	.45	-----
23	Forsyth -----	.75	.40	.50	.30	.25
24	Forsyth -----	1. 00	.60	.50	.40	.25
25	Forsyth -----	1. 25	.60	.60	.30	.25
26	Forsyth -----	1. 15	.80	.60	.50	.30
27	Granville -----	.70	-----	.50	-----	.30
28	Guilford -----	1. 00	.60	.65	.45	-----
29	Guilford -----	1. 80	-----	.90	-----	-----
30	Guilford -----	1. 20	.50	.65	.40	.30
31	Guilford -----	1. 25	.55	.70	.40	-----
32	Haywood -----	1. 00	-----	.50	-----	-----
33	Iredell -----	1. 25	.75	.65	.50	.25
34	Iredell -----	1. 25	.75	.75	.50	.25
35	Iredell -----	2. 50	-----	-----	-----	-----
36	Mecklenburg -----	1. 75	1. 75	-----	-----	-----
37	Orange -----	1. 50	-----	.70	-----	-----
38	Rockingham -----	1. 00	.65	.75	.45	.35
39	Rockingham -----	1. 50	.60	.75	.30	.20
40	Rockingham -----	1. 10	.55	.75	.40	.35
41	Rockingham -----	1. 25	.50	.65	.30	-----
42	Rockingham -----	1. 25	.50	.60	-----	-----
43	Rockingham -----	1. 00	.50	.50	.25	.25
44	Rockingham -----	1. 25	.75	.55	.40	.25
45	Rockingham -----	.65	.50	.45	.30	.20
46	Rockingham -----	.90	-----	.40	.30	.25
47	Surry -----	1. 00	.50	.65	.40	.35
48	Surry -----	.50	.30	.40	.25	.20
49	Surry -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50	Surry -----	.75	.50	.40	.25	.15

—Continued.

Financial Condition of Employees?	Is it Improving?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Number Pounds of Leaf Consumed During Year?	Output of Factory During Year?	
-----	-----	no -----	45,000	50,000	1
good -----	no -----	-----	80,000	70,000	2
bad -----	no -----	yes -----	5,000	-----	3
good and bad -----	yes -----	yes -----	160,000	140,000	4
fair -----	no -----	yes -----	600,000	-----	5
-----	yes -----	yes -----	100,000	95,000	6
-----	-----	yes -----	-----	-----	7
fair -----	no -----	yes -----	1,200	800	8
good -----	yes -----	yes -----	30,000	25,000	9
good -----	-----	yes -----	-----	-----	10
good -----	yes -----	-----	12,225,678	9,927,512	11
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	12
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	500,000	375,000	13
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	6,000	200,000 cigars	14
-----	no -----	-----	600,000	475,000	15
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	16
bad -----	yes -----	no -----	800,000	650,000	17
fair -----	no -----	no -----	500,000	400,000	18
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	500,000	400,000	19
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	250,000	300,000	20
good -----	yes -----	-----	-----	-----	21
weak -----	no -----	no -----	200,000	175,000	22
fair -----	yes -----	no -----	-----	-----	23
fair -----	-----	yes -----	500,000	375,000	24
poor -----	no -----	yes -----	16,000	12,000	25
good -----	no -----	-----	300,000	300,000	26
-----	-----	yes -----	-----	-----	27
poor -----	no -----	-----	175,000	150,000	28
good -----	no -----	yes -----	300,000	300,000	29
good -----	yes -----	yes -----	1,200	900	30
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	80,000	75,000	31
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	150,000	125,000	32
good -----	yes -----	no -----	-----	-----	33
-----	-----	yes -----	2,000	75,000 cigars	34
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	35
fair -----	yes -----	no -----	140,000	125,000	36
fair -----	no -----	yes -----	40,000	-----	37
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	675,000	575,000	38
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	100,000	80,000	39
good -----	yes -----	yes -----	80,000	-----	40
poor -----	no -----	-----	30,000	25,000	41
good -----	no -----	yes -----	80,000	-----	42
poor -----	-----	-----	500,000	700,000	43
good -----	yes -----	-----	100,000	75,000	44
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	400,000	320,000	45
poor -----	yes -----	yes -----	30,000	27,000	46
-----	-----	no -----	-----	30,000	47
poor -----	yes -----	yes -----	3,000	2,250	48
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	49
poor -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	50



TABLE NO. 9

	County.	WAGES PER DAY.				
		Men, Skilled?	Women, Skilled?	Men, Unskilled?	Women, Unskilled?	Children?
51	Surry-----	\$1. 75	-----	\$0. 65	\$0. 45	\$0. 30
52	Surry-----					
53	Surry-----	1. 00	\$0. 50	. 65	. 40	. 25
54	Surry-----	1. 50	. 75	. 60	. 40	. 20
55	Surry-----					
56	Surry-----	1. 00	. 65	. 65	. 40	. 35
57	Surry-----	1. 75	. 40			
58	Vance-----	3. 00	1. 00			
59	Wake-----	1. 00	. 40	. 40	. 25	. 20
60	Wilkes-----	. 80	. 40	. 50	. 30	
61	Yadkin-----	. 75	. 65	. 50		. 18
62	Yadkin-----	. 50	. 30	. 25	. 20	. 15
63	Yadkin-----	. 50	. 50	. 40	. 40	. 30
64	Yadkin-----			. 50		. 15

--Continued.

Financial Condition of Employees?	Is it Improving?	Do You Favor Compulsory Education?	Number Pounds of Leaf Consumed During Year?	Output of Factory During Year?	
fair -----	no -----	yes -----	250,000 -----	-----	51
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	52
good -----	yes -----	no -----	100,000 -----	75,000 -----	53
fair -----	-----	-----	40,000 -----	37,000 -----	54
fair -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	55
bad -----	no -----	yes -----	477,000 -----	-----	56
poor -----	yes -----	yes -----	80,000 -----	65,000 -----	57
good -----	yes -----	yes -----	-----	-----	58
poor -----	yes -----	yes -----	60,000 -----	50,000 -----	59
good -----	yes -----	-----	5,000 -----	3,750 -----	60
good -----	yes -----	yes -----	15,000 -----	10,000 -----	61
poor -----	no -----	yes -----	-----	-----	62
good -----	yes -----	no -----	7,000 -----	7,000 -----	63
-----	-----	no -----	14,000 -----	10,000 -----	64

## LETTERS FROM TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

The following letters are selected from those received for publication :

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NEED MORAL STIMULATION.

YADKIN COLLEGE, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The operatives need moral stimulation. The intellectual progress is in advance of the moral. All of the younger, and all are of that class except two of the colored race, who work for us, can read and write, some fairly educated, but, as a whole, their morals are bad, hence drunkenness, fornication and adultery, gambling and general wastefulness absorb all their earnings. There is no difference, as a whole, in our white and colored labor, except at least fifty per cent of the whites can not read and write. On the other hand, only about eight per cent of the colored are thus unfortunate. Teach them Bible truths and let them thus live, if they will, and you have a solution of the moral question, also sobriety, economy, thrift and general elevation.

Respectfully,

GREEN, RHEA & Co.

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## CHILD LABOR A PROBLEM.

ARNOLD, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We know that children, as a rule, appear weaker who work in factories, but to take in consideration the financial standing of some families, we are at a loss to know whether it would be best to prohibit children from working in factories or not.

Respectfully,

R. EVERHART & Co.



## COMPULSION REPUGNANT.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Constant employment, with fair compensation, is all the average laboring man asks. Idleness breeds immorality. The field of opportunity should be open to the ambitious; compulsion is repugnant to the spirit of a free country.

Respectfully,

THOMAS S. RUCKER.

## OPPOSED TO LABOR LEGISLATION.

KERNERSVILLE, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—What the working people need is employment, and the only way to give them this is to build up the manufacturing enterprises of the State. As long as the common people can get plenty of work they are contented and can live well enough for poor people, and in most cases can lay up some money, but when they are unable to obtain work they become dissatisfied and prejudiced against every business enterprise. Any legislation to control labor in any way, or to limit time constituting work-day, etc., is perfect nonsense, and is only agitated by a mob of cranks and men who don't want to work, and are only looking for some way to get a living without it. What working people need is plenty of work, and the supply and demand will regulate prices correctly, and local conditions, etc., will determine time constituting a day's work.

Respectfully,

J. W. LOWREY.

## OPPOSED TO LABOR LEGISLATION.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—We think fanatics and politicians are out of line on the labor question. Children are very serviceable in tobacco factories as stemmers, and it don't hurt them. In fact, they need employment to keep them out of mischief. Stout, healthy children are the ones who need constant employment, and the unhealthy ones do not stay in a factory long, and are less liable to get into mischief. We are opposed to any legislation on the labor question, as we think it will regulate itself.

Respectfully,

BAILEY BROS.

## BUREAU SHOULD ISSUE BULLETINS.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I believe that your Bureau is doing a splendid service to the manufacturing and social interests of North Carolina. Its efficiency and service might be still further increased by publishing plainly written "circulars of information" for distribution (free) among the factory people (white and colored) from time to time—giving proper directions and suggestions as to how they might improve their sanitary conditions in and around their homes, beautifying the interior and exterior of their homes, and cultivating small gardens, and the reading of good books.

Respectfully,

A. F. ESHELMAN.

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## TRUSTS THE GREATEST MENACE.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The greatest menace at present is the formation of trusts and combinations whereby so many are thrown out of employment. The only remedy I know of is legislation and giving anti-trust goods the preference in everything. I practise what I preach in this. I do not feel competent or sufficiently well-informed as to your Department to offer suggestions, but am glad to see anything done that really helps, or that is for the betterment of the working masses.

Respectfully,

R. G. LEA.

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## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MOORESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I favor compulsory education, and I want to say that there never will be the proper amount of attention given to education until it becomes compulsory.

Respectfully,

D. O. PLYLER.

## TEN-HOUR DAY.

HILLSBORO, Orange County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Children working in factories at fourteen years of age is all right. Compulsory education would be a failure in my opinion. Ten hours should be a day's work in all factories. Should the Bureau of Labor work to establish this the people of all classes would be benefited, in my opinion. This should be its chief desire. Weakly women and little children should not be left to the mercy of tobacco and cotton-mill sharks. If things continue as at present the system will surely cause serious strikes in future, so soon as the employees become more able, but this condition does not improve much.

Respectfully,

R. C. HILL.

## LEGISLATION MAKES UNFAITHFUL LABOR.

LEAKSVILLE, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I can not speak as to the white race, but I find the best thing for the colored race is work, and keep him at it until he is tired enough to go home and go to bed. My impression is that the more we legislate on the labor question the more unfaithful labor will become, and the worse will grow the condition of the laboring classes. The Creator divided the time into light and darkness. I think the day was intended for work, the night for rest, and when we are required to turn out our factories at half past 5 or 6 o'clock many of the laborers will spend the balance of the day in dissipation and spend what should be used for the benefit of their families.

Respectfully,

D. T. KING.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ROCKFORD, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—The only thing necessary to help the mass of people is to have compulsory education, and teach them to know how to work and economize. Experience has taught me that the factory hands who are best educated always have the most money, and can do their work better, and are in demand, while the ignorant throw their money away and are only employed when you can't do any better. So to build up the laborer he must first be



educated and skilled in some art. I would suggest that all efforts be put forth to get the Legislature to enact laws to force the people to educate their children.

Respectfully,

W. P. DOBSON.

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EDUCATION IMPORTANT.

MOUNT AIRY, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—I strongly favor education, but don't think it should be compulsory. I think it is all right for children under fourteen to work in factories. One of the first needs of working people is to get them to see the importance of an education. This the employers could do, if in some way they could be induced to, and I think it would do much more good than compulsory education. A circular issued by the Bureau calling the attention of the working class to the fact that education increases one's usefulness and thereby increases wages might do some good.

Respectfully,

J. D. SATTERFIELD.

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ADVERTISE RESOURCES.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., *Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, your Bureau could not find a better field in which to employ its energies and intelligence than to advertise our undeveloped resources. With our almost endless variety of raw material of every description, climate, and abundance of idle labor, willing and capable, no State in the new South of to-day offers a more profitable field for the investment of capital in the starting up of small manufacturing enterprises than does North Carolina, and especially Wake County. The great problem of contentment, independence, wealth, intellectual and moral progress, as well as material and industrial development, is or can be solved only by those communities in which the capitalist and property owner, in good faith, discharge the duty they owe to the laboring and dependent classes by producing employment for the idle, thus enabling them to become producers of wealth, instead of mere consumers of the common substance of all, without returning any adequate equivalent therefor.

Respectrully,

Jos. E. POGUE.

## CHAPTER VI.

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### MINES AND MINING.

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THIS chapter is kindly furnished by the State Geological Survey. The Legislature added to the duties of this Department the inspection, etc., of the mines and mining industry of the State at the 1897 session but failed to make any appropriation to carry out the provisions of the law.

This chapter gives a full review of mining operations in the State during 1899, and is of especial value to those interested in the mining industry.

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## THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING 1899.

By J. H. PRATT, N. C. Geological Survey.

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The year that has just passed (1899) has been one of considerable activity in the various mining sections of the State, and although this is the more noticeable in the copper and iron districts, it is also the case in those carrying other minerals. The natural result of this general increase in mining operations has been a decided impetus to systematic prospecting for ores and minerals.

From one cause and another, North Carolina has gained a reputation of containing a little of nearly all the minerals but not much of any one. There may be a little truth in this, inasmuch as minerals are probably found in greater variety in this State than any other, with perhaps one exception. While many of these minerals are in small amounts and some occur very sparingly, many others are in large quantities that make them of considerable economic importance. North Carolina has always been counted one of the gold producing States of the Union, and although, since the opening up of the Western fields, she is far from the top in the quantity of gold obtained, there is still considerable being mined. Bonanzas in the North Carolina gold fields are rare, but properties that will pay a good interest on the money invested are not. There are also many good copper and iron properties, some of which, on account of the lack of railroad facilities, have not been producers until the increase in price of both of these metals. Good silver properties are very rare, as are also those of lead and zinc. On the other hand, of corundum, mica (muscovite), talc, and monazite, there is more than in any other State.

One of the causes of the decline in mining has been that the State has been considered a fertile field by some of its residents and promoters from outside for the floating of mining stock of properties that were known to have no special value. It is safe to say that every mine or piece of mineral property of little or no mining value that has been sold to capitalists has been, directly or indirectly, the cause of keeping out of the State five times the amount of capital that has been invested in it. It is only the natural outcome of such transactions that capitalists should become skeptical as to investing in North Carolina mining properties, when so many of them have proved to be of little value and, perhaps, were a loss to the investor, and for the most part on account of the unreliability of those promoting the sale.



There have been, of course, many good investments in mining properties in the State, but one poor one will make more noise than five good ones. Capitalists themselves are partly to blame for being involved in poor mining stock, for they should before investing take time enough to have the property thoroughly investigated. Under ordinary circumstances, if a property is for sale and neither time nor opportunity will be given for investigating its real value, one may rest assured that it is not one in which to invest. During the past two years, more confidence has begun to be placed in the mining properties of the State; and this has been brought about largely through the work and publications of the North Carolina Geological Survey, aided by the officials of the Agricultural Department and the State Museum, and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. One of the aims of the Geological Survey has been to so place the mining sections of the State before the country that they may have some idea of their geological relations, their possibilities and their general location, so that investors will know, to a certain extent, what they may expect to find in the State, and in what section to look for it. I believe that this Department can justly lay claim to being, at least in part, the cause of the renewed activity in mining in this State, and although it can not prevent entirely the sale of mineral lands that are of little value, it can and has reduced such possibilities very materially.

That there is more confidence expressed by capitalists in the mining interests of the State is shown in the following pages, describing the mining operations during the past year.

#### GOLD MINING.

There have been but few new gold properties opened up during the past year, but a number of the old mines and properties have been reopened. It is well known the greater part of the gold mining in the State is at present largely confined to the sulphide ores, which, in many cases, can now be profitably treated, even where a few years ago this was impossible.

In Nash County the Culpepper gold vein, 8 miles from the Portis mine, is now being worked on a small scale, but with promising results, by the Carolina Mining Company. A 5-stamp mill is already in operation and 5 additional stamps are being added.

In the Portis belt there has been a considerable amount of activity. Several mines have been in operation on a small scale. The Portis mine itself was operated by the Portis Improvement Company during the larger part of the year. Two drifts 100 feet long were run at a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. Both placer and vein mining have been in progress.

At the Arthur Arrington mine, Nash County, two miles southeast of the Portis, 3 veins have been opened up during the year, ranging from one-half to four feet wide. The sluices run throughout the year. The Armstrong mine, also in Nash County, one mile southeast of the Portis, has operated sluices all the year. The Burth mine is situated in Warren County, about two

miles north of the Portis. Placer mining was followed there during 1899. The Culpepper mine, operated by the Carolina Mining Company, in Nash County, is 14 miles southeast of the Portis. Three veins have been opened up for over a mile. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet. During 1899 this mine was worked on a small scale and operated a 5-stamp mill. The sulphurets are concentrated on a Wilfley table. Five additional stamp mills have been recently added, and the work, which thus far has been more than satisfactory, is to be prosecuted on a larger scale. The Conyers mine in Nash County, just north of the Culpepper, has been opened up to a limited extent. A shaft has been sunk 100 feet.

In Cabarrus County, the following mining work may be recorded: At the Reed mine, a 10-stamp mill has been erected, and some mining and hydraulic-ing, and also some milling have been done. At the Black Cat mine a 10-stamp mill has been erected, and there has been some shaft sinking. At the Nugget mine there has been some hydraulic work and some vein mining on the galena lode. At the Icenhour, or Fritz-Honeycut mine, some mining and milling has been done, and the chlorination plant has been in operation. The McMackin mine, owned by the Whitney Reduction Company, of Pittsburg, has been developed to a considerable extent; one shaft having been sunk to a depth of 280 feet, and 16-foot vein has been opened up. The Messina mine, in Cabarrus County, was also prospected to a considerable extent, but nothing further has been done there in the way of mining operations.

In Rowan County the Reimer mine has had the water pumped out, and mining operations have been under way for a short time. The Sol Morgan mine, 6 miles east of Spencer, has been mined, and shipped two or more carloads of ore. The Dutch Creek has been in operation for two or three months. And the Gold Hill mines, the deepest and most extensively worked mines in the State, have been leased by the Union Mining Company, and are being unwatered preparatory to being worked again on an extensive scale.

In the Gold Hill district, Rowan County, there has been considerable activity. A number of veins have been opened up in that region from time to time, since 1842, several of which carry gold, copper, and some silver. The earlier work was mainly for gold, and Dr. Emmons estimated that more than \$2,000,000 in gold had been taken from these veins prior to 1856. Up to 1874 it is estimated they had yielded more than \$3,000,000 of free gold, and that even a larger amount had been lost in the tailings, owing to the fact that only the free gold was saved by the processes then in operation, it not being suitable for the treatment of these sulphuret ores. The Randolph shaft, the deepest in the region, was worked to a depth of over 740 feet. In all the earlier workings the copper was regarded as being in the way of the economic treatment of the ore for gold, and no effort was made to save it. Even since 1880 tributors have continued to work over the dumps and tailings for additional free gold; but no effort has been made to treat the sulphuret ores by more modern processes.



The control of these various properties was secured by Mr. W. G. Newman early last year, and through the Union Copper Mining Company, which he organized, he has since that time been developing these mines on a large scale, having sunk some twelve to fourteen shafts, to 200 feet and less, in depth, and run many hundred feet of tunnels and drifts. On the surface a branch or spur, 6 miles long, has been built from the Norwood division of the Southern Railway for the use of these mines; more than 100 dwellings for the miners, a modern hotel, office, assay laboratory, twelve or fourteen shaft houses, a power house, machine shop, and a large concentrating plant have been erected. The concentrating plant has a capacity of from three hundred to four hundred tons of ore per day. Boilers, pumps, and drills, of the latest patterns, are in place, and at work; and the houses and grounds at the surface, as well as all the underground works, are well lighted by electricity. The plant is operated by a large Corliss engine, the steam for which is supplied by two 100-horsepower boilers, the concentrating tables being run by a separate engine. Indeed, we have here a genuine mining camp, with all its modern appliance for mining operations.

The group of mines in this Gold Hill region are situated on a belt of chloritic and argillaceous schists and slates, having a northeast by southwest course, extending downward nearly vertical, and having a width of nearly one-half a mile. Along certain lines or narrow zones, these schists are impregnated with gold sulphurets (pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena) which will probably be found to extend to considerable depths. In the Union Copper mines, the averages of careful recent sampling of the ore by Dr. A. R. Ledoux (as stated in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* for February 10, 1900), show the ore at the 130- and 150-foot levels to carry from 4 to 5 per cent of copper, and from 40 cents to \$1.20 per ton of gold, and from three to five ounces of silver. In certain areas the ore is much richer.

The old and deeper workings of the Gold Hill mine are now being unwatered, and it is expected that these will soon be worked by the Union Mining Company.

In Stanly County, at the Parker mine, four or five hands have been at work washing the surface placer deposits, and working quartz veins. At the Thompson mine, near the Crawford, a 10-stamp mill has been erected, and both the mine and the mill have been worked for six months. The Crawford has itself been in operation during two or three months.

In Montgomery County, at the Tebe Saunders mine, some hydraulic mining has been done, the water being supplied from a pumping plant on the Uharie River, and a limited amount of work has been done at the Russell mine.

In Davidson County the Lalor mine, near Thomasville, has been worked on a small scale for two or three months. Many of the other mines are being improved by putting in new boilers, pumps, hoisting machinery, etc., and a general healthy movement is manifest in all this gold region; the mines realizing, however, that they have low-grade ores to deal with, which do not



double their money in a few months, but will pay fair dividends on the capital invested, if properly managed.

In Chatham County, some 11 miles west of Chapel Hill, the Snipes mine has been opened up to a depth of more than one hundred feet, and several drifts have been cut. Two boilers, one a 40-horsepower, and the other an 80-horsepower, and a 10-stamp mill have been installed, and arrangements have been made for pushing the work during 1900 on a larger scale. Already it is said that there are 10,000 tons of ore on the dump. Four additional openings have been made within six miles distant from the Snipes, all operated by the Snipes Gold Mining Company, and the ore from these is to be carried to the latter for treatment.

In the South Mountain region the placer mining has been seriously interfered with by the lack of water, the rainfall having been less than usual in the Brindletown area. Some little vein mining has been in progress, but mainly in the nature of prospecting.

The old Boylston mine, in Henderson County, has been recently bought by the Belle Hanscom Company, of Hendersonville, N. C., who are vigorously prospecting the property to determine its exact extent and value of the ore. Their engineer reports that the vein has been tapped at intervals, for a distance of two miles, and shows the existence of a large quantity of low-grade ore that has been estimated, from repeated assays, to carry in the neighborhood of \$8.00 of gold per ton. From the work done there is now in sight several thousand tons of ore. A tunnel, which, when completed, will be 2,000 feet long, is being run at a low level to intercept the vein; when it is completed, it is expected to equip the property with a 60-stamp mill and chlorination plant.

About four miles northeast of Murphy, Cherokee County, there has been some fairly successful work done in the alluvial deposits of the Valley River.

On account of the expense attending the erection of a stamp-mill and reduction plant, it is impossible for many of the low-grade ore properties to be profitably worked, but if there was a large stamp mill and reduction plant centrally located, to which these ores could be shipped after concentration, many that are now idle could be worked at a profit. Such a plant, without doubt, could be kept busy from one end of the year to the other, the ore being bought according to the showing of the assays. There has been \$43,000 of gold that has been reported as being mined during the past year.

#### SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC.

As was stated in the preceding pages, good silver mines are extremely rare, and though more or less silver is found in many of the gold mines, there has been but one mine, to my knowledge, that has been worked during 1899 exclusively for silver. For the greater part of the past year the Silver Hill mine, near Lexington, Davidson County, has been worked, most of the ore having been shipped to England. Considerable free silver was found, some pieces of which were obtained that were larger than a man's hand. That

is the largest occurrence of native silver that has been found in the State. The production of silver reported for the year is about \$7,600. From the mixed ores of the Silver Hill mine, it is stated that there were shipped during 1899 about two hundred tons of ore that will average 25 per cent of lead and 20 per cent of zinc.

#### COPPER MINING.

The greatest increase in mining operations has been in the copper sections, especially what is known as the Blue Wing district, which is near the border line between Person and Granville counties. There are a number of mines in that region which have been opened and are now being operated, the most important of which are the Holloway, Gillis, Copper World and Yancey mines, in Person County, and the Blue Wing, in Granville County. At most of the mines in Person County, the copper ore is the mineral chalcocite, and is known as gray copper, while that at the mines in Granville County is the mineral bornite, and is known as peacock copper. The most development has been at the Holloway mine, which has been shipping during the latter part of the year from one to two carloads of ore nearly every day to Norfolk, where they have erected a smelter for its treatment. This mine is owned and is being worked by Mr. W. E. C. Eutis, of Boston, Mass. There are 100 men employed at this mine, and it is estimated that 2,000 tons of 15 per cent ore has been shipped during the year.

The Blue Wing mine, which is owned by the Boston and Carolina Copper Mining Company, has continued to improve with depth, and has made one of the best showings of the mines in this district. The managers of this mine employ 20 men; and the Copper World, which is also being worked again, 15. New properties are being prospected, and new copper properties are being opened up, so that throughout the entire length of this copper belt, a distance of about fifteen miles, there is an appearance of activity and prosperity.

In the vicinity of Salisbury, Rowan County, the copper mine of the Union Copper Company, near Gold Hill, has been attracting considerable attention on account of the extensive development work in progress there, and the flattering reports that have been published concerning the size and richness of the ore bodies that are being opened up. The ore is chalcopyrite, or yellow copper, carrying a small content of gold, and there is also a small amount of native copper. There has been a large amount of development work done on the property, in sinking shafts and other work, as has been described more fully under gold.

The copper properties in Ashe and Caldwell counties have also been the scene of mining operations during the past year, but nothing beyond prospecting or development work has yet been done. If the existing prices of copper continue during 1900, several additional mines, that were in the past worked for gold, will be worked for both copper and gold.



## IRON.

A considerable number of undeveloped iron deposits have been opened up during 1899, and several abandoned mines have been reopened, and have been shipping ore. The well-equipped blast furnace of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, at Greensboro, has been the place of shipment of most of the iron ore mined in the midland counties, and has been using all the ore that could be shipped it. Mining operations have been carried on at Ore Hill, in Chatham County, by this company, which owns these deposits, and the ore shipped direct to Greensboro. This company has also leased and is opening up the Chapel Hill iron mine, and has done a considerable amount of development work there, with satisfactory results, the vein ranging from five to eight feet in width, and the ore from 50 to 60 per cent of metallic iron. The shipment of ore from this mine to Greensboro is expected to begin early in 1900. Under the stimulus and advice of the same company, a large body of brown hematite ore has been opened up by the Wilson brothers, about two miles south southwest of Wilson's Mills, Johnston County. The ore bed here appears to have a thickness of eight to fifteen feet, lying on the irregularly eroded and upturned edges of the crystalline (sericite and quartzose) schists in a nearly horizontal position, and is overlain by from three to six feet of gravelly and sandy soil. It occupies the highland of the region so as to be easily drained, the ore bed itself lying twenty to thirty feet above the small adjacent streams. Considerable quantities of this ore have been shipped to the furnace at Greensboro, where it has proved an easy smelter. It contains from 45 to 55 per cent of metallic iron, averaging probably about 50 per cent.

Considerable prospecting for iron ore has been going on in Surry, Catawba and Lincoln counties; and at Bessemer City, in Gaston County, the Ormand Mining Company has been opening up its mine (the old Ormand mine) to greater depths (280 feet), and shipping some ore to the Greensboro furnace. New boilers, compressed-air drills, have been put into use, and extensive developments are under way.

In Ashe County, where there are a number of valuable iron properties, the most noted of which is perhaps the "Ballou home place," a considerable amount of prospecting and some development work has been in progress, but the absence of transportation facilities will probably prevent active mining operations in that region for some time yet.

The Cranberry iron mine, the most noted in the State, has been operated for some time, and now reports a daily shipment of about one hundred and fifty tons of iron ore. It is said that during the year 1900 the shipments of ore will be increased, and that the blast furnace at Cranberry, which has been idle for some time, will be kept in blast during this year. The company is employing, at the present time, about one hundred and forty men.

In Cherokee County, the iron deposits have been quite extensively mined by the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, and the ore shipped to their



furnace at Bristol, Tenn. Mining was continued as long as the ore assayed a high enough per cent of iron, and that whole region is being prospected for this ore. Up to the first of January, 161 cars, averaging 20 tons to the car, were shipped from this vicinity.

Many more of the iron deposits of the State could be worked if there was a blast furnace in their vicinity, and if there was any assurance that the present price of iron would remain, the erection of a blast furnace as indicated should make a profitable investment.

#### MICA.

The mica mines have been worked quite vigorously during the past year, but not as extensively as in some of the years back. Mitchell, Macon, and Jackson counties continued to produce most of the mica that was mined in the State. In the latter two, nearly all the important known mica properties have been worked for at least a portion of the year. Work at a number of these mines was only begun toward the close of the year.

The low price of mica caused by the importation of the India and Canadian mica has prevented the mines from being worked as vigorously as they otherwise would be, the price being slightly lower in 1899 than in 1898, and the tariff on larger sizes of sheets is not sufficient to furnish adequate protection. As the tariff is at the present time, it gives very little protection, and if it was not for the superiority of the North Carolina mica, it would be difficult for it to compete with the foreign article. North Carolina mica is still, as it has always been, superior to any in the world for many purposes, and if the price of this were slightly increased and rendered more constant, the production of mica would be much larger during the coming year. Nearly all the old mines that have been opened have been producing mica in nearly as large a quantity as formerly.

In Mitchell County the mines that have been worked to the largest extent are the Cloudland, Double Head and Hawkins. The Clarissa, which was formerly worked to a greater depth than any other North Carolina mica mine (namely, 350 feet), the Spread Eagle, and the Deake, were opened up toward the close of the year, and promise large yields of mica during 1900. The English, Buck Hill, the Flat Rock, are also worked to a considerable extent. A limited amount of work has also been done at several shallow openings in Yancey County. In Haywood County, the Big Ridge mine, 7 miles from Waynesville, and the Shiny mine, 8 miles from Waynesville, both yielded considerable mica. In Jackson County the Pressley mine, on Cullowhee Creek, the Shell Ridge mine, on Pumpkintown Creek, the East Fork mine, 7 miles from Webster, the Long mine, on Tuckaseegee River, the Woods mine, on Caney Fork Creek, the little Terrapin mine, in Cashiers valley, the Painter mine, 3 miles from Webster, the Potato Cove mine, on Weary Hut Creek, the Cox mine, Jackson County, on Cullowhee Creek, were all in active operation during a part, or all, of 1899. In Macon County, where there was also considerable activity in mica mining, the Lyle Knob and Cowee Moun-

tain, the Raby mine, 2 1-2 miles from Franklin, the Pressley mine, on Cullowhee Creek, all have been in operation, and have yielded good mica during at least a considerable portion of the year.

#### KAOLIN.

The only mining that has been carried on for kaolin during the past year has been in Jackson County, where a number of mines have been operated, the Harris mine continuing to be the largest producer, producing over twice as much as all the others. The output for the past year has been in the neighborhood of 11,000 tons of washed kaolin. The main mines producing kaolin were the Harris, near Webster, owned by Harris Clay Company, who employ 150 hands; The North Carolina Kaolin Company, at Addie, and the North Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Sylva. The Kaolin Manufacturing Company, of Dillsboro, is erecting a washing and drying plant on a deposit near the Harris mine. A promising kaolin deposit near Hall, Jackson County, and owned by the National Abrasive Manufacturing Co., of Waynesville, is being investigated, and if it develops, as it now gives indications of doing, it will be an important addition to the sources of kaolin in the State. A number of other kaolin deposits near Franklin, Macon County; Marshall, Madison County; and North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County, have been prospected, but owing to the distance from the railroad, would, if opened up, have difficulty in competing with the other kaolin mines. That from near North Wilkesboro has been pronounced to be of a very good quality.

#### TALC.

The production of talc has been confined entirely to Cherokee and Swain counties, and the whole talc formation, which is about thirty miles long, is beginning to be pretty thoroughly prospected for this mineral. There is a large demand for talc, in fact, for all that North Carolina can produce, owing somewhat to the partial exhaustion of the New York and Vermont deposits, and to the superiority and purity of the North Carolina talc. The formation crosses the Valley River mountains, and only the talc found to the east can be used in the manufacture of pencils, while that nearer the western end is of the best quality. There has been about 3,400 tons obtained from the various mines, most of which has been produced by the Hewitt mine, owned by the North Carolina Talc and Mining Company; the Maltby mine, owned by the Southern Mineral Company, and the Kinsey mine, owned by the Notla Consolidated Marble and Talc Company. Besides this, which was white talc of different grades, and was used to grind to flour talc, there has been mined about seventy-five tons of blue talc, and 45 tons that was cut into pencils of various shapes.

With this larger demand for talc, the coming year should see a much larger production of it from this region.



## PYROPHYLLITE (AGALMATOLITE).

A mineral that has many of the physical properties of talc, and especially those that give the talc its commercial value, is pyrophyllite (agalmatolite). The deposits of this mineral in Moore and Chatham counties have been known for a great many years, and have been mined at various times. Samples of it have been submitted to users of talc, and their testimony is that it can be used for the same purposes as talc. The deposits are very extensive, and offer a very promising field for mining. During the past year about five hundred tons of this mineral have been mined by the Rogers Creek Mining Company, and by W. H. Womble.

## CORUNDUM.

Although the demand for corundum has been much more than the supply and it still commands a very good price, there has been but one mine that has been producing it in any quantity. The main reasons for this are that the best deposits and the most promising prospects are all practically under the control of one man, and that one company owns the three largest deposits. Up to the past few years, corundum was not only mined, but was only prospected for, in the basic magnesia rocks. While this is still true as regards mining, prospecting has been carried on in the schists of the southeastern part of Clay County. Corundum has been found in these schists, but in a very small percentage, making the ore very low grade, so that it is not probable that it will make a paying mining proposition. A company of Northern capitalists have bought a large tract on this corundum lead, and are making preparations for the erection of a mill and for mining operations to begin in the spring. Another property that was worked a little this past year, and which it is expected to work quite extensively during the coming one, is a portion of the corundum-bearing schists on Caney Creek, in Jackson County. This property is owned by the National Abrasive Manufacturing Company, of Waynesville.

The Corundum Hill mine, at Cullasaja, Macon County, has produced practically all the corundum that has been mined in the State. It has been cleaned here and then shipped to Chester, Mass., where it was sized. With the amount of corundum that there is known to be in the State, there should be five times the production that there is at present.

## GARNET.

The mineral garnet is used for abrasive purposes, similarly as corundum, but on account of its being so much softer, only 7-7.5 in hardness, while corundum is 9, it can not replace it, but can only be used for special grades of grinding, for some of which it is especially adapted. The Sugar Loaf mine, near Hall, Jackson County, has been the largest producer, and it has been worked at intervals during the whole year. A similar garnet has been mined at the Pressley mine at Speedwell, Jackson County.



## BUILDING STONE.

There has been a steady increase in the production of stone during the past year, and there is a growing demand for North Carolina granite outside the State as well as within. The Mount Airy granite quarries continued to increase their production over that of previous years, and during 1899 there was over 1,000 carloads more shipped than in 1898. The Faith granite quarries, near Faith, Rowan County, have begun to be worked, and although as yet on a small scale, it has everything in its favor for becoming a business of considerable importance; the new Alumni and Carr buildings at the University are being trimmed with this stone. Several of the better granite properties on Dunn's Mountain, a few miles east of Salisbury, have been consolidated and are worked under one larger company organized by Mr. E. B. C. Hambley. Mr. C. A. McGalliard, of Winston-Salem, is developing a quarry of fine dark monumental granite on the Mocksville division of the Southern Railway system; and the Messrs. Bennett Brothers, also of Winston-Salem, are developing a new quarry, the granite from which is said to be much like that from Mount Airy, except darker. The Troy granite quarry, at Balfour, Henderson County, is hereafter to be worked on a larger scale, by a new company—The Balfour Quarry Company—organized by W. B. Troy, and they expect to begin shipping stone early in 1900. Mr. Troy is also preparing to erect a plant for burning lime and crushing stone, on the French Broad River, near Hot Springs. A new granite quarry has been opened at Balfour, by the Balfour Quarry Company, who expect to begin shipping stone early in 1900.

The brown-stone and gray-sandstone quarrying at Sanford, Moore County, has been growing constantly, and during the past year 12,000 cubic feet have been taken out by R. E. Carrington & Co.

An industry that will undoubtedly be increased during the next year or two is the marble quarrying in Cherokee County. Associated with all the talc deposits of this county are beds of marble, some of which are of the finest quality. While there is but one of them that is being quarried at the present time, the others are being prospected, and some splendid deposits are being located. The Notla Consolidated Marble and Talc Company have been working a large part of the year at their quarry at Kinsey. They have four channeleders at work, and are taking out some splendid blocks of blue, pink and white marble.

## COAL MINING.

The Cumnock mines, in Chatham County, are now being operated at a depth of something more than 460 feet, and at a distance of about 1,000 feet east and west from the foot of the shaft. About seventy hands have been at work during the year, and the output has been approximately 30,000 tons.

The North Carolina Coal and Coke Company, at Gulf, have been sinking slopes and drifts preparatory to mining coal, but as yet no shipments have been made.

## MONAZITE.

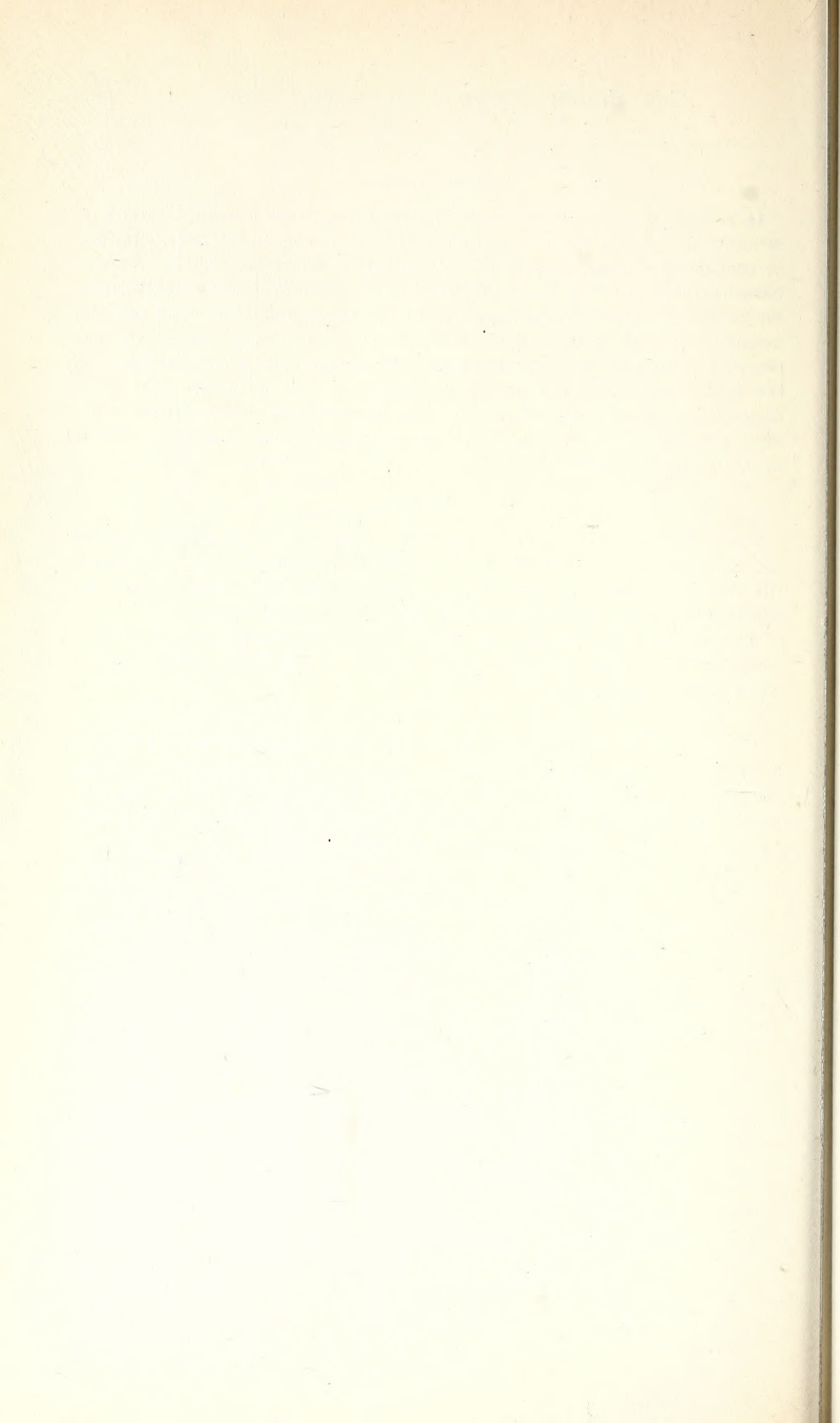
In Burke County, a considerable amount of monazite has been mined by Mr. Jno. R. Kirksey and others, and in Cleveland County mining operations of considerable extent have been carried on by Mr. L. A. Gettys, and the Campbell Monazite Company. The Campbell Company has erected a plant for crushing gneissic rock from the Phifer tract, and separating out the monazite sand by a process of washing. Other monazite mining in that region has been by the hydraulic type, such as has been practiced there for the past several years. Considerable quantities of monazite sand were shipped toward the end of the year, at fairly remunerative prices. This mining industry furnishes labor to a considerable number of people in Cleveland, Burke and Rutherford counties.

## GEMS.

The only regular mining that has been carried on in the State for gems has been by the American Mining and Prospecting Company, at their rhodolite mine on Mason Branch, Macon County. Nine men were worked for nearly five months, and a great many good stones were obtained.

The Littlefield beryl mine, in Macon County, was reopened, and a little work was done before the close of the season. It is expected to begin active work early in the spring.

The outlook for 1900 is better than it has been for many years and with a continued demand for copper and iron at prices near to what they have been the past year, and with prospects of greater activity in the corundum, talc, kaolin, marble, and granite deposits, the results of the close of 1900 should be far better than what they show at the close of 1899.





## CHAPTER VII.

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### WATERPOWERS.

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THIS chapter, like the one on Mines and Mining, is furnished by the Geological Survey. In the number and extent of its valuable waterpowers North Carolina holds second place among the Atlantic States. A careful study of this chapter will prove of interest and profit, especially to those interested in manufacturing.

## WATERPOWER AS A SOURCE OF POWER AND THE WATERPOWER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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By E. W. MYERS, N. C. Geological Survey.

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In any presentation of North Carolina as a field of profitable investment for capital or in the enumeration of its natural resources and the consideration of the wealth and prosperity into which these may be transformed by passage through the mill or the workshop, and thus being made subservient to the needs of man, the waterpowers of the State should receive the attention which they richly merit. As a source of present wealth and as a guarantee of future prosperity they may be considered as first in importance among its resources.

Nature has bestowed lavishly of mineral and timber wealth and of generous and fertile soils, but these have been granted with yet more lavish hand to other more favored regions, while North Carolina stands alone among the States of the South in the number and extent of its valuable waterpowers, and, with the exception of Maine, stands possibly foremost among the States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, when all conditions are considered, such as fall, volume of flow, ease and cheapness of development, proximity to raw materials, and in the presence of localities where an ample supply of cheap power is one of the greatest present needs.

In every manufacturing enterprise, power is a question of the greatest importance, for in many industries labor constitutes the largest item in the cost of production, and in none is it to be disregarded.

The sources of energy upon which man has yet to rely for the operation of machinery and the performance of useful work are few: fuel, waterpower, wind and solar radiation. The wind can be used but to a very limited extent for the reason that it is very variable, and so unfitted to meet the usual requirements of a source of power, and though solar radiation furnishes an enormous amount of power it remains as yet practically unused.

In practice, then, we are limited to the first two noted above, fuel and waterpower. Owing to conditions now prevalent in North Carolina, many mills using steam as the source of power use wood for fuel, and draw their supply from the country nearby, but owing to the vast demands that are being made in various ways on the forest resources of the State, and to the utter lack of care to preserve these resources, this supply will be closed to them before many years have elapsed, and it will then be necessary to use coal or to find some other source of power at a less expense. Waterpower will fill this need.

Formerly, in comparing waterpower with steam power, the most striking point of difference, and the one which constituted a great advantage for the

latter, was the fact that steampower was mobile, and could be used wherever steam could be obtained, independently of any particular location. Mills using steampower could therefore be located in positions most favorable for economic production and for quick disposal of the finished product, so that convenient facilities for transportation constituted therefore a most important factor affecting the relative value of waterpower and steampower, and many waterpowers technically available were rendered almost valueless by the lack of this essential element.

This, however, is no longer true. Waterpower can now be developed and transmitted electrically to very considerable distances with but little loss and at low cost, it can be divided and subdivided at will so that a single line of shafting or even a single machine can be operated without reference to the remainder of the mill, heavy and cumbersome belts with all their attendant disadvantages are done away with, danger from fire is eliminated, and, finally, many electrically-driven machines do more and better work than when any other power is used.

Waterpower may be developed and the power transmitted from eighty to one hundred miles and the cost to the consumer per horsepower per year be less than if the power was directly developed on the spot from steam.

Very few users of power have any idea as to what their power costs them. They know, of course, the amount expended annually on the plant for fuel, maintenance, attendance, taxes, interest, insurance, etc., but they do not know how much power they receive in return, and so do not know whether they are operating economically or not.

From the length of time during which steam has been used as a motive power it would be supposed that there would be definite data at hand from which, when the price of fuel was known, the cost of steampower per horsepower could be computed.

Tests have frequently been made, and the results thus obtained may be relied upon when the conditions under which the tests were made are complied with, but there are such varying ratios of grate surface to heating surface, and of either to the amount of water to be evaporated, that the general problem is of uncertain solution. The rate of fuel combustion is a varying quantity, as is also the temperature at which the combustion gases are allowed to escape into the atmosphere, the state of this latter is constantly varying, and all these things have their effect on the cost of steam.

The best that can be done is to give the results obtained by those who have made the matter a special study, and who have determined the cost under stated conditions.

The following results have been reached by Dr. C. E. Emory as to the cost of horsepower per year:

Capacity of engine 500 H. P., run at full load 10 hours per day, 308 days in year, with coal at \$3.00 per ton.



Kind of Engine.	Cost per Horsepower.
Simple low speed engine .....	\$34.20
Simple low speed condensing .....	26.76
Compound condensing .....	25.53

In ordinary practice the real cost will be from 25 per cent to 50 per cent greater than this, since it is unusual for engines to run continuously at full load, the stoking is apt to be carelessly done, and it is certain that the average engine does not measure up to its rating.

After considering the efficiency of various forms of heat engines Dr. Louis Bell summarizes the results as follows, coal being taken at \$3.00 per ton as before:

Kind of Engine.	Cost per Horse- power per Hour, Full Load.	Cost per Horse- power per Hour, Part Load.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Large compound condensing .....	0.8 to 1	1 to 1.5
100-horsepower, simple .....	1.5 to 2.5	3 to 5
20-horsepower or less .....	7 to 12	12 to 20

Thus to develop 500 horsepower by means of a large compound condensing engine, run at full load, 10 hours a day, 308 days in the year, would require an expenditure of \$13,260, or \$27.72 per horsepower per year, while to operate the same engine under partial load might run the cost per horsepower up to \$46.20.

For a simple engine, non-condensing, of 100 horsepower, the cost per horsepower per year fully loaded will be \$46.20, while operating under partial load may run the cost per horsepower per year up to \$154.00.

These figures do not include interest on original cost of plant or any of the other items with which the cost may fairly be charged, and which would, therefore, increase the cost as above given.

In one of their circulars the General Electric Company gives the following as a fair average cost for developing a waterpower:

	Per Horsepower.
Development of waterpower .....	\$50.00
Water rights and incidentals .....	60.00
	<hr/> \$110.00

For a plant to develop 500 horsepower, then, the entire first cost may be taken as \$55,000. The operating expenses may be tabulated as follows:

Interest and depreciation at 10 per cent .....	\$5,500.00
Attendance .....	1,000.00
Maintenance .....	1,650.00
Interest at 5 per cent on cost of water rights .....	1,500.00
	<hr/> \$9,650.00

If the efficiency of the plant be taken at 84 per cent, then the cost per horsepower per year will be \$22.97. In very many cases the cost will be much less than this. For instance, it is estimated that the power at Lawrence, Mass., where the development work cost complete \$130 per horsepower, costs to produce now \$13.70 per horsepower per year.

If this same power is to be transmitted electrically then the cost may be tabulated as follows:

	Per Horsepower.
Development of waterpower .....	\$50.00
Generator, switchboard and powerhouse .....	40.00
Line .....	25.00
Water rights and incidentals .....	60.00
	<hr/> \$175.00

The efficiency of transmission being taken at 80 per cent, the development cost will be nearly \$220 per horsepower, delivered, and allowing 15 per cent for depreciation and operating expenses we have a total cost per electrical horsepower per year of about \$33.

Under favorable conditions the cost may be much less than that given above. A recent plant near Butte, Montana, to transmit 3,750 horsepower a distance of 21 miles, cost complete \$400,000, or \$106.66 per horsepower. Estimating operating expenses at 15 per cent, gives the power ready for distribution at \$16.00 per horsepower per year. The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company have developed a power on the Yadkin River, and transmit 1,000 horsepower a distance of 13.5 miles to Winston-Salem, at a total development cost of \$125,000, or \$125 per horsepower delivered, the tested efficiency of plant being 88.5 per cent. This power is furnished to consumers at the rate of \$20 per horsepower per year for a 12-hour service, and at \$40 for a 24-hour service.

In connection with the relative cost of power produced direct from water, waterpower electrically transmitted and direct steampower, the advantage of electrical distribution must be considered, and there are few places where steampower can be developed cheaply enough to prevent electrically transmitted waterpower from finding a market in small amounts at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75 per horsepower.

For a 24-hour service the advantage of waterpower or of electrically transmitted waterpower over steampower becomes even more marked. In a steam plant all the items in the cost of operation increase in proportion to the time except interest on plant, taxes and insurance, while with the waterpower plant only attendance, depreciation and incidentals increase in proportion to the time.

These figures prove conclusively the great advantage in cheapness which waterpower or electrically transmitted waterpower has over steampower, and in practice the advantage will be found to be even greater. The figures given above for the cost of steampower per horsepower per year will rarely be reached



in practice, the cost being greater than here given on account of lack of care in stoking, or of operating plant at less than full load for a large portion of the time, while the figures as given for waterpower are realized practically every day. Nor is it probable that in this State the cost of water rights will come anywhere near the figure assumed for this item, thus diminishing development cost very materially from what has been given here as an average value.

In this connection some figures as to cost at which developed waterpower is sold per horsepower per year may be of interest. For a 24-hour service the cost ranges from \$56.25 at Manayunk, Pa., to \$16.66 at Lockport, N. Y. For 10-hour service the price ranges from \$38.00 to \$20.00, and it may even be obtained as low as \$10.00 per horsepower per year for a 15-hour service.

In considering the availability of a waterpower the value, of course, must be determined. In making such an estimate it is common to say that the value of the waterpower is represented by a sum of money which, when put at interest, would maintain a steam plant of the same power in the same place. For example, it is proposed to purchase a waterpower of 100-horsepower, and it is reasoned that taking into consideration the cost of fuel at that place and other running expenses, a 100-horsepower plant would cost say \$50.00 per horsepower per year to run, or \$5,000 per year for the entire plant. This capitalized at 5 per cent equals \$100,000, which is commonly said to represent the value of the waterpower. This reasoning may appear to be sound, but it will appear, upon examination, that it has no foundation, and that probably there are no sets of conditions under which it would absolutely hold good.

The following notes on the value of a waterpower are abstracted from a paper by Mr. Charles T. Main which forms part of Vol. XIII of the Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers:

"The value of a waterpower depends upon the quantity of water, the fall and the uniformity of flow during the year and for a succession of years, for upon these depend cost of construction and the necessity for a steam plant.

"Other things being equal the value of a waterpower depends largely on its location."

From a consideration of these facts and of the social and sanitary conditions nearby where the power is located, and of the necessity for steam for other purposes than power he proceeds to formulate his conclusions for the value of an undeveloped waterpower. By this is meant a natural fall or rapids, which by the building of a dam or canal or both, and by putting in waterwheels, may be made to furnish power, but which is in its natural condition, no labor having been expended upon it.

"The essential points which must be considered—as to whether an undeveloped power can be developed and used to operate a particular business at greater profit than this business or the general run of business can be conducted elsewhere with a different source of power—are as follows:

"a. Quantity of water during a dry year.



"b. Uniformity of flow during the year, considering the storage capacity, natural and artificial.

"c. Head of fall.

"d. Conditions which fix the expense of building dam and canal, and flowage of land.

"e. Conditions which affect the cost of foundations for buildings.

"f. Geological conditions which determine the permanency of the falls.

"g. Freight charges for fuel, supplies, raw materials, and finished product.

"h. How much low-pressure steam can be used for heating purposes, and whether exhaust steam can be used for those purposes.

"i. Is water needed for other purposes than power, and if so, in what quantity.

"j. The social and sanitary conditions which make it possible to procure and keep good help.

"k. The greater uniformity of speed with steam than with water.

"All the above items except possibly the last two can be estimated approximately in money value."

For a power which is but little variable, and so requires no steam plant for auxiliary power, he gives the following:

"An undeveloped power has value when the cost of the waterpower at that place is less than the cost of steampower at some other place equally favorable for the business which it is desired to carry on, and the value of the waterpower is represented by a sum of money which at interest would pay the difference."

For the value of a variable power:

"The value of an undeveloped variable power is therefore usually nothing if its variation is great, unless it is to be supplemented by a steam plant. It is of value then only when the cost per horsepower for the double plant is less than the cost for steampower as mentioned for a permanent power, and its value can be represented in the same manner as the value of a permanent power has been represented."

He then proceeds to consider the value of a developed power on which money has been expended in the construction of a dam or canal or both, and on wheel plant, and arrives at the following conclusions:

"The value of a developed power then is as follows: If the power can be run cheaper than steam, the value is that of the power, plus cost of the plant, less depreciation. If it can not be run as cheaply as steam, considering its cost, etc., the value of the power itself is nothing, but the value of the plant is such a sum as could be paid for it new, which would bring the total cost of running down to the cost of steampower, less depreciation. That is, it is worth just what can be gotten out of the plant, and no more."

It is thus readily seen that the ordinary method of estimating the value of a power is of but very limited utility.

One great obstacle to the development of waterpowers is the rather grasping and short-sighted policy pursued by adjoining land owners or by the

owners of the privilege themselves. These are often held for speculation at exorbitant prices. If the development of a waterpower is considered by a company of capitalists, bottom-land which must be bought for flowage, and which has perhaps produced a moderate crop, at once assumes a wonderful value in the eyes of the proprietors, and is sometimes hardly to be purchased at any price. This has certainly prevented in some instances the establishment of important enterprises. It would seem the better plan for the farmers to encourage by all reasonable means the establishment of important enterprises. Farming is not regarded as a very profitable occupation, but its gains ought surely to be increased by the founding of villages which must be supplied with farm products. Not only this, but the development of manufactures leads to a substantial increase in the values of real estate, and for the sake of that advantage it is sometimes thought good policy to give away water rights to desirable companies without charge.

North Carolina can supply many powers which are sufficient for the needs of a single mill, and there are others which are of magnitude sufficient to supply power for a large manufacturing city. Minneapolis and Holyoke, Manchester and Lewiston, Lowell and Lawrence, Bellows Falls and Rochester, the great manufacturing cities of the United States, owe their growth to the waterpower available on the streams on whose banks they stand. Fall River, in Massachusetts, where the prices of cotton cloth throughout the entire country may be said to be fixed, owes its growth entirely to the waterpower to be found there, for this, amounting to some 1,300 horsepower, was early utilized by a number of cotton mills, which were found to be so profitable that a number of mills using steampower have been built, and a great manufacturing city has grown up about them.

North Carolina can supply powers as large as the largest noted above, and many as large as the smallest, and yet, with the exception of the power at Niagara Falls, these are among the largest developed waterpowers in the United States.

That we have no Minneapolis, no Lowell nor Manchester, within our borders is owing to the conditions that have been prevalent among the people of the Southern States until within the past few years. They have been an agricultural people, content to produce the raw materials and ship them beyond their own borders, only to buy them back again in manufactured form, but the industrial awakening has begun, and in the days not far distant, the hum of the spindle and the clatter of the loom, the roar of the blast furnace and the grinding crash of iron works and machine shops, will be heard in spots that are now waste places, and around them busy towns which they will call into being.

Already much capital has been invested in our own State, mainly in the manufacture of cotton goods, but many other industries have had their beginning. In 1870 there were only 40,000 spindles in the entire State, while in 1895, according to the report of the Commissioner of Labor, for that year, there were 156 cotton and woolen mills in active operation, 11 new mills



in course of construction, and others projected. These mills contained 913,458 spindles and 24,858 looms, with an invested capital of \$15,000,000, giving employment to 15,752 persons and using possibly some 30,000 horsepower, of which about 33 per cent was obtained from water. In 1897 there were 210 mills, containing 1,044,385 spindles, and 24,517 looms, with an invested capital of \$17,242,950, giving employment to 26,287 persons, and using about 43,000 horsepower.

As an example of the benefit that manufacturing enterprises may be to a community by putting money into circulation, the following may be cited: The mills in Richmond County paid out in five years a total of \$2,063,720.59, distributed as follows:

Cotton .....	\$1,458,346.59
Wages .....	577,542.31
Taxes .....	14,215.69
Wood .....	13,616.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,063,720.59

As will be seen, nearly every cent of this has gone into the pockets of the citizens of the county.

With the exception of a few of the smaller streams, rising and flowing entirely within the coastal plain region of the east, there is no stream within the borders of North Carolina, large or small, on which power can not be secured. From the crest of the Blue Ridge the country falls away sharply and all along the courses of the streams are to be found shoals, rapids and small cascades, where the water waits but to be controlled to give up its power for the use of man.

Below are noted some of the principal power localities on the different streams, to note all the available sites would be to swell this paper into a volume:

On the Roanoke River the first power met with as the stream is ascended is the power at Weldon, where the stream crosses the fall line. The fall here is about 85 feet in a distance of about 9 miles above Weldon, and as the volume of water carried by the river is large, a great power can be secured here. Two companies have interested themselves in the development which has been completed, though not to the full capacity of the power, and this is now being utilized by a number of mills.

At Roanoke Rapids there are two mills, the cotton mill of the Roanoke Mill Co., and the knitting mill of the United Industrial Co. Only a small part of the available power here is used.

At Weldon a corn mill, ginning plant and cotton-seed oil mill have been built and are now in operation, a silk mill is said to be under course of construction, and other enterprises are projected.

It is calculated by the engineers in charge of the development work that over 18,000 horsepower are here available.

There are a number of smaller powers on this stream, but none of sufficient importance to be mentioned here.



On the Tar River the first power as the stream is ascended is that at Rocky Mount, which is fully used by the Rocky Mount Mill. The other powers on the river are of small importance.

The Neuse River is of somewhat more importance as a power stream as there are three sites where power may be secured. The first site is about six or seven miles above the crossing of the Southern Railway, and is said to have about seven feet fall.

The next power on the river, about which there is any information, is that at Milburnie, about six or seven miles from Raleigh, idle at present, but soon to be developed. Similarly at the Falls of Neuse, a good power is to be found which will be utilized shortly.

The Cape Fear River is of more importance as a power stream than any yet mentioned. The first power on this stream is that at Smiley's Falls, where the river crosses the fall line in a long shoal about three and a half miles long, and having an available fall of 27 feet. The power here is estimated to be in excess of 2,500 horsepower. This is one of the finest powers in the section of the State, and offers excellent inducements for investment and manufacturing purposes.

Power in considerable quantity may be secured at Battle's Falls.

Buckhorn Falls is the most important power on the river next to Smiley's, having an available fall of about twenty feet, and an available horsepower of about 1,800. It is proposed to develop this power at an early date, the preliminary surveys having been made.

A short distance above this power the river is formed by the union of the Deep and Haw rivers, both very important manufacturing streams, which will now be considered.

On Deep River the first power of importance is that at Lockville, 2 miles above the mouth of the stream. Here there is a total available fall of 27 feet, and a large amount of power can be secured. The development of this power is projected for the near future in connection with the power at Buckhorn, noted above.

Above this there are a large number of powers, many of them of magnitude sufficient to supply a single mill, and on many of these cotton mills are now located, 11 mills being situated on its banks, besides a number of grist mills and saw mills.

Haw River is also a stream of great importance, having along its course a number of undeveloped waterpowers of considerable magnitude.

One of the best of these is that known as the Moore Mill-Site, where the fall is 22 feet, and the available power very large.

Henley's old site is also deserving of note, the available fall being 16 feet. There are a number of powers above these, but of less importance. There are 10 cotton mills located on this stream, and its tributaries.

Passing now to the westward we come to the Yadkin River, this stream and the Catawba being the principal power streams of the State. The fall of the river per mile is large, and the powers great and numerous. Only the

largest can therefore be noted. The first power on the stream as it is ascended is that known as Grassy Island shoal, located about 13 miles above the South Carolina line. The fall here is about 35 or 36 feet in a distance of about 4 1-2 miles, and the amount of power available over 7,500 horsepower. It is rumored that this power has been bought by a waterpower company, and that it will be developed shortly.

Probably the most famous waterpower to be found in the entire Southern States is that known as the Narrows of the Yadkin. Here the river contracts from a width of 1,000 feet or more to an average width of about 150 feet, while in some places it is not over 60 feet. From the banks, which are from 10 to 15 feet high and almost perpendicular, there extends back on both sides of the river a flood plain 100 yards wide or thereabouts, and then the hills rise very steeply. In the gorge thus formed, which is about one mile long, there is a fall of 37 feet, and the total fall from the head of the Narrows to the mouth of the Uharie river, a distance of 4 miles, is 91 feet.

Immediately above this there is a series of rapids containing an aggregate fall of 110 feet in about 3 miles. For many years it was considered too costly to develop power here, but the development of part of this series of rapids, together with the power at the Narrows, just below, is now in progress and it is stated that over 30,000 horsepower will be developed.

At the Milledgeville shoal, a short distance above, there is a fall of 14 feet which, with proper development, would render available a large amount of power.

Mott's Fall, a short distance above the Milledgeville shoal, has a fall of 13.5 feet in a distance of about 0.8 mile. Development work has been planned for this power, and it is proposed to develop it at an early date.

There are many other places on this river where power in large amount can be secured, but space forbids mention of all but two. A fall of 10 feet has been utilized by the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company, and 1,000 horsepower is developed which is transmitted electrically to Winston-Salem, 13.5 miles distant, and there used for general manufacturing and lighting purposes.

Bean shoal is the principal power on the upper part of the river. There is a fall here of 39 feet in about 4 miles. The development here would be easy, safe and cheap, and it is estimated that 2,000 horsepower could be secured.

There is a large amount of power used and available on the tributaries of the Yadkin, notably on those classed as sand-hill streams. One of these, Hitchcock Creek, only about 16 to 20 miles long and draining 102 square miles, furnishes power sufficient for the operation of six large cotton mills. Of the tributaries the South Yadkin is the most important, having several desirable power sites located on it. Of these the most noted is Hairston's shoal, now owned by the Cooleemee Waterpower Company. Development work is now in progress here and it is said that 1,000 horsepower will be secured.

There are many large powers on the Catawba River in North Carolina.



The first of these is the Tuckaseegee shoal, partly developed. The next, and probably the most important power on the river in the State, is the Mountain Island shoal, where the fall is about 38 feet, and the available power has been estimated by Prof. Geo. F. Swain as about 1,300 horsepower.

Above this come the Cowan-ford shoal, Peattie's-ford shoal, Monbo shoal, Long Island shoal and Buffalo shoal, all being good power sites, capable of yielding from 150 to over 1,000 horsepower.

Lookout shoal has the largest fall of any shoal on the river in North Carolina, this amounting to over 54 feet, and the available power is estimated to be about 2,000 horsepower. It is reported that this power is to be developed in the near future.

Above this the Lower Little River shoal, Canoe-landing shoal, Great Falls shoal, Horse-ford shoal, Devil shoal, and Rocky-ford shoal, are all good locations and worthy of investigation by those seeking for waterpower. Horse-ford shoal has a fall of 31.4 feet in 2.9 miles, and probably over 1,000 horsepower can be secured here. Devil shoal has a fall of 14 feet, and will yield about 250 horsepower. These two shoals have been purchased by the Odell Manufacturing Company, and are now in process of development.

The South Fork of the Catawba is one of the principal manufacturing streams of the State, almost all the available power being utilized.

The most important undeveloped power on the stream is that at High Shoals, where the fall amounts to 31 feet in a distance of one-fourth of a mile and a very large amount of power could be rendered available by its proper development.

There are seven cotton mills deriving their power from this stream.

On the other tributaries of the Catawba there are a large number of small powers, but none worthy of special mention except that on the Linville River where there is a total fall of 1,800 feet in 10 miles.

There are a number of powers on the Broad River and its tributaries, mostly undeveloped, such as the Hopper and Blanton shoal, the Palmer shoal, Durham shoal and Big Island-ford shoal. No estimates of the amount of power available at these sites can be given as yet.

The power on the tributaries has been more largely developed than that on the main stream. Thus, on the First Broad River and tributaries there are 4 cotton mills and several grist and saw mills operated by waterpower.

On the Second Broad River are located the Henrietta Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, containing a total of 60,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, all operated by the water of the stream. The power on the other tributaries, with the exception of Green River, is not deserving of mention.

No very thorough examination of the streams to the west of the Blue Ridge has ever been made. However the topographic conditions are favorable to the development of power in large quantities at a great number of places on many of the streams. The fall per mile on all the streams of this section is great, the average flow large and fairly constant, though like all the rivers of the State these streams are subject to violent floods and to periods of low



flow. The greater number of localities in this mountain country where waterpower developments are considered practicable are not within easy reach of transportation facilities, either by railroad or by good wagon road, and in many cases the gorges are so narrow and the country so rough that the conditions are not favorable to the establishment of adjacent manufacturing plants. Hence in the development and utilization of these powers it would seem not only advisable but necessary that the power should be transmitted electrically from the place where it is developed to the railroads where locations for the establishment of plants and transportation facilities are both to be found.

Beginning on the north and proceeding southward, New River is the first of the transmontane streams to engage attention. Nearly all the shoals which are susceptible of development on this stream are to be found on the North and South Forks, and will be described later. The lowest shoal on the main river which deserves mention here is that in the northern part of Ashe County, where the river makes its bend into North Carolina. Here for almost four miles the river is a continuous series of rapids, and contains a number of shoals which might be utilized, especially about Horse Ford. Above this shoal on the main river there are several shoals, but there is no definite information on hand concerning them. No estimates of the power available on this river per foot of fall can be given for the reason that there are no gagings of the flow on record.

On the North Fork of New River about two and a half miles above the junction of the forks, the first power is utilized partially by Dixon's mill. The fall here is 8 feet, and the miller estimates that the present development will give 300 horsepower. Of course only a very small portion of this is used by the mill. The Falls and Sharp's shoal are both said to be good powers, but little is known of them.

On the South Fork the Wallace Forge shoal, the Witherspoon-ford shoal, Dog Creek shoal, Yates' shoal, Furtle shoal, Roaring shoal and Elk shoal, are all said to be good and easily available powers. No estimate of the available power can be made for any of them since there are no gagings of the stream on record.

The stream next to the south is the Watauga River, draining a total area of 162 square miles in North Carolina. This stream is everywhere a very rapid one, and for a considerable portion of its course it flows through a deep, narrow gorge, with rocky sides and bottom, furnishing at many points excellent facilities for the construction of dams. The fall of the stream is very great throughout its length, and the selection of shoals for utilization becomes largely a matter of convenience. Between the Tennessee line and Shull's mill, a distance of about 19 miles, the total fall is 900 feet, and the average fall per mile is therefore about 47 feet.

A single measurement of the flow of this river has been made by the writer, just below the mouth of Cove Creek, when the water was said to be quite low. This gave a flow of 68 cubic feet per second, equivalent to 7.7 theoretical horsepower per foot of fall.

Large falls are also available on the tributaries of this river.

On the Toe River and its tributaries large amounts of power may be secured. This stream is a rapid one throughout its entire course in the State, and flows in many places in a deep and rocky gorge where the construction of dams would be an easy matter. There are occasional high freshets during which the water rises and falls very rapidly, and at rarer intervals in the spring there is some little trouble from the breaking up of the ice, which, moving down the stream forms temporary dams, but this is nothing like so serious as in the more northern States.

On this river as on the Watauga it would be hard to name any particular locality. Power can be secured anywhere. A single gaging of the flow of this stream has been made by the writer, from which the flow was found to be 785 cubic feet per second, the river being about six inches above low water. This latter is estimated to yield about 66.6 horsepower per foot of fall. On the tributaries of this river also large falls and excellent powers are available.

The French Broad is more accessible and better known than any of the western streams yet described. Throughout the upper part of its course the descent is uniform, and the current comparatively sluggish, but below Asheville the conditions are changed. Between Asheville and Paint Rock there is a total fall of 710 feet, and while the declivity is fairly uniform there are shoals of greater or less prominence. Mountain Island shoal is the first locality possessing any considerable concentration of fall. There is a good power here which could be easily developed.

Between Hot Springs and the mouth of Brush Creek, a distance of 7.7 miles, the fall is 201 feet, or an average fall of 26.1 feet per mile, and this may be called practically one shoal. This would furnish an enormous amount of power if it could be developed.

From Brush Creek to Asheville, a distance of 29.3 miles, the total fall is 450 feet, averaging 15.37 feet per mile, which is well distributed, there being but little concentration of fall in this part of the river. Still there are localities where power in quantity can be developed. A power has been developed at Marshall using about 10 feet fall, and another is now being developed at Asheville, to furnish power for operating street cars and for general manufacturing and lighting purposes.

Many small powers can be found on the tributaries, and some are of considerable magnitude. On Ivy River, about two miles above its mouth, what is said to be one of the largest powers in Western Carolina is now being developed. The dam is to be 95 feet high, the total fall being about 110 feet, and it is said that this will develop about 2,000 horsepower, which will be transmitted electrically to Asheville and elsewhere.

Many available power sites are to be found on the Little Tennessee, and its tributaries. The slope of the river is steep, ranging from 10 to 40 feet per mile, and localities where large amounts of power can be developed are to be found, such development being governed more by topographic conditions than by the fall of the stream in the immediate vicinity.



The same is true of the Cheowah River, the average fall per mile on this stream being between 55 and 60 feet. Both these streams are quite inaccessible throughout the greater part of their length.

The Tuckaseegee River, like the other mountain streams, flows for the greater part of its course in a narrow gorge, and there are numerous places where by the construction of dams excellent powers can be developed. The most noted of the possible power sites on this stream is that known as the Falls of the Tuckaseegee. The fall here is about 400 feet in a distance of less than one mile, and over 500 feet in less than two miles, and although the amount of water here is small, a very large amount of power could be secured by a proper development.

The Nantahala River is almost one continuous rapid throughout all its course.

On the Hiwassee River the fall is in general well distributed, and amounts to about 10 feet per mile. Power in quantity can be secured at a number of places, none of which can, however, be mentioned by name.

From the foregoing general sketch it will be seen how rich in waterpower the State is.

During the last year plans have been formulated and development work begun at a number of places—two on the Neuse, two on the Cape Fear, one on the Deep River, two on the Yadkin, one on the South Yadkin, two on the Catawba, two on the French Broad and one on the Ivy River, representing a total of about 40,000 horsepower, nearly as much as is now used to operate every cotton mill in the State.

At almost all the power localities in the State the topographic conditions are such as to make the development comparatively cheap, building materials of good quality can generally be secured in the immediate vicinity, the rainfall is comparatively large in amount and in general well distributed throughout the year, and though the rivers are subject to freshets and to periods of low flow, the run off from the drainage area is generally large. Finally, labor is cheap, and the climate mild—not too cold in winter nor so warm in summer as to enervate the operatives.

Now that the movement of the cotton mill to the cotton has begun, it having been discovered that all but possibly the very finest grades of cotton goods can be produced in the South, it is fitting that these powers of North Carolina should be brought before the public, and in the search for powers of considerable magnitude, which can be easily and cheaply developed, which, when developed, can be made to operate manufacturing plants under the most favorable conditions, these waterpowers will be sure in the not far distant future to receive the recognition to which they are entitled.





## CHAPTER VIII.

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### RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

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THE FOLLOWING table shows the number of employees in the different departments of service of the several railroads in the State, and the average wages paid:

There are in the State 559 station agents, whose average pay is \$1.29 1-6; 1,157 other station men, at 89 cents; 449 engineers, at \$2.68 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 480 firemen, at \$1.04 2-5; 315 conductors, at \$2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 772 other trainmen, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 268 machinists, at \$2.23; 414 carpenters, at \$1.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1,014 other shopmen, at \$1.17; 484 section foremen, at \$1.35 1-5; 2,822 other trackmen, at 76 cents; 373 switch-flag watchmen, at 97 5-7 cents; 270 telegraph operators, at \$1.47 4-7; 1,610 other employees, at \$1.08 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

Making a total of 10,987 railway employees in the State.

TABLE No. 10.—SHOWING RAILROAD

	NAME OF ROAD.	STATION AGENTS.		OTHER STATION MEN.	
		No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
	ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—				
1	Petersburg .....	17	\$1. 85	35	\$1. 72
2	Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta .....	100	1. 30	148	1. 17
3	Wilmington and Weldon .....	82	1. 41	142	.96
4	Norfolk and Carolina .....	18	1. 79	157	1. 23
5	SOUTHERN RAILROAD SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA .....	128	1. 40	409	.86
	SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM--				
6	Carolina Central .....	34	1. 51	68	1. 01
7	Durham and Northern .....	4	1. 85	6	1. 17
8	Georgia, Carolina and Northern .....				
9	Raleigh and Gaston .....	19	2. 04	46	1. 33
10	Raleigh and Augusta .....	21	1. 46	43	.78
11	Seaboard and Roanoke .....	24	1. 61	22	.77
	MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—				
12	Aberdeen and Rockfish .....	2	1. 34		
13	Aberdeen and Ashboro .....	11	1. 16		
14	Atlantic and North Carolina .....	18	.76	15	.73
15	Atlantic and Danville .....				
16	Carthage .....	4		1	
17	Cashie and Chowan .....				
18	Carolina and Northwestern .....	13	1. 19	10	.61
19	Egypt .....	1	.60		
20	Durham and Charlotte .....	5	.47	1	.33
21	Transylvania Railway .....	5	.54	2	.10
22	Caldwell and Northern .....				
23	Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern .....				
24	Northampton and Hertford .....	1	.84		
25	Norfolk and Southern .....	23	1. 27	33	1. 43
26	New Hanover Transit Company .....				
27	Norfolk and Western .....	14	1. 48	14	.74
28	Cape Fear and Northern .....	1	1. 77	1	.50
29	Moore County .....	2			
30	Red Springs and Bowmore .....				
31	Suffolk and Carolina .....	7	.67	1	.85
32	Warrenton .....	1	1. 92	1	.58
33	Wellington and Powellsville .....	3	.77		
34	Wilmington Seacoast .....	1		2	
35	Winton .....				
36	Danville, Mocksville and Southwestern .....				
	Average .....	559	1. 29 $\frac{1}{8}$	1, 157	.89



## EMPLOYEES AND DAILY AVERAGE COMPENSATION.

ENGINEMEN.		FIREMEN.		CONDUCTORS.		OTHER TRAINMEN.		MACHINISTS.		
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	
22	\$4.05	29	\$1.10	16	\$2.60	40	\$0.96	3	\$3.09	1
59	3.71	74	1.10	38	2.09	92	.93	33	2.60	2
59	3.45	63	1.10	42	2.79	102	.91	58	2.58	3
16	3.98	17	1.06	15	2.63	27	1.00	1	2.48	4
145	4.47	144	1.97	104	3.02	256	1.43	76	2.39	5
24	3.16	24	1.01	23	1.37	44	.81	-----	-----	6
4	3.08	4	.90	2	2.31	5	.98	-----	-----	7
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
19	3.29	19	1.10	9	2.81	40	1.04	75	2.14	9
21	2.82	22	.92	12	1.99	32	.81	-----	-----	10
21	3.64	23	1.22	12	2.45	41	.97	-----	-----	11
2	1.53	2	.96	1	.96	4	.60	1	1.50	12
5	2.50	5	1.25	4	2.00	8	.75	1	2.75	13
5	2.90	4	.83	3	2.17	9	.70	1	2.00	14
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15
1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	16
2	-----	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17
6	2.25	6	1.37	5	2.35	12	.59	2	2.30	18
1	1.35	1	.90	-----	-----	1	.65	-----	-----	19
1	1.66	1	.66	1	1.50	1	.66	-----	-----	20
1	1.64	1	.71	2	1.39	2	.61	1	1.41	21
1	2.25	1	1.00	-----	-----	3	.65	2	1.25	22
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23
1	1.50	-----	-----	1	1.78	2	.56	-----	-----	24
14	2.37	16	.75	7	1.98	20	1.15	12	1.96	25
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26
10	4.49	11	2.22	8	3.32	14	1.91	-----	-----	27
1	2.29	1	.75	1	1.14	3	.75	-----	-----	28
1	2.00	1	.65	-----	-----	2	.60	-----	-----	29
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30
3	1.94	4	1.00	3	1.50	5	1.00	1	2.11	31
1	1.92	1	.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
2	1.50	2	1.00	2	1.50	3	.85	1	2.88	33
1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	34
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36
449	2.68 $\frac{1}{4}$	480	1.04 $\frac{3}{5}$	315	2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	772	87 $\frac{1}{3}$	268	2.23	

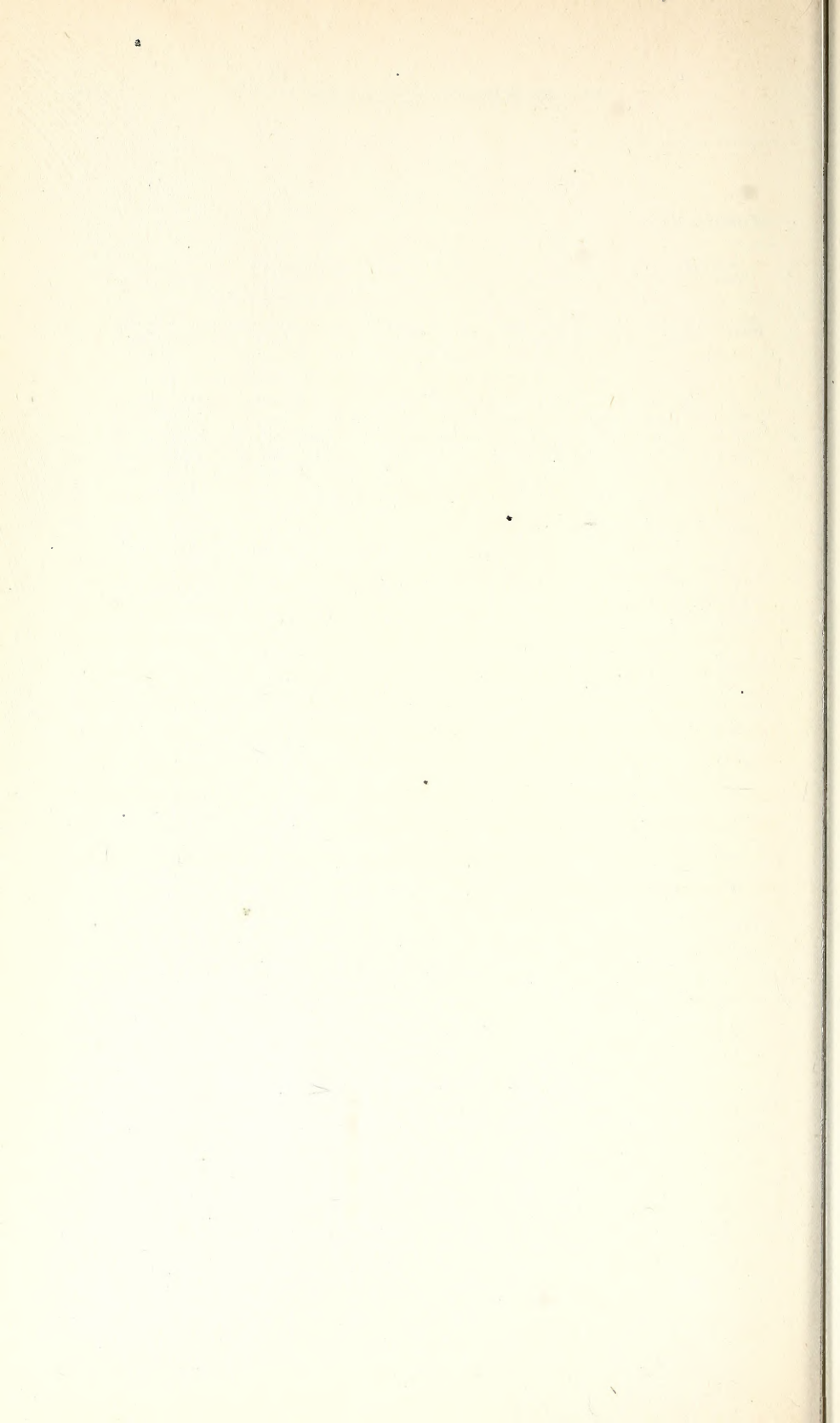
TABLE NO. 10

	NAME OF ROAD.	CARPENTERS.		OTHER SHOPMEN.	
		No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.
	ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM—				
1	Petersburg .....	5	\$2. 24	7	\$1. 83
2	Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta .....	49	1. 85	151	1. 05
3	Wilmington and Weldon .....	74	1. 75	187	1. 03
4	Norfolk and Carolina .....	3	2. 07	34	1. 12
5	SOUTHERN RAILROAD SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA .....	139	1. 23	221	1. 47
	SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—				
6	Carolina Central .....				
7	Durham and Northern .....				
8	Georgia, Carolina and Northern .....				
9	Raleigh and Gaston .....	94	1. 70	326	1. 48
10	Raleigh and Augusta .....				
11	Seaboard and Roanoke .....				
	MISCELLANEOUS ROADS—				
12	Aberdeen and Rockfish .....				
13	Aberdeen and Ashboro .....	2	2. 00	3	1. 00
14	Atlantic and North Carolina .....	9	1. 58	13	1. 01
15	Atlantic and Danville .....				
16	Carthage .....				
17	Cashie and Chowan .....			1	
18	Carolina and Northwestern .....	3	1. 13	10	. 87
19	Egypt .....	1	1. 33	1	. 60
20	Durham and Charlotte .....				
21	Transylvania Railway .....	1	1. 00		
22	Caldwell and Northern .....	2	1. 25		
23	Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern .....				
24	Northampton and Hertford .....				
25	Norfolk and Southern .....	15	1. 73	54	1. 34
26	New Hanover Transit Company .....				
27	Norfolk and Western .....	14	1. 64	6	1. 25
28	Cape Fear and Northern .....				
29	Moore County .....				
30	Red Springs and Bowmore .....				
31	Suffolk and Carolina .....	1	2. 11		
32	Warrenton .....				
33	Wellington and Powellsville .....	1	1. 25		
34	Wilmington Seacoast .....	1			
35	Winton .....				
36	Danville, Mocksville and Southwestern .....				
	Average .....	414	1. 61 $\frac{5}{8}$	1, 014	1. 17

—Continued.

SECTION FOREMEN.		OTHER TRACKMEN.		SWITCH FLAG WATCHMEN.		TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.		OTHER EMPLOYEES.		
No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	No.	Average Wages.	
12	\$1.70	14	\$1.74	63	\$1.03	21	\$1.80	222	\$1.00	1
80	1.32	554	.73	50	1.03	19	1.89	30	1.04	2
78	1.34	412	.75	38	.91	40	1.76	68	1.04	3
17	1.57	142	.66	25	1.06	16	1.58	56	1.28	4
146	1.27	674	.74	115	1.21	109	1.66	317	1.17	5
29	1.32	187	.64	8	.80	14	1.32	18	.85	6
5	1.40	15	.71	2	.99	2	1.42	11	1.18	7
14	1.38	138	.67	14	.96	13	.72	220	1.23	8
13	1.23	128	.65	7	1.09	9	1.25	18	1.18	9
15	1.51	107	.90	18	.81	10	1.77	255	1.20	10
7	1.34	12	.60	9	.83	3	.78	5	1.00	11
8	1.25	30	.75	9	.83	3	.78	51	.85	12
8	1.17	48	.60	9	.83	3	.78	51	.85	13
3	1.35	14	.57	1						14
12	1.18	36	.77	1				50		15
1	.99	4	.65	1	.45	2	1.56	8	1.20	16
2	1.16	8	.75							17
2	1.36	15	.75							18
2	1.00	6	.70							19
2	1.45	6	.80							20
16	1.62	80	.80	17	1.59	7	1.62	265		21
10	1.25	116	.98			5	1.52	13	1.72	22
3	1.83	12	.75							23
1	1.25	4	.60							24
3	1.66	20	.80	4	.92			3	.37	25
2	1.25	6	.70							26
1		4		1						27
										28
										29
484	1.35 $\frac{1}{5}$	2,822	.76	373	.97 $\frac{5}{7}$	270	1.47 $\frac{4}{7}$	1,610	1.08 $\frac{2}{3}$	30
										31
										32
										33
										34
										35
										36





## CHAPTER IX.

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### NEWSPAPERS.

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IN COMPLIANCE with the law requiring a list of newspapers issued in the State to be published in the reports of this Bureau, the following table is as accurate as it was possible to make it. It is the only complete list published, and will prove of especial value. There are 293 papers reporting, and in the table the name of proprietor, editor, post-office, day of publication, when established and subscription price is given. Following the table a summary is given showing number of each class of publications. Seventy-two use "patent" matter, and the composition on eighteen is by machine.

To those editors who have mailed their papers to this office I desire to express my thanks.

TABLE NO. II—LIST OF

	County.	Town	Name of Paper.
1	Alamance	Graham	Gleaner
2	Alamance	Graham	Tribune
3	Alamance	Elon College	Christian Sun
4	Alamance	Elon College	Elon College Weekly
5	Alamance	Burlington	Burlington News
6	Alleghany	Sparta	Star
7	Alleghany	Whitehead	Rattler
8	Anson	Wadesboro	Messenger-Intelligencer
9	Anson	Wadesboro	Courier
10	Anson	Morven	Weekly News
11	Ashe	Jefferson	Western Herald
12	Beaufort	Washington	Evening Messenger
13	Beaufort	Washington	Gazette
14	Beaufort	Washington	Progress
15	Beaufort	Washington	Watch Tower
16	Bertie	Windsor	Ledger
17	Brunswick	Southport	Standard
18	Buncombe	Asheville	Southern Pictures and Pencillings
19	Buncombe	Asheville	Epworth News
20	Buncombe	Asheville	Daily Gazette
21	Buncombe	Asheville	Weekly Gazette
22	Buncombe	Asheville	Register
23	Buncombe	Asheville	Daily Citizen
24	Buncombe	Asheville	Citizen
25	Buncombe	Asheville	Southern Hotel Reporter
26	Buncombe	Candler	Southern Baptist
27	Burke	Morganton	Kelly Messenger
28	Burke	Morganton	Morganton Herald
29	Burke	Morganton	Crusader
30	Burke	Morganton	Burke County News
31	Cabarrus	Concord	Cotton Boll
32	Cabarrus	Concord	Scotia Seminary News
33	Cabarrus	Concord	Standard
34	Cabarrus	Concord	Standard
35	Cabarrus	Concord	Times
36	Caldwell	Lenoir	News
37	Caldwell	Lenoir	Topic
38	Carteret	Beaufort	Herald
39	Caswell	Yanceyville	News
40	Caswell	Milton	Herald
41	Catawba	Hickory	Democrat
42	Catawba	Hickory	Press
43	Catawba	Hickory	Reformed Church Corinthian
44	Catawba	Hickory	Times Mercury
45	Catawba	Newton	Enterprise
46	Chatham	Siler City	Messenger
47	Chatham	Pittsboro	Citizen
48	Chatham	Pittsboro	Record
49	Cherokee	Murphy	Scout
50	Chowan	Elenton	Courier
51	Clay	Havesville	Courier
52	Cleveland	Shelby	Aurora
53	Cleveland	Shelby	Tar Heel Poultryman
54	Cleveland	Shelby	Star
55	Cleveland	Kings Mountain	Reformer



NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Class of Paper.	Name of Editor.	How Published	
Democratic	J. E. Kernodle	weekly	1
Republican	Herman Hughes	weekly	2
Christian	Emmett L. Moffitt	weekly	3
Educational	J. O. Atkinson	weekly	4
Democratic	O. F. Crowson	weekly	5
Democratic	A. S. Carson	weekly	6
Democratic	E. L. Wagoner	weekly	7
Democratic	Jas. G. Boylan	weekly	8
Democratic	T. W. Adams	weekly	9
Democratic	J. S. Abercrombie	weekly	10
Independent	Lee Bros.	weekly	11
Democratic	J. A. Arthur	daily	12
Democratic	J. A. Arthur	weekly	13
Democratic	W. K. Jacobson	weekly	14
Disciples	D. W. Davis	weekly	15
Democratic	Stephen W. Kenney	weekly	16
Independent	C. Ed. Taylor	weekly	17
Independent	A. H. McQuilkin	monthly	18
Methodist	Geo. L. Hackney	semi monthly	19
Independent	James E. Norton	daily	20
Independent	James E. Norton	weekly	21
Republican	R. B. Roberts	weekly	22
Democratic	Jno. P. Kerr	daily	23
Democratic	Jno. P. Kerr	semi monthly	24
Hotel	F. A. Johnson	monthly	25
Baptist	M. P. Matheny and S. C. Owen	weekly	26
Educational		weekly	27
Democratic	Wm. S. Pearson	weekly	28
Episcopal	Rev. Churchill Satterlee	semi monthly	29
Democratic	T. G. Cobb	weekly	30
Independent	J. P. Blackwell	weekly	31
Educational	Rev. D. J. Satterfield	monthly	32
Democratic	J. D. Barrier and Son	daily	33
Democratic	J. D. Barrier and Son	weekly	34
Democratic	J. B. Sherrill	weekly	35
Independent	H. C. Martin	semi weekly	36
Democratic	H. S. Blair	weekly	37
Democratic	Chas. L. Abernethy	weekly	38
Democratic	Thomas F. Duff	weekly	39
Democratic	E. M. McIver	weekly	40
Democratic	W. C. Dowd	weekly	41
Republican	J. F. Miller	weekly	42
Reformed Church	Rev. J. L. Murphy	monthly	43
Populist	J. F. Click	weekly	44
Democratic	F. M. Williams	weekly	45
Independent	James I. Morris	weekly	46
Populist	R. B. Lineberry	weekly	47
Democratic	Henry A. London	weekly	48
Independent	Meroney and Towns	weekly	49
Democratic	C. H. Horton	weekly	50
Independent	W. B. Mincey	weekly	51
Democratic	R. B. Miller	weekly	52
Poultry	F. E. Hege and S. T. Lea	monthly	53
Democratic	Clyde R. Hoey	weekly	54
Democratic	H. P. Allison	weekly	55

TABLE NO. 11

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
56	Columbus	Chadbourn	Messenger
57	Columbus	Whiteville	So. Christian Herald & News Digest
58	Columbus	Whiteville	News
59	Columbus	Cronly	National Sun
60	Columbus	Fair Bluff	Times
61	Craven	New Bern	Wesleyan Advocate
62	Craven	New Bern	Baptist Advocate
63	Craven	New Bern	Gospel Messenger
64	Craven	New Bern	Journal
65	Craven	New Bern	Journal
66	Craven	New Bern	Baptist Light
67	Cumberland	Fayetteville	North Carolina Baptist
68	Cumberland	Fayetteville	Observer *
69	Cumberland	Fayetteville	Observer
70	Cumberland	Dial	Onward and Upward
71	Davidson	Lexington	Church Worker
72	Davidson	Lexington	Dispatch
73	Davidson	Thomasville	News
74	Davidson	Thomasville	Charity and Children
75	Davie	Mocksville	Record
76	Davie	Mocksville	Times
77	Duplin	Faison	Sun
78	Durham	Durham	Mt. Zion Record
79	Durham	Durham	Southern Farmer
80	Durham	Durham	Morning Herald
81	Durham	Durham	Sun
82	Durham	Durham	Sun
83	Durham	Durham	Recorder
84	Durham	Durham	Trinity Archive
85	Edgecombe	Rocky Mount	Argonaut
86	Edgecombe	Tarboro	Daily Southerner
87	Edgecombe	Tarboro	Southerner
88	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Union Republic
89	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Blum's Farmers' & Planters' Almanac
90	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Southern Tobacco Journal
91	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Sentinel
92	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Sentinel
93	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Wachovia Moravian
94	Forsyth	Winston-Salem	Academy
95	Forsyth	Kernersville	Weekly News
96	Franklin	Louisburg	Times
97	Franklin	Franklinton	Sunday School Evangel
98	Gaston	Gastonia	News
99	Gaston	Gastonia	Gazette
100	Granville	Oxford	Orphans' Friend
101	Granville	Oxford	Public Ledger
102	Greene	Snow Hill	Standard
103	Guilford	High Point	Enterprise
104	Guilford	Greensboro	North Carolina White Ribbon
105	Guilford	Greensboro	North Carolina Friend
106	Guilford	Greensboro	N. C. Journal of Education
107	Guilford	Greensboro	Southern Home Journal
108	Guilford	Greensboro	N. C. Christian Advocate
109	Guilford	Greensboro	Volunteer Fireman
110	Guilford	Greensboro	Our Church Record

\* Oldest paper.



—Continued.

Class of Paper.	Name of Editor.	How Published.	
Democratic	J. D. Frink	weekly	56
Religious	Rev. A. R. Raven	monthly	57
Democratic	C. C. Maxwell	weekly	58
Independent	Jas. H. Scull	weekly	59
Democratic	W. F. Swarington	weekly	60
Methodist	Rev. W. Q. A. Graham, D. D.	weekly	61
Baptist	Hardy White	monthly	62
Religious	H. P. Walker	semi-monthly	63
Democratic	Chas. L. Stevens	daily	64
Democratic	Chas. L. Stevens	semi-weekly	65
Baptist	L. M. Williams	monthly	66
Baptist	Jno. A. Oates, Jr	weekly	67
Democratic	E. J. Hale	daily	68
Democratic	E. J. Hale	weekly	69
Independent	Mrs. Mary E. Fillyaw		70
Baptist	Henry Sheets	monthly	71
Democratic	H. B. Varner	weekly	72
Democratic	J. D. Newton	weekly	73
Baptist	Archibald Johnson	weekly	74
Republican	E. H. Morris	weekly	75
Democratic	O. E. Crowson	weekly	76
Republican	J. N. Bennett	weekly	77
Baptist	Z. P. Council	weekly	78
Agricultural	H. G. Coleman	monthly	79
Industrial	J. H. King and E. T. Rollins	daily	80
Democratic	Jas. A. Robinson	daily	81
Democratic	Jas. A. Robinson	weekly	82
Democratic	E. C. Hackney and J. B. Hunter	weekly	83
Literary	Students	monthly	84
Industrial	W. A. Campbell	weekly	85
Democratic	Frank Powell	daily	86
Democratic	Frank Powell	weekly	87
Republican	S. E. Hall	weekly	88
	Crist and Keehln	yearly	89
Tobacco	H. E. Harman	weekly	90
Democratic	J. B. Whitaker, Jr	daily	91
Democratic	J. B. Whitaker, Jr	weekly	92
Moravian	Bishop Rondthaler and H. E. Rondthaler	monthly	93
Educational	Rev. J. H. Clewell	monthly	94
Democratic	F. S. Starrette	weekly	95
Democratic	J. A. Thomas	weekly	96
Religious	R. C. Gulley	weekly	97
Democratic	R. B. Wilson	semi-weekly	98
Democratic	W. M. Grier	weekly	99
Masonic	W. X. Coley	weekly	100
Democratic	J. T. Britt	weekly	101
Democratic	W. J. Jordan	weekly	102
Independent	J. J. Farriss	weekly	103
W. C. T. U	Mrs. Mary E. Partland	monthly	104
Quaker	M. A. Kelsev	weekly	105
Educational	P. P. Claxton	monthly	106
Family	P. L. Groome	bi-weekly	107
Methodist	Rev. L. W. Crawford	weekly	108
Firemen	Jos. J. Stone	semi-monthly	109
Methodist Prot's't	J. F. McCulloch	weekly	110



TABLE NO. II

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
111	Guilford	Greensboro	The College Message
112	Guilford	Greensboro	Record
113	Guilford	Greensboro	Record
114	Guilford	Greensboro	Patriot
115	Guilford	Greensboro	Evening Telegram
116	Halifax	Littleton	True Reformer
117	Halifax	Scotland Neck	Commonwealth
118	Halifax	Weldon	Eastern Sentinel
119	Halifax	Weldon	Roanoke News
120	Halifax	Weldon	Neuse River Herald
121	Halifax	Littleton	News Reporter
122	Harnett	Dunn	County Union
123	Harnett	Boie's Creek	Little River Record
124	Haywood	Waynesville	Waynesville Courier
125	Haywood	Waynesville	Pride of Progress
126	Henderson	Hendersonville	French Broad Hustler
127	Henderson	Hendersonville	Western North Carolina Times
128	Hertford	Murfreesboro	Index
129	Iredell	Statesville	Mascot
130	Iredell	Statesville	Landmark
131	Iredell	Statesville	Christian Herald
132	Iredell	Statesville	Reporter
133	Iredell	Mooreville	Record-Times
134	Iredell	Barium Springs	Our Fatherless Ones
135	Jackson	Webster	Herald
136	Johnston	Smithfield	Herald
137	Johnston	Smithfield	Courier
138	Johnston	Keyly	Student
139	Lenoir	Kinston	Free Press
140	Lenoir	Kinston	Free Press
141	Lenoir	Kinston	Exponent
142	Lenoir	Lagrange	Sentinel
143	Lenoir	Lagrange	Southern Medical Journal
144	Lincoln	Lincolnton	Journal
145	Lincoln	Lincolnton	Monthly Bulletin
146	Lincoln	Lincolnton	Colored Industrial
147	Macon	Franklin	Press
148	Madison	Mars Hill	Enterprise
149	McDowell	Marion	Democrat
150	Mecklenburg	Davidson	Davidson College Magazine
151	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Church and State
152	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	W. C. T. U. Tidings
153	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Presbyterian Quarterly
154	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Observer
155	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Observer
156	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Africo-American Presbyterian
157	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Carolina Pythian
158	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Presbyterian Standard
159	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Southern & Western Textile Excelsior
160	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Star of Zion
161	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Southern Publisher
162	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	North Carolina Medical Journal
163	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Charlotte Medical Journal
164	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	People's Paper
165	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	News

—Continued.

Class of Paper.	Name of Editor.	How Published	
Literary	Senior Class of G. F. C.	monthly	111
Democratic	J. M. Reece	weekly	112
Democratic	J. M. Reece	daily	113
Democratic	W. M. Barber	weekly	114
Democratic	R. F. Beasley	daily	115
Independent	W. F. Young	bi-weekly	116
Democratic	E. E. Hilliard	weekly	117
	H. B. Harrell	weekly	118
Democratic	J. W. Sledge	weekly	119
	S. G. Newsome	weekly	120
Independent	T. R. Walker	weekly	121
Democratic	J. P. Pittman	weekly	122
Religious	J. A. Campbell	monthly	123
Democratic	J. D. Boone	weekly	124
	H. L. Alston	bi-weekly	125
Democratic	M. L. Shipman	weekly	126
Republican	E. G. Allis	weekly	127
Democratic	J. W. Hicks	weekly	128
Democratic	J. A. Hartness and A. D. Watts	weekly	129
Democratic	J. P. Caldwell and R. R. Clark	semi-weekly	130
Methodist	Rev. James Willson	weekly	131
Independent	Earle Godbey	daily	132
Democratic	H. P. Deaton	weekly	133
Presbyterian	R. W. Boyd	bi weekly	134
Independent	W. C. Tompkins	weekly	135
Democratic	S. S. Holt and T. J. Lassiter	weekly	136
Republican	J. D. Parker	weekly	137
Educational	Prof. S. M. Smith	monthly	138
Democratic	W. S. Herbert	daily	139
Democratic	W. S. Herbert	semi-weekly	140
Baptist	C. W. Blanchard	monthly	141
Democratic	D. H. Petree	weekly	142
Medical	J. W. P. Smithwick, M. D.	monthly	143
Independent	J. C. Tipton	weekly	144
Presbyterian	R. Z. Johnston	monthly	145
Industrial	Rev. P. J. Holmes	weekly	146
Democratic	W. A. Curtis	weekly	147
Independent	H. B. Smith	weekly	148
Democratic	E. H. House	weekly	149
Presbyterian	Students	monthly	150
Religious	W. W. Bays and Miss Mamie Bays	monthly	151
Temperance	Mrs. Annie W. Blackwell	monthly	152
Presbyterian	A. J. McKelway	quarterly	153
Democratic	J. P. Caldwell	daily	154
Democratic	J. P. Caldwell	semi-weekly	155
Presbyterian	D. J. Sanders	weekly	156
Knights of Pythias	J. W. Byers and J. G. Baird	monthly	157
Presbyterian	A. J. McKelway	weekly	158
Industrial		weekly	159
A. M. E. Zion	J. W. Smith	weekly	160
Advertising	Southern Publishing Company	monthly	161
Medical	R. L. Gibbons, W. H. Wakefield, R. D. Jewett	semi-monthly	162
Medical	Drs. Register and Montgomery	monthly	163
Populist	J. P. Sossaman	weekly	164
Democratic	W. C. Dowd	daily	165



TABLE NO. II

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
166	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Times-Democrat
167	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Messenger of Hope
168	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Elizabeth Chronicle
169	Mecklenburg	Charlotte	Varick Christian Endeavorer
170	Mitchell	Bakersville	Mirror
171	Montgomery	Troy	Examiner
172	Moore	Aberdeen	Telegram
173	Moore	Jonesboro	Progress
174	Moore	Sanford	Express
175	Moore	Southern Pines	Free Press
176	Moore	Carthage	Blade
177	Nash	Spring Hope	Messenger
178	Nash	Nashville	Graphic
179	Nash	Rocky Mount	Motor
180	New Hanover	Wilmington	Messenger
181	New Hanover	Wilmington	Messenger
182	New Hanover	Wilmington	Morning Star
183	New Hanover	Wilmington	Weekly Star
184	New Hanover	Wilmington	Evening Dispatch
185	Northampton	Rich Square	Patron and Gleaner
186	Onslow	Jacksonville	New River Herald
187	Orange	Chapel Hill	News
188	Orange	Chapel Hill	North Carolina University Magazine
189	Orange	Chapel Hill	University Record
190	Orange	Chapel Hill	The Hellenian
191	Orange	Chapel Hill	Tar Heel
192	Orange	Chapel Hill	Journal Elisha Mitchell Scient'c Soc'y
193	Orange	Hillsboro	Observer
194	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Eastern Herald
195	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	North Carolinian
196	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Economist
197	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	Fisherman and Farmer
198	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	News
199	Person	Roxboro	Courier
200	Pitt	Avden	Freewill Baptist
201	Pitt	Greenville	King's Weekly
202	Pitt	Greenville	Eastern Reflector
203	Pitt	Greenville	Eastern Reflector
204	Polk	Tryon	Bee
205	Polk	Columbus	News
206	Randolph	Ashboro	Courier
207	Randolph	Ashboro	Argus
208	Richmond	Rockingham	Spirit of the South
209	Richmond	Rockingham	Anglo-Saxon
210	Robeson	Maxton	Scottish Chief
211	Robeson	Lumber Bridge	News
212	Robeson	Lumberton	Robesonian
213	Robeson	Red Springs	Citizen
214	Robeson	Red Springs	Record
215	Robeson	Rowland	News
216	Rockingham	Madison	Observer
217	Rockingham	Leaksville	Gazette
218	Rockingham	Reidsville	Weekly Review
219	Rockingham	Reidsville	Webster's Weekly
220	Rowan	Salisbury	Truth



—Continued.

Class of Paper.	Name of Editor.	How Published.	
Democratic	W. C. Dowd	semi-weekly	166
Episcopal	Rev. W. J. Smith	monthly	167
Educational	Miss Jean Graham	quarterly	168
Methodist	Jesse B. Colbert	monthly	169
Independent	H. S. Pinkston	weekly	170
Democratic	D. S. Pool	weekly	171
Democratic	J. W. Fagan	weekly	172
Democratic	P. V. Hoyle	weekly	173
Democratic	P. H. and D. L. St. Clair	weekly	174
Independent	E. D. Oslin	weekly	175
Democratic	W. H. McNeill	weekly	176
Democratic	J. L. Harriss	weekly	177
Democratic	M. W. Lincke	weekly	178
Democratic	H. R. Kinlaw	weekly	179
Democratic	T. B. Kingsbury	daily	180
Democratic	T. B. Kingsbury	semi-weekly	181
Democratic	W. H. Bernard	daily	182
Democratic	W. H. Bernard	weekly	183
Independent	R. W. Haywood	daily	184
Independent	A. J. Connor	weekly	185
Democratic	Edgar Penney	weekly	186
Democratic	W. H. Thompson	weekly	187
Literary	W. S. Bernard		188
Literary	Faculty	quarterly	189
Literary	Fraternities	yearly	190
Athletic	Athletic Association	weekly	191
Literary		semi-annual	192
Democratic	J. A. Harris	weekly	193
Republican	P. H. Sumner	weekly	194
Republican	P. John	weekly	195
Democratic	R. B. Creecy	weekly	196
Democratic	A. H. Mitchell	weekly	197
Democratic	Thos. B. Berry	weekly	198
Democratic	Noell Bros	weekly	199
Freewill Baptist	Rev. E. T. Phillips	weekly	200
Democratic	H. T. King	semi-weekly	201
Democratic	D. J. Whichard	daily	202
Democratic	D. J. Whichard	semi-weekly	203
Independent	G. E. Morton	weekly	204
Independent	W. K. Jones	weekly	205
Democratic	W. C. Hammer	weekly	206
Republican	R. B. Ridge	weekly	207
Independent	W. R. Terry, Sr	weekly	208
Democratic	A. J. Maxwell	weekly	209
Democratic	M. G. McKenzie	weekly	210
Independent	Rev. P. R. Law	weekly	211
Democratic	J. R. Whichard	weekly	212
Democratic	R. B. Branch	weekly	213
Democratic	D. R. McIver	weekly	214
Independent	I. T. McLean	weekly	215
Democratic	W. H. Curtis	weekly	216
Democratic	J. T. Darlington	weekly	217
Democratic	Oliver Bros	weekly	218
Democratic	J. R. Webster	weekly	219
Democratic	W. H. Stewart	weekly	220

TABLE NO. 11

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper.
221	Rowan	Salisbury	American Sentinel
222	Rowan	Salisbury	Daily Index
223	Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Western Vindicator
224	Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Press
225	Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Presbyterian
226	Sampson	Clinton	Democrat
227	Scotland	Laurinburg	Exchange
228	Scotland	Laurinburg	Times
229	Stanly	Albemarle	Enterprise
230	Stokes	Culler	Pinnacle Era
231	Stokes	Danbury	Reporter
232	Surry	Pilot Mountain	Journal
233	Surry	Mount Airy	News
234	Surry	Elkton	Times
235	Swain	Bryson City	Star
236	Transylvania	Brevard	Sylvan Valley News
237	Union	Monroe	Journal
238	Union	Monroe	Enquirer
239	Union	Monroe	Observer
240	Union	Waxhaw	Messenger
241	Union	Marshville	Our Home
242	Vance	Henderson	Gold Leaf
243	Vance	Henderson	North State Endeavor
244	Vance	Henderson	Hustler
245	Vance	Henderson	N. C. Baptist Historical Papers
246	Vance	Kittrell	Strawberry Specialist
247	Wake	Raleigh	Caucasian
248	Wake	Raleigh	St. Augustine's Record
249	Wake	Raleigh	Augustinian
250	Wake	Raleigh	Baptist Sentinel
251	Wake	Raleigh	Christian Advocate
252	Wake	Raleigh	Truth
253	Wake	Raleigh	State Journal
254	Wake	Raleigh	North Carolinian
255	Wake	Raleigh	News and Observer
256	Wake	Raleigh	Farmer and Mechanic
257	Wake	Raleigh	Morning Post
258	Wake	Raleigh	Raleigh Post
259	Wake	Raleigh	Braunson's Almanac
260	Wake	Raleigh	Progressive Farmer
261	Wake	Raleigh	Times-Visitor
262	Wake	Raleigh	Blade
263	Wake	Raleigh	Turner's N. C. Almanac
264	Wake	Raleigh	Our Record
265	Wake	Raleigh	Biblical Recorder
266	Wake	Apex	News
267	Wake	Holly Springs	Cape Fear Enterprise
268	Wake	Wake Forest	Student
269	Wake	Cary	Wake Courier
270	Wake	Raleigh	Baptist Almanac
271	Warren	Warrenton	Record
272	Washington	Plymouth	Roanoke Beacon
273	Wayne	Mt. Olive	Advertiser
274	Wayne	Goldsboro	Headlight
275	Wayne	Goldsboro	Argus



—Continued.

Class of Paper	Name of Editor.	How Published	
Jr. O. U. A. M	W. H. Stewart	semi-monthly	221
Democratic	J. N. Stallings, Sr	daily	222
Democratic	L. P. Irwin	weekly	223
Republican	A. W. Hunt	weekly	224
Presbyterian	W. R. Minter	monthly	225
Democratic	L. A. Bethune	weekly	226
Democratic	J. T. McEachin	weekly	227
	N. F. McEachin	weekly	228
Democratic	J. D. Bivins	weekly	229
Independent	W. C. Phillips	weekly	230
Independent	N. M. and E. L. Pepper	weekly	231
Democratic	J. G. Pepper	weekly	232
Democratic	T. J. Lowry	weekly	233
Democratic	R. L. Hubbard	weekly	234
	R. H. Clark	weekly	235
Democratic	J. J. Miner	weekly	236
Democratic	R. F. Beasley	weekly	237
Democratic	B. C. Ashcraft	weekly	238
Independent	W. J. Sides and W. L. Hudson	weekly	239
Democratic	D. M. Litaker	weekly	240
Independent	J. Z. Green	weekly	241
Democratic	Thad. R. Manning	weekly	242
Christian End'vor	J. S. Williams	monthly	243
Independent	D. E. Aycock	weekly	244
Baptist	Rev. J. D. Hufham, T. M. Pittman, Rev. T. J. Taylor.	quarterly	245
Agricultural	O. W. Blacknull	monthly	246
Populist	Marion Butler	weekly	247
Episcopal	Rev. A. B. Hunter	monthly	248
Literary	E. W. Lovell	monthly	249
Baptist	J. A. Whitted	weekly	250
Methodist	T. N. Ivey	weekly	251
Catholic	T. F. Price	monthly	252
Republican	J. M. Allen	weekly	253
Democratic	Josephus Daniels	weekly	254
Democratic	Josephus Daniels	daily	255
Agricultural	Josephus Daniels	weekly	256
Democratic	R. M. Furman	daily	257
Democratic	R. M. Furman	weekly	258
	Levi Branson	annually	259
Agricultural	C. H. Poe	weekly	260
Independent	W. G. Briggs	daily	261
Republican	R. B. Russell	weekly	262
	J. H. Enniss	annually	263
Baptist	N. B. Broughton	monthly	264
Baptist	J. W. Bailey	weekly	265
Democratic	A. J. Wood	weekly	266
	G. B. Alford	weekly	267
Literary	Societies	monthly	268
Independent	Rev. J. E. White and J. M. Templeton	weekly	269
Baptist	Rev. J. E. White	annually	270
Democratic	J. R. Rodwell	weekly	271
Democratic	C. V. W. Ausbon	weekly	272
Democratic	A. Whiteley	weekly	273
Democratic	A. Roscower	weekly	274
Democratic	J. E. Robinson	daily	275



TABLE NO. II

	County.	Town.	Name of Paper
276	Wayne .....	Goldsboro .....	Argus .....
277	Wayne .....	Goldsboro .....	Orphan Home .....
278	Wilkes .....	Wilkesboro .....	Chronicle .....
279	Wilkes .....	Wilkesboro .....	Journal .....
280	Wilkes .....	Wilkesboro .....	Hustler .....
281	Wilkes .....	Moravian Falls .....	Yellow Jacket .....
282	Wilkes .....	Moravian Falls .....	Yellow Jacket .....
283	Wilkes .....	Abshers .....	Curfew .....
284	Wilson .....	Wilson .....	Daily News .....
285	Wilson .....	Wilson .....	Wilson News .....
286	Wilson .....	Wilson .....	Dixie Dairyman .....
287	Wilson .....	Wilson .....	School Girl .....
288	Wilson .....	Wilson .....	Times .....
289	Wilson .....	Wilson .....	Zion Landmark .....
290	Yadkin .....	Yadkinville .....	Ripple .....
291	Yadkin .....	Boonville .....	Institute Echo .....
292	Yadkin .....	East Bend .....	Union High School Reporter .....
293	Yancey .....	Burnsville .....	Black Mountain Eagle .....

—Continued.

Class of Paper.	Name of Editor.	How Published	
Democratic -----	J. E. Robinson -----	weekly -----	276
I. O. O. F -----	D. A. Coble -----	bi-weekly -----	277
Democratic -----	R. A. Deal -----	weekly -----	278
Republican -----	J. Crouch -----	weekly -----	279
Democratic -----	T. J. Robertson -----	weekly -----	280
Republican -----	R. D. Laws -----	weekly -----	281
Republican -----	R. D. Laws -----	monthly -----	282
Independent -----	W. L. Brewer -----	semi-monthly -----	283
Democratic -----	C. R. Emory and E. C. Britton -----	daily -----	284
Democratic -----	C. R. Emory and E. C. Britton -----	weekly -----	285
Dairy -----	C. W. Gold -----	monthly -----	286
Educational -----	Teachers and Students Kinsey Seminary -----	quarterly -----	287
Democratic -----	J. D. and C. W. Gold -----	weekly -----	288
Prim. Baptist -----	P. D. Gold and P. G. Lester -----	semi-monthly -----	289
Democratic -----	H. B. Nelson -----	weekly -----	290
Educational -----	R. B. Horn -----	quarterly -----	291
Educational -----	S. J. Honeycutt -----	monthly -----	292
Democratic -----	O. R. Lewis -----	weekly -----	293

TABLE NO. II

	County	Day of Publication.	Patent Outside?
1	Alamance	Thursday	no
2	Alamance	Wednesday	no
3	Alamance	Thursday	no
4	Alamance	Saturday	no
5	Alamance	Wednesday	no
6	Alleghany	Thursday	no
7	Alleghany	Thursday	no
8	Anson	Thursday	no
9	Anson	Thursday	no
10	Anson	Thursday	yes
11	Ashe	Tuesday	no
12	Beaufort		no
13	Beaufort	Thursday	no
14	Beaufort	Thursday	no
15	Beaufort	Friday	no
16	Bertie	Thursday	no
17	Brunswick	Thursday	no
18	Buncombe	1st	no
19	Buncombe	1st—15th	no
20	Buncombe		no
21	Buncombe	Thursday	no
22	Buncombe	Friday	no
23	Buncombe		no
24	Buncombe	Tuesday—Friday	no
25	Buncombe	20th	no
26	Buncombe	Wednesday	no
27	Burke	Saturday	no
28	Burke	Thursday	yes
29	Burke	1st—15th	no
30	Burke	Friday	no
31	Cabarrus	Saturday	yes
32	Cabarrus		no
33	Cabarrus		no
34	Cabarrus	Thursday	no
35	Cabarrus	Thursday	no
36	Caldwell	Tuesday—Friday	no
37	Caldwell	Wednesday	no
38	Carteret	Thursday	no
39	Caswell	Thursday	yes
40	Caswell	Thursday	yes
41	Catawba	Thursday	no
42	Catawba	Thursday	no
43	Catawba	15th	no
44	Catawba	Wednesday	no
45	Catawba	Friday	no
46	Chatham	Thursday	yes
47	Chatham	Wednesday	yes
48	Chatham	Thursday	yes
49	Cherokee	Tuesday	yes
50	Chowan	Thursday	yes
51	Clay	Friday	no
52	Cleveland	Wednesday	no
53	Cleveland	15th	no
54	Cleveland	Wednesday	no
55	Cleveland	Thursday	no



—Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees.	When Established	Subscription Price.	
no	3	1875	\$1.00	1
no	2	1897	1.00	2
no	4	1844	2.00	3
no	contract	1899	.50	4
no	4	1886	1.00	5
no	5	1889	1.00	6
no	2	1898	.50	7
no	4	1880	1.00	8
no	4	1895	1.00	9
no	2	1899	1.00	10
no	3	1899	.50	11
no	7	1894	3.00	12
no	7	1876	1.00	13
no	3	1886	1.00	14
no	2	1872	1.00	15
no	4	1884	1.00	16
no	3	1897	1.00	17
no	8	1898	1.00	18
yes	2	1892	.50	19
yes	32	1896	4.00	20
yes		1897	1.00	21
no	2	1894	1.00	22
yes	32	1870	4.00	23
yes		1870	1.00	24
no	contract	1899	1.00	25
no	3	1895	1.00	26
no	8	1895	.50	27
no	2	1884	1.00	28
no	1	1899	.50	29
no	3	1899	.75	30
no	2	1897	1.00	31
no		1897	.15	32
no	4	1890	4.00	33
no	4	1888	1.00	34
no	6	1875	1.00	35
no	3	1898	1.00	36
no	3	1874	1.00	37
no		1893	1.00	38
no	2	1882	1.00	39
no	1	1898	.50	40
yes	2	1899	1.00	41
no	4	1868	1.00	42
no		1892	.50	43
no	5	1890	1.00	44
no	3	1879	1.00	45
no	1	1896	.75	46
no	1	1895	1.00	47
no	1	1878	1.50	48
no		1890	1.00	49
no		1895	1.00	50
no	2	1899	1.00	51
no	4	1872	1.00	52
no	2	1894	.25	53
no	3	1891	1.00	54
no	3	1892	1.00	55

TABLE NO. II

	County.	Day of Publication.	Patent Outside?
56	Columbus	Thursday	yes
57	Columbus	1st	no
58	Columbus	Thursday	yes
59	Columbus	Thursday	yes
60	Columbus	Thursday	yes
61	Craven	Thursday	no
62	Craven	15th	no
63	Craven		no
64	Craven		no
65	Craven	Tuesday and Friday	no
66	Craven	15th	yes
67	Cumberland	Wednesday	no
68	Cumberland		no
69	Cumberland	Thursday	no
70	Cumberland		yes
71	Davidson		no
72	Davidson	Wednesday	no
73	Davidson	Thursday	no
74	Davidson	Thursday	no
75	Davie	Wednesday	yes
76	Davie	Thursday	yes
77	Duplin	Saturday	yes
78	Durham	Wednesday	no
79	Durham		no
80	Durham		no
81	Durham		no
82	Durham	Friday	no
83	Durham	Thursday	no
84	Durham	20th	no
85	Edgecombe	Thursday	no
86	Edgecombe		no
87	Edgecombe	Thursday	no
88	Forsyth	Thursday	no
89	Forsyth	October 15th	
90	Forsyth	Monday	no
91	Forsyth		no
92	Forsyth	Thursday	no
93	Forsyth	15th	no
94	Forsyth	25th	no
95	Forsyth	Thursday	no
96	Franklin	Friday	no
97	Franklin	Wednesday	no
98	Gaston	Tuesday and Friday	no
99	Gaston	Thursday	no
100	Granville	Friday	no
101	Granville	Thursday	no
102	Greene	Thursday	yes
103	Guilford	Friday	no
104	Guilford		no
105	Guilford	Friday	no
106	Guilford	15th	no
107	Guilford	Saturday	yes
108	Guilford	Wednesday	no
109	Guilford		no
110	Guilford	Thursday	no

—Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	
no	3	1899	\$0. 50	56
no	1	1881	. 50	57
no	3	1890	1. 00	58
no		1896	1. 00	59
no	2	1897	1. 00	60
no	5	1898	1. 00	61
no	3	1894	. 60	62
no	contract	1899	. 50	63
no	7	1882	4. 00	64
no		1878	1. 00	65
no		1899	. 60	66
no	5	1891	1. 00	67
no	12	1817		68
no		1817		69
no		1895	. 20	70
no	contract	1897	. 25	71
no	6	1882	1. 00	72
no	4	1890	. 75	73
no	5	1887	1. 00	74
no	1	1899	1. 00	75
no	2	1879	1. 00	76
no	5	1899	1. 00	77
no	1	1899	. 50	78
no	5	1898	. 25	79
no	6	1894	2. 60	80
no	13	1889	3. 00	81
no		1889	1. 00	82
no	5	1820	1. 00	83
no	contract		1. 25	84
no	4	1888	1. 50	85
no	6	1899	4. 00	86
no		1824	1. 00	87
no	7	1872	1. 50	88
		1827		89
no	3	1887	2. 00	90
no	18		3. 00	91
no			1. 00	92
no	2	1892	. 50	93
no	contract	1880	. 50	94
no	1	1899	1. 00	95
no	3	1870	1. 00	96
no	2	1897	. 25	97
no	8	1899	1. 00	98
no	3	1880	1. 50	99
no	2	1875	1. 00	100
no	4	1889	1. 00	101
no	2	1896	1. 00	102
no	7	1882	1. 00	103
no		1897	. 25	104
no	contract	1897	. 50	105
no	contract	1897	1. 00	106
no	contract	1888	1. 25	107
no	8	1855	1. 50	108
no		1895	. 75	109
no	3	1894	1. 00	110



TABLE NO. 11

	County.	Day of Publication.	Patent Outside?
111	Guilford		
112	Guilford	Thursday	no
113	Guilford		no
114	Guilford	Wednesday	no
115	Guilford		no
116	Halifax		yes
117	Halifax	Thursday	no
118	Halifax	Saturday	no
119	Halifax	Thursday	no
120	Halifax	Saturday	yes
121	Halifax	Friday	yes
122	Harnett	Wednesday	no
123	Harnett	15th	no
124	Haywood	Friday	yes
125	Haywood		yes
126	Henderson	Thursday	yes
127	Henderson	Friday	yes
128	Hertford	Friday	yes
129	Iredell	Thursday	no
130	Iredell	Tuesday and Friday	no
131	Iredell	Wednesday	no
132	Iredell		no
133	Iredell	Friday	yes
134	Iredell		no
135	Jackson	Thursday	yes
136	Johnston	Friday	no
137	Johnston	Thursday	yes
138	Johnston		no
139	Lenoir		no
140	Lenoir	Wednesday & Saturday	no
141	Lenoir		no
142	Lenoir	Friday	no
143	Lenoir	15th	no
144	Lincoln	Friday	no
145	Lincoln	1st	no
146	Lincoln	Tuesday	yes
147	Macon	Wednesday	yes
148	Madison	Thursday	no
149	McDowell	Friday	yes
150	Mecklenburg	15th	no
151	Mecklenburg	15th	no
152	Mecklenburg		no
153	Mecklenburg		no
154	Mecklenburg		no
155	Mecklenburg	Tuesday and Friday	no
156	Mecklenburg	Thursday	no
157	Mecklenburg	15th	no
158	Mecklenburg	Thursday	no
159	Mecklenburg	Saturday	no
160	Mecklenburg	Thursday	no
161	Mecklenburg		yes
162	Mecklenburg	5th and 20th	no
163	Mecklenburg	15th	no
164	Mecklenburg	Friday	yes
165	Mecklenburg		no

—Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	
		1886	\$1.00	111
no	9	1890	1.00	112
no	9	1890	4.00	113
no	4	1821	1.00	114
no	17	1897	3.00	115
no	contract	1899	.75	116
no	3	1882	1.00	117
no	10	1895	1.00	118
no	3	1866	1.50	119
no	5	1899	1.00	120
no	1	1896	1.00	121
no	3	1888	1.00	122
no		1898	.25	123
no	5		1.00	124
no	6	1899	.50	125
no	3	1891	1.00	126
no	4	1885	1.00	127
no	2	1885	1.00	128
no	4	1893	1.00	129
no	8	1874	2.00	130
no	3	1897	1.00	131
no	7	1899	4.20	132
no	1	1895	1.00	133
no	4	1893	.50	134
no	3	1885	1.00	135
no	3	1882	1.00	136
no	2	1899	1.00	137
no		1899	.25	138
no	10	1882	4.00	139
no		1882	1.25	140
no	contract	1897	.25	141
no	2	1899	1.00	142
no	contract	1899	1.00	143
no	4	1897	.50	144
no		1894	.25	145
no	3	1899	.50	146
	2	1887	1.20	147
no	2	1899	1.00	148
no	1	1896	1.00	149
no	contract	1837	1.50	150
no		1895	.50	151
no	contract	1897	.25	152
no	6	1887	3.00	153
yes	35	1893	8.00	154
yes		1893	1.00	155
no	5	1879	1.00	156
no		1898	.50	157
no		1858	2.00	158
no	6	1893	2.00	159
no	17	1871	1.00	160
no	20	1896	.50	161
no	1	1878	2.00	162
no	7	1892	2.50	163
no	4	1894	1.00	164
yes	25	1888	4.00	165

TABLE NO. II

	County.	Day of Publication.	Patent Outside?
166	Mecklenburg	Monday and Thursday	no
167	Mecklenburg	ioth	no
168	Mecklenburg		
169	Mecklenburg		no
170	Mitchell	Thursday	yes
171	Montgomery	Saturday	yes
172	Moore	Friday	yes
173	Moore	Thursday	no
174	Moore	Friday	no
175	Moore	Saturday	no
176	Moore	Wednesday	no
177	Nash	Thursday	no
178	Nash	Thursday	no
179	Nash	Thursday	no
180	New Hanover		no
181	New Hanover		no
182	New Hanover		no
183	New Hanover		no
184	New Hanover		no
185	Northampton	Thursday	no
186	Onslow	Thursday	yes
187	Orange	Thursday	yes
188	Orange		
189	Orange		no
190	Orange	May	no
191	Orange	Wednesday	no
192	Orange		
193	Orange	Thursday	yes
194	Pasquotank	Friday	yes
195	Pasquotank	Thursday	yes
196	Pasquotank	Friday	no
197	Pasquotank	Friday	no
198	Pasquotank	Friday	yes
199	Person	Wednesday	no
200	Pitt	Wednesday	no
201	Pitt	Tuesday and Friday	no
202	Pitt		no
203	Pitt	Tuesday and Friday	no
204	Polk	Wednesday	yes
205	Polk	Thursday	yes
206	Randolph	Thursday	no
207	Randolph	Wednesday	yes
208	Richmond	Saturday	yes
209	Richmond	Thursday	no
210	Robeson	Wednesday	yes
211	Robeson	Wednesday	no
212	Robeson	Wednesday	no
213	Robeson	Friday	yes
214	Robeson	Wednesday	yes
215	Robeson	Thursday	yes
216	Rockingham	Thursday	yes
217	Rockingham	Thursday	yes
218	Rockingham	Friday	
219	Rockingham	Thursday	no
220	Rowan	Wednesday	yes



—Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees.	When Established.	Subscription Price.	
yes -----	25 -----	1845	\$1. 00	166
no -----	contract -----	1889	. 50	167
-----	-----	1895	. 50	168
no -----	3 -----	1895	. 60	169
no -----	2 -----	1899	1. 00	170
no -----	1 -----	1899	1. 00	171
no -----	3 -----	1893	1. 00	172
no -----	3 -----	1894	1. 00	173
no -----	3 -----	1886	1. 00	174
no -----	2 -----	1898	1. 00	175
no -----	2 -----	1886	1. 00	176
no -----	3 -----	1898	1. 00	177
no -----	3 -----	1894	1. 00	178
no -----	3 -----	1897	1. 00	179
yes -----	21 -----	1886	7. 00	180
yes -----	-----	-----	1. 00	181
no -----	32 -----	1867	5. 00	182
no -----	-----	1869	1. 00	183
no -----	10 -----	1895	3. 00	184
no -----	5 -----	1892	1. 00	185
no -----	1 -----	1899	1. 00	186
no -----	-----	1893	1. 00	187
-----	contract -----	1844	1. 50	188
no -----	-----	1895	. 50	189
no -----	contract -----	1889	1. 50	190
no -----	contract -----	1892	1. 50	191
-----	-----	1883	1. 00	192
no -----	3 -----	1878	1. 00	193
no -----	3 -----	1896	1. 00	194
no -----	4 -----	1869	1. 00	195
no -----	8 -----	1872	1. 00	196
no -----	4 -----	1886	1. 00	197
no -----	1 -----	1887	1. 00	198
no -----	2 -----	1881	1. 00	199
no -----	3 -----	1879	1. 00	200
no -----	4 -----	1894	. 25	201
no -----	7 -----	1894	3. 00	202
no -----	-----	1882	1. 00	203
no -----	-----	1886	1. 00	204
no -----	3 -----	1895	1. 00	205
no -----	4 -----	1866	1. 00	206
no -----	4 -----	1894	1. 00	207
no -----	-----	1873	. 75	208
no -----	4 -----	1883	1. 00	209
no -----	3 -----	1886	. 00	210
no -----	5 -----	1895	1. 50	211
no -----	5 -----	1870	1. 50	212
no -----	2 -----	1895	1. 00	213
no -----	1 -----	1898	1. 00	214
no -----	contract -----	1899	1. 00	215
no -----	3 -----	1895	1. 00	216
no -----	2 -----	1888	1. 00	217
no -----	3 -----	1888	1. 00	218
no -----	6 -----	1874	1. 00	219
no -----	3 -----	1887	1. 00	220

TABLE NO. II

	County.	Day of Publication	Patent Outside?
221	Rowan	1st and 15th	yes
222	Rowan		no
223	Rutherford	Thursday	no
224	Rutherford	Friday	
225	Rutherford	10th	no
226	Sampson	Thursday	no
227	Scotland	Wednesday	yes
228	Scotland	Saturday	yes
229	Stanly	Thursday	no
230	Stokes	Saturday	no
231	Stokes	Thursday	yes
232	Surry	Thursday	no
233	Surry	Thursday	no
234	Surry	Thursday	no
235	Swain	Saturday	yes
236	Transylvania	Friday	yes
237	Union	Thursday	no
238	Union	Thursday	no
239	Union	Friday	yes
240	Union	Wednesday	yes
241	Union	Tuesday	yes
242	Vance	Thursday	no
243	Vance		no
244	Vance	Wednesday	no
245	Vance		no
246	Vance	1st	no
247	Wake	Thursday	
248	Wake	1st	no
249	Wake	10th	no
250	Wake	Thursday	
251	Wake	Wednesday	no
252	Wake	10th	no
253	Wake	Friday	no
254	Wake	Thursday	no
255	Wake		no
256	Wake	Tuesday	no
257	Wake		no
258	Wake	Wednesday	no
259	Wake		no
260	Wake	Tuesday	no
261	Wake		no
262	Wake	Saturday	yes
263	Wake		
264	Wake		no
265	Wake	Wednesday	no
266	Wake	Thursday	no
267	Wake	Friday	yes
268	Wake	1st	
269	Wake	Thursday	yes
270	Wake		no
271	Warren	Friday	no
272	Washington	Friday	no
273	Wayne	Thursday	no
274	Wayne	Thursday	no
275	Wayne		no
276	Wayne	Thursday	no

—Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees.	When Established	Subscription Price.	
no		1898	\$0. 50	221
no	10	1899	4. 00	222
no	3	1897	1. 00	223
	2	1898	. 75	224
no	contract	1899	. 25	225
no	contract	1892	1. 00	226
no	2	1882	1. 00	227
no	2	1899	1. 00	228
no	2	1880	1. 00	229
no	3	1892	. 50	230
no	1	1872	1. 00	231
no	3	1898	1. 00	232
no	5	1880	1. 00	233
no	4	1892	1. 00	234
no	3	1899	1. 00	235
no	1	1895	1. 00	236
no	4	1894	1. 00	237
no	4	1873	1. 00	238
no		1899	1. 00	239
no	contract	1899	1. 00	240
no	3	1892	1. 00	241
no	2	1881	1. 50	242
no		1896	. 25	243
no	2	1891	. 25	244
no	contract	1896	1. 00	245
no	contract	1897	. 50	246
	3		1. 00	247
no	3		. 25	248
		1899	. 25	249
		1898	1. 00	250
no	7	1855	1. 50	251
no	contract	1897	. 50	252
no	4	1899	1. 00	253
yes	2	1892	1. 00	254
yes	34	1876	7. 00	255
yes	3	1877	. 50	256
yes	30	1897	4. 00	257
yes		1897	1. 00	258
no	contract	1868	. 10	259
no	5	1886	1. 00	260
yes	19	1872	3. 00	261
no	3	1891	1. 00	262
		1838	. 10	263
		1894	. 25	264
yes	7	1835	1. 50	265
no	3	1898	1. 00	266
no	6	1899	1. 00	267
	contract	1880	1. 50	268
no	contract	1899	1. 00	269
no		1864	. 10	270
no	2	1892	1. 00	271
no	2	1889	1. 00	272
no	2	1898	1. 00	273
no	3	1887	1. 00	274
no	12	1885	5. 00	275
no			1. 00	276

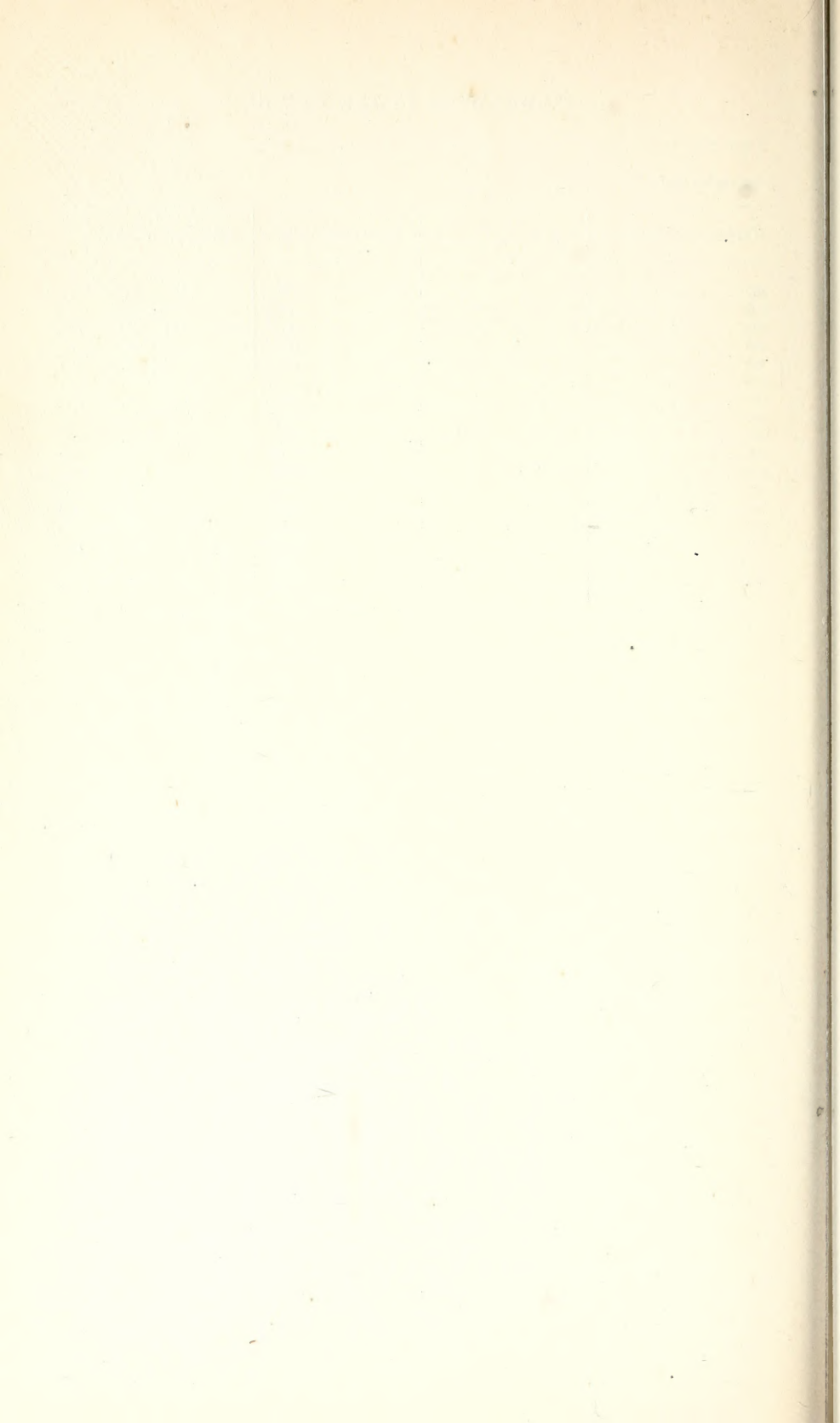


TABLE NO. II

	County.	Day of Publication.	Patent Outside?
277	Wayne -----	-----	no -----
278	Wilkes -----	Wednesday -----	yes -----
279	Wilkes -----	Thursday -----	no -----
280	Wilkes -----	Friday -----	yes -----
281	Wilkes -----	Thursday -----	no -----
282	Wilkes -----	25th -----	no -----
283	Wilkes -----	-----	no -----
284	Wilson -----	-----	no -----
285	Wilson -----	Thursday -----	no -----
286	Wilson -----	-----	no -----
287	Wilson -----	-----	no -----
288	Wilson -----	Friday -----	no -----
289	Wilson -----	-----	no -----
290	Yadkin -----	Wednesday -----	yes -----
291	Yadkin -----	-----	no -----
292	Yadkin -----	30th -----	-----
293	Yancey -----	Thursday -----	no -----

—Continued.

Typesetting Machines?	Number of Employees.	When Established	Subscription Price.	
no -----	-----	1889	\$0. 50	277
no -----	2 -----	1884	1. 00	278
no -----	3 -----	1899	. 50	279
no -----	3 -----	1896	1. 00	280
no -----	3 -----	1895	. 50	281
no -----	-----	-----	. 20	282
no -----	-----	1898	. 25	283
no -----	5 -----	1898	4. 00	284
no -----	-----	1871	1. 00	285
no -----	2 -----	1899	1. 00	286
no -----	contract -----	1890	. 25	287
no -----	3 -----	1896	1. 00	288
no -----	7 -----	1867	1. 00	289
no -----	3 -----	1892	1. 00	290
no -----	contract -----	1896	. 20	291
-----	1 -----	1899	. 50	292
no -----	3 -----	1896	1. 00	293





## NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

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Daily .....	26
Weekly .....	189
Semi-Weekly .....	10
Bi-Weekly .....	5
Monthly .....	40
Semi-Monthly .....	9
Quarterly .....	6
Semi-Annual .....	1
Yearly .....	5
Not given .....	2
Total .....	293

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## POLITICS, DENOMINATION, ETC.

Democrat .....	139
Republican .....	16
Independent .....	37
Populist .....	4
Baptist .....	13
Methodist .....	6
Christian .....	1
Moravian .....	1
Episcopal .....	3
Reformed Church .....	1
Presbyterian .....	7
Primitive Baptist .....	1
Freewill Baptist .....	1
A. M. E. Church .....	1
Disciples .....	1
Methodist Protestant .....	1
Catholic .....	1
Religious .....	5
Quaker .....	1
W. C. T. U. ....	1
Masonic .....	1
Pythian .....	1
Odd Fellow .....	1
Jr. O. U. A. M. ....	1
Educational .....	10
Literary .....	8

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Medical .....	3
Agricultural .....	4
Tobacco .....	1
Industrial .....	4
Firemen .....	1
Poultry .....	1
Family .....	1
Temperance .....	1
Christian Endeavor .....	1
Advertising .....	1
Athletic .....	1
Dairy .....	1
Not given .....	9
Total .....	<hr/> 293

## CHAPTER X.

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### FISHERIES.

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From the latest publication of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, issued November, 1899, the following statistics of North Carolina fisheries is taken. The fishing industry of the State is of great importance, and more extensive than is generally recognized. This industry is of greater value than any other branch of trade in eastern North Carolina. It equals in importance those of all the other South Atlantic States combined.



## FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The fisheries of North Carolina have continued to increase in nearly all respects and are now of greater importance than ever before. In the number of persons employed and value of products they are more than twice as important as those of all the other South Atlantic States combined and nearly equal them in point of capital invested. The prominent position of fishing industry in this State is due chiefly to the vast extent of its sounds and other coastal bodies of water, fresh and salt. Several rivers have fisheries on their lower courses, and the ocean banks are fished extensively. The industry as a whole is of greater value than any other branch of trade in the eastern part of the State.

The total number of persons employed was 12,045.

The capital invested amounted to \$1,218,459. The value of vessels and their outfits was \$151,375; of boats, steam flats and pile-drivers, \$202,709; of apparatus of capture, \$410,811; of shore property and working capital, \$453,564.

The yield amounted to 64,234,257 pounds of fishery products with a value of \$1,316,017, an increase of over 12,000,000 pounds since 1890. Shad continues to be the most important species in North Carolina fisheries, the value of which was \$362,811. The yield of this species shows an increase in weight of 3,195,075 pounds, and in value of \$56,796. The next species in importance, the oyster, had a value of \$241,099, an advance of \$65,532 since 1890. Alewives had a value of \$127,055, after which the more important species were squeteague, worth \$95,219; mullet, worth \$90,338; striped bass, worth \$58,035; blue-fish, worth \$46,752, and clams, worth \$53,703, an increase of over \$40,000 since 1890.

*Persons Employed.*

How Engaged.	No.
On vessels fishing .....	455
On vessels transporting .....	188
In shore or boat fisheries .....	9,463
On boats transporting .....	14
Shoresmen .....	1,925
Total .....	12,045

Table of Apparatus and Capital.

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	68	\$60,450	Apparatus—shore fisheries:		
Tonnage	1,017.20		Seines	1,026	\$79,465
Outfit		21,327	Gill nets	86,639	177,820
Vessels transporting	76	53,175	Pound nets	1,852	136,375
Tonnage	862.03		Fyke nets	23	341
Outfit		7,423	Minor nets	775	1,867
Boats fishing	4,420	200,251	Lines		247
Boats transporting	8	2,458	Pots	1,231	885
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:			Wheels	70	1,000
Seines	18	6,700	Tongs and rakes	1,352	3,023
Gill nets	49	1,370	Miscellaneous		453
Dredges	26	855	Shore and accessory prop'ty		315,164
Tongs	139	360	Cash capital		138,400
			Total		1,218,459

Table of Products.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh	5,694,201	\$48,756	Sheepshead	271,206	\$9,243
Alewives, salted	10,096,336	78,299	Snappers	34,400	860
Black bass	535,312	23,611	Spanish mackerel	330,840	18,017
Blue-fish, fresh	1,482,375	41,608	Spots, fresh	716,137	9,870
Blue-fish, salted	213,800	5,144	Spots, salted	133,846	4,327
Bonito	2,350	35	Squeteague, fresh	3,066,758	92,993
Butter-fish	94,750	1,758	Squeteague, salted	83,496	2,226
Cat-fish	192,211	4,646	Strawberry bass	21,725	866
Channel bass, fresh	64,550	830	Striped bass	845,123	58,035
Channel bass, salted	40,200	804	Sturgeon	371,625	13,525
Croakers, fresh	1,247,619	18,514	Suckers	135,230	3,037
Croakers, salted	31,400	422	Sun-fish	38,210	1,000
Drum	51,400	1,073	Tautog	14,125	283
Eels	96,700	4,051	Warmouth bass	6,950	348
Flounders	173,975	3,199	Whiting	45,300	1,133
Hickory shad	230,975	7,583	Shrimp	140,496	5,885
King-fish	358,070	7,628	Crabs, soft	*986,720	3,992
Menhaden	11,310,000	19,700	Crabs, hard	140,000	1,000
Mullet, fresh	797,425	16,797	Terrapins	†17,179	2,815
Mullet, salted	2,612,100	73,541	Turtles	‡4,000	1,920
Perch	805,379	24,044	Frogs	§1,800	450
Pig-fish	412,807	10,285	Oysters	¶6,011,725	241,099
Pike	100,420	2,655	Clams	¶937,808	53,703
Pin-fish	61,600	1,064	Scallops	¶118,323	5,653
Pompano	53,175	1,728	Caviar	32,500	11,162
Porgy	39,910	472	Squeteague sounds	691	104
Sailor's choice	39,000	975	Refuse	3,862,200	4,808
Scad or round robin	8,100	46			
Sea bass	189,225	5,564	Total	64,234,257	1,316,017
Shad	8,963,488	362,811			

\* Represents 2,960,160 in number.

† Represents 120,000 in number.

‡ Represents 8,160 in number.

§ Represents 320 in number.

¶ Represents 3,600 in number.

¶ Represents 858,818 bushels.

¶ Represents 117,226 bushels.

¶ Represents 26,294 bushels.

## THE FISHERIES BY COUNTIES.

Twenty-six counties are represented in the commercial fisheries of North Carolina. Of this number 17 have a frontage on the ocean or on the sounds tributary thereto, and many of them maintain important fisheries. Those bordering the sounds and the ocean are Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Pender, New Hanover, and Brunswick.

In the number of persons employed and in the amount of capital invested Carteret takes precedence over all other counties in the State, occupying the position formerly held by Dare County, the latter taking second place in this regard, though still holding first place in value of products.

A large proportion of the fish caught in Carteret County are handled by wholesale dealers at Beaufort and Morehead City. These firms handled in 1897 1,756,868 pounds, having a gross value of \$70,274. In addition to fish the same firms handled shucked oysters, scallops, and clams.

A comparatively new industry in Carteret County is that of shipping soft-shell crabs to the Northern markets, the total number shipped in 1897 being 13,600 dozen. This business is growing steadily, and at Marshallberg one firm has an extensive plant where crabs are kept in floats preparatory to their shedding and becoming marketable.

Nearly all the oysters handled by the dealers in Carteret County are bought opened, the oystermen receiving an average of 35 cents per gallon for them. The scallops are all bought in this way, none being sold in the shell, the price for the same ranging from 40 to 45 cents per gallon.

In this county the seine fishery has undergone some changes in recent years, a law having been enacted prohibiting the hauling of any seine over 200 yards in length. Such seines are generally used in the mullet fishery. There are many "drag nets," so called, or small seines, with a length of about 350 feet each. These nets are fished in the sounds, and also on the outside along the banks. The total number of nets of this class in use in Carteret County in 1897 was 329. In the fisheries of this county 5,250 stake gill nets were used; 25 large stake nets, with an average length of 200 yards each were fished along the banks. The fishing of large stake nets of this character is of comparatively recent date. 225 small boats with 375 men engaged in tonging oysters in Carteret County, their catch in the aggregate amounting to 244,800 bushels, with a value to the fishermen of \$60,299.

In the catching of scallops and clams about 150 persons are engaged. The scallops are caught with scoops and drags. The scoops have a long wooden handle with a hoop and net attached. The drags are thrown out from the stern of the boat and hauled aft as the boat proceeds. Two drags are usually carried by each boat. The fishermen open the scallops before selling them to the dealers. The amount opened was 13,147 gallons, worth \$5,653.

In clamming, rakes are used to some extent, the greater portion of the clams being picked by hand from the bars at low tide. Many women and children engage in this work. In the deeper water what is known as "treading for clams"



is practiced to some extent. This consists of wading around and feeling for the clams with bare feet. When a clam is located the fisherman reaches down in the water and brings it to the surface.

Forty-seven vessels from Carteret County are engaged in tonging oysters, and 12 vessels in dredging oysters. The dredged oysters all come from Pamlico Sound, as dredging is prohibited in the waters of Carteret County. The catch of vessels tonging oysters amounted to 52,625 bushels, valued at \$13,054. The vessels dredging caught 63,900 bushels, valued at \$15,975. Eleven vessels were engaged in fishing for menhaden. The porpoise fishery formerly prosecuted in this county has been abandoned, owing to the diminished inducements offered to engage in the same.

In Onslow County a form of gill net known as a "drop net" is used extensively in the fisheries. They number 655, and the catch was 668,175 pounds, valued at \$21,833. This county is noted for its mullet fishery, and the trade name "New River mullet" is well known throughout the State. Ten seines were employed in the mullet fishery, being fished in the ocean and at the mouths of the inlets along the coastal line of the county. Though these nets are used primarily for mullet, a few other fish are taken incidentally. The catch of mullet aggregated 750,000 pounds, valued at \$22,168. The oyster fishery has increased and in the value of the output takes second place in the oyster industry of North Carolina. The increase is chiefly owing to the better facilities for marketing the catch. New River oysters are much in favor, and find a ready market in the Northern cities and the interior towns and cities of the State. A fine grade of barrel stock is taken from the private beds, which sells readily in the larger cities at \$4.50 per barrel. The catch of oysters amounted to 120,000 bushels, valued at \$60,000, an average of 50 cents per bushel. The increase over 1890 was 71,500 bushels, with a value of \$42,400.

The fisheries of Pender County are prosecuted in Topsail and Middle sounds, Cape Fear River, and in Northeast River, a branch of the Cape Fear. In the sounds haul seines and drop gill nets are used, the catch consisting of salt-water varieties. On the rivers mentioned skim nets, drift gill nets, and small seines are used, taking shad, alewives, and other species.

In Duplin County fishing is carried on in the Northeast River by means of gill nets and haul seines.

The fisheries of Sampson County give employment to 190 persons during the fishing season, who, as a rule, reside near the Black River and its tributaries. Skim nets, drift gill nets, and haul seines are the forms of apparatus in general use.

The only important stream in Bladen County is the Cape Fear River, whose fisheries gave employment to 156 persons during the fishing season. The apparatus in use consists of skim nets and drift gill nets used in the taking of shad.

In New Hanover County fishing is carried on in the inlets and the ocean. From Topsail Inlet to Hewletts Creek 21 small seines are fished in the sounds, the catch consisting of mullet and other varieties of salt-water fish. At Ocean View 4 seines, whose principal catch is mullet, are fished at the following named points:

One at Ocean View Beach in the ocean and three at Masonboro Inlet. Seines are also used at Queens and Rich Inlets and in the ocean, taking mullet and other species of fish. Near Masonboro Inlet 10 shrimp seines are operated, their catch amounting to 3,600 bushels of shrimp, valued at \$5,760. A fishery for sturgeon on the Cape Fear River employed 50 men using 25 drift nets. The catch of sturgeon numbered 625, with a weight of 93,750 pounds, and a value of \$2,812. From the roe of these sturgeon 89 kegs of caviar were manufactured, valued at \$4,539.

One hundred and one drift gill nets for shad were employed in the river above and below the city of Wilmington, the catch aggregating 236,781 pounds, with a value of \$13,706. In point of value the shad surpasses all other fishery products in New Hanover County with the exception of the oyster. In Myrtle Grove Sound and its tributary creeks oysters are taken in considerable quantities by hand-picking and tonging. They are sold opened, retailing at 50 cents per gallon. The catch consisted of 64,000 bushels, of 56,000 gallons opened, valued at \$28,000. In addition to the oysters 18,000 bushels of clams were taken.

Fishing with hook and line in the ocean is largely followed, the boats resorting to the vicinity of the submerged rocks that fringe the coast, and the fishery is locally known as "rock fishing." Large quantities of choice salt-water varieties are taken, finding a ready market. There is also a summer fishery with lines in Cape Fear River. The total line catch amounted to 529,040 pounds, with a value of \$17,209.

In Brunswick County 14 large seines are operated, principally in the ocean. Ten small seines, averaging about 250 feet, are fished in the inlets, taking mullet chiefly. Drop gill nets are employed at Southport and vicinity for croakers, spots, etc. A small number of terrapin and turtle seines are in use. The seines average 100 yards, with a depth of 18 to 20 feet. The catch of diamond-back terrapin numbered 1,800, valued at \$630, and 320 green turtles were taken, valued at \$1,920.

The clam industry has grown considerably in Brunswick County in the past five or six years, and now employs a large number of persons. The men engaged camp on the beach during most of the week. The season for clamming is regulated by law and begins November 15 and closes April 15. The catch for 1897 amounted to 50,000 bushels, valued at \$22,500. The clamming grounds are along the inlets that border the county.

The fishing centers of Hyde County are in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Middletown, and Engelhard. As a whole, the fisheries of this county show a large increase in the amount of shad taken and also an increase of 140,000 bushels in the oyster output. The total quantity of oysters was 216,890 bushels, with a value of \$43,378. In addition to the market oysters tonged 21,210 bushels of seed oysters, with a value of \$2,205, were sold. The greater portion of the oysters are sold to vessels that come from other States and anchor on the fishing grounds, buying the tonged oysters from the small boats engaged in the business.

The shad fisheries of Hyde County show an increase of 183,820 pounds over the figures for 1890. The total for 1897 was 252,000 pounds, as against 68,180



pounds in 1890. Most of the shad credited to Hyde County are taken in the adjoining county of Dare, where the fishermen camp during the shad season.

In point of capital invested Beaufort County ranks fifth, and maintains important fisheries on the Pamlico and Pungo rivers. The wholesale trade is centered at Washington. The principal apparatus in use is seines, 49 being employed, their catch amounting to 563,103 pounds, valued at \$16,772, more than one-half of the catch of the county. Next to the seine in importance is the pound net, the catch from the latter amounting to 377,715 pounds, valued at \$8,315. At Belhaven two oyster establishments are located, both engaged in shucking oysters for shipment, the output aggregating about 10,500 gallons, marketed in the Northern cities.

Craven County occupies a prominent position in the fisheries. The bulk of the catch on Neuse River is handled at Newbern; the quantity is estimated at 1,565,000 pounds, with an aggregate value of \$60,600, and 50,754 gallons of oysters were shipped to Northern cities and as far west as Chicago. More than two-thirds of the output of Craven County was captured with seines. Formerly pound nets were fished to a great extent in Neuse River, many fishermen coming from other localities to engage in this fishery. As a result the nets increased in such numbers that a law, becoming operative in July, 1897, was passed prohibiting their use in the river.

The fisheries of Pamlico County are not very extensive, though a decided improvement is shown. They are carried on mainly in the Neuse River. At Bay River an oyster fishery has recently been established, which grows steadily in importance, the oysters being taken in the river and around Brant Island, in Pamlico Sound. Fifty small boats were engaged, the catch amounting to 36,000 bushels, with a value to the oystermen of \$9,000.

While Dare County is second in number of persons employed, it maintains first place in the value of products. This is due to the great value of the shad fisheries. In addition to the shore fisheries a vessel fishery is maintained, with 15 vessels. Three or four engage in taking striped bass; the remainder devote their time to the oyster fisheries. The remoteness of the fishing-grounds necessitates the employment of 24 vessels to carry the catch to market. The catch of blue-fish in this county was 780,890 pounds, valued at \$28,822.

Chowan County is third in importance of its fisheries, the output amounting to 12,292,720 pounds, with a value of \$112,787. The capital invested was \$136,048. Of this amount \$40,365 was employed in the pound-net fishery, representing 622 nets. This method of fishing has increased year by year and is the mainstay of the fisheries of this county. The pound-net catch amounted to 6,989,598 pounds, with a value of \$69,275, more than one-half of the entire catch of the county being taken in this form of apparatus. Alewives are the leading species taken, amounting to 6,147,384 pounds, valued at \$40,049; shad ranking second with 675,680 pounds, valued at \$21,538.

The fisheries of Currituck County show a large increase, amounting to 688,549 pounds over 1890, with an advance in value of nearly \$10,000. This increase is largely in the seine fisheries, over 1,000,000 pounds being taken with this apparatus. The most important species is the black bass, amounting to 490,280



pounds, and valued at \$21,699. The perch catch was over 325,000 pounds. In the catch of these species Currituck County leads all the other counties in the State.

In Tyrrell County over \$14,000 has been added to the capital invested, and \$12,323 to the value of products. The increase is mainly in the shad fishery, and amounts to 670,465 pounds, valued at \$24,276 more than in 1890. This improvement is largely due to an increase in apparatus, over 6,000 nets having been added to the equipment. The alewife fishery has fallen off in both quantity and value, owing to the steadily diminishing demand for the species and the consequent low price.

Washington County is principally noted for its pound-net fishery, which employs 62 more nets than in 1890. The catch for this form of apparatus amounted to 754,178 pounds, valued at \$14,652. In the matter of species caught in pound nets shad predominate, the value of this fish being more than half of the entire output of these nets.

The following tables show the number of persons employed, the capital invested, and the yield of the fisheries:

*Table Showing by Counties the Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries.*

Counties.	On Ves- sels Fishing.	On Ves- sels Trans- porting.	In Shore or Boat Fish- eries.	On Boats Trans- porting.	Shores men.	Total.
Beaufort	10	4	415		92	521
Bertie			350		194	544
Bladen			150			156
Brunswick		8	804			812
Camden		2	40		13	55
Carteret	368	54	1,210	2	210	1,844
Chowan		13	438		642	1,093
Craven		28	332	2	184	546
Currituck	7	4	539			550
Dare	64	50	1,306	4	58	1,482
Duplin			42			42
Edgecombe			103			103
Hertford			86		70	156
Hyde			389		32	421
Lenoir			260			260
Martin			151		30	181
New Hanover		8	601		13	712
Onslow			828	2		827
Pamlico			140			140
Pasquotank	6	3	177	2	17	205
Pender			72			172
Perquimans			92		95	187
Pitt			106			166
Sampson			100			190
Tyrrell		8	201	2	123	334
Washington		6	188		152	346
Total	455	188	9,463	14	1,925	12,045

*Vessels, Boats, and Apparatus Employed in Fisheries.*

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value
Vessels fishing .....	98	\$69,450	Apparatus—shore fisheries:		
Tonnage .....	1,017.20	21,327	Seines .....	1,026	\$79,465
Outfit .....		53,175	Gill nets .....	86,639	177,820
Vessels transporting .....	76		Pound nets .....	1,852	136,375
Tonnage .....	862.03	7,423	Fyke nets .....	23	341
Outfit .....		200,251	Minor nets .....	775	1,867
Boats fishing .....	4,420	2,458	Lines .....		247
Boats transporting .....	8		Pots .....	1,233	885
Apparatus—vessel fisheries:			Wheels .....	70	1,050
Seines .....	18	6,700	Tongs and rakes .....	1,352	3,023
Gill nets .....	49	1,370	Miscellaneous .....		453
Dredges .....	26		Shore and accessory prop-		
Tongs .....	139	360	erty .....		315,164
			Cash capital .....		138,400
			Total .....		1,218,459

*Table Showing the Yield of the Fisheries.*

Species	Lbs.	Value	Species.	Lbs	Value.
Alewives, fresh .....	5,694,201	\$48,756	Sheepshead .....	271,206	\$9,243
Alewives, salted .....	10,006,236	78,299	Scappers .....	34,400	860
Black bass .....	535,342	23,611	Spanish mackerel .....	339,840	18,017
Blue-fish, fresh .....	1,432,375	41,668	Spots, fresh .....	716,137	9,870
Blue-fish, salted .....	213,800	5,141	Spots, salted .....	133,846	4,327
Bonito .....	2,350	35	Squeteague, fresh .....	3,009,758	92,993
Butter-fish .....	94,750	1,758	Squeteague, salted .....	83,496	2,226
Cat-fish .....	192,211	4,616	Strawberry bass .....	21,723	866
Channel bass, fresh .....	94,550	830	Striped bass .....	845,123	58,035
Channel bass, salted .....	40,200	804	Sturgeon .....	371,625	13,523
Croakers, fresh .....	1,247,613	18,514	Sacks .....	135,230	3,937
Croakers, salted .....	31,400	422	Sun-fish .....	38,210	1,000
Drum .....	51,400	1,073	Tautog .....	14,125	283
Eels .....	96,700	4,051	Warmouth bass .....	6,950	348
Flounders .....	173,975	3,169	Whiting .....	45,300	1,133
Hickory shad .....	230,975	7,583	Shrimp .....	146,496	5,885
King-fish .....	388,070	7,628	Crabs soft .....	986,720	3,692
Menhaden .....	11,310,000	19,700	Crabs, hard .....	40,000	1,000
Mullet, fresh .....	797,425	16,797	Terrapins .....	17,179	2,815
Mullet, salted .....	2,612,160	73,541	Turtles .....	24,000	1,920
Perch .....	806,379	24,044	Frogs .....	1,800	450
Pig-fish .....	412,807	10,285	Oysters .....	6,011,726	241,099
Pike .....	100,420	2,655	Clams .....	937,808	53,793
Pin-fish .....	61,600	1,064	Scallops .....	118,323	5,653
Pompano .....	53,175	1,728	Caviar .....	32,500	11,162
Porgy .....	39,910	472	Squeteague sounds .....	691	104
Sailor's choice .....	39,000	975	Refuse .....	3,862,200	4,828
Scad or round robin .....	8,100	46			
Sea bass .....	189,225	5,564	Total .....	64,231,257	1,316,017
Shad .....	8,963,488	362,811			

## VESSEL FISHERIES.

At the time of the last general canvass of this State (1890) vessel fishing was only prosecuted from two counties, Craven and Carteret. At the present time Beaufort, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, and Pasquotank counties have vessel fisheries.

A change is noted in the vessel fisheries of Carteret County in the establishment of an offshore vessel fishery. At the time of the investigation of these fisheries 11 vessels were thus engaged, each having a crew of 5 men and carrying 3 to 8 nets, known as "sink nets," which are 300 to 390 feet long and 5 to 6 feet deep,



and are operated from rowboats, called "pilot boats," the boats being part of the equipment of each vessel. The method employed in fishing with them is as follows: Upon reaching the fishing-grounds in the open ocean each net is sunk to the bottom, where it is buoyed up by means of corks and marked on the surface by floats. After the last net is sunk a return is made to the first net, and each being lifted in its proper order the catch is carried to the vessel in waiting. The number of nets fished was 49, and the aggregate catch amounted to 416,258 pounds with a value to the fishermen of \$10,845. The vessels remain out for a week at a trip, the fishery covering a period of 8 to 10 months.

The purse seine is used in four counties, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, and Pasquotank. The total catch was 9,981,900 pounds, worth \$21,886, and was composed of menhaden, striped bass, and squeteague. Menhaden comprise by far the greater portion, the catch being 9,930,000 pounds, valued at \$17,400. They are taken only in Carteret County. In the other three counties striped bass and squeteague only are taken. The latter fishery is carried on in Albemarle Sound during the autumn months, and is of comparatively recent date.

A vessel fishery for oysters is carried on in Beaufort, Carteret, and Dare counties. The catch was 978,026 pounds, valued at \$33,607, of which Carteret County furnished \$43,675 pounds, valued at \$29,029. The fishery in Dare County is conducted from Avon, and was inaugurated in 1892.

#### SHORE FISHERIES

A glance at the tables shows that seines took by far the largest quantity of fish. They caught 16,248,447 pounds of fish, valued at \$318,169. The fish secured in largest quantities are alewives, amounting to 5,864,348 pounds, valued at \$55,153. The mullet and shad are each more valuable than the alewife, although the latter far exceeds them in quantity. 2,295,400 pounds of mullet, valued at \$62,574, and 1,507,242 pounds of shad, valued at \$60,235, were secured. The other prominent species of which more were secured in seines than in any of the other forms of apparatus were menhaden, black bass, perch, and spots.

The seine fisheries of Albemarle Sound section are the most important in the State. The seines, which are used for shad mainly, are among the largest employed in the United States. In Carteret County seines took 3,587,276 pounds, valued at \$54,860. Craven County is next in this respect, the seine yield being worth \$43,397, followed by Currituck, Bertie, Onslow, and Chowan counties, in the order named.

In Currituck Sound a peculiar form of seine is used. The net is knit like a small-mesh gill net and is about 150 yards long. At intervals of 3 or 4 yards oaken poles are run from the upper rope to the lower one and secured in this position. When in use a stake is driven into the muddy bottom and one end of the net secured to it. The boat is then rowed away from the stake, the net being paid out. When it is all out the boat is rowed about half of the arc of a circle around the stake and is then rowed in to the stake, when the net is hauled in. The net bags a little between the stakes and thus forms a pocket into which the fish go, and from which they are carefully lifted out of the water and dumped into the boat.



The crosspieces of wood are used to prevent the net being pushed up by the heavy grass and allowing the fish to escape. The principal species taken in this net are black bass and perch.

So far as quantity is concerned, pound nets are second in importance, taking 14,080,660 pounds of fish, valued at \$238,798. Alewives form the largest part of this catch, 9,554,989 pounds, worth \$68,513, having been taken. The most important species in point of value, and the second so far as quantity is concerned, is the shad, of which 2,328,585 pounds, valued at \$88,293, were taken. Other important species in point of value are striped bass, squeteague, and perch.

The increase in the number of pound nets in use in this State is remarkable. They were first introduced about 1874, and in 1880 only 117 were in use. In 1890 there were 950; in 1896, 1,700, and in 1897, 1,852. The Albemarle Sound region maintains the largest number of pound nets, followed by Pamlico and Croatan sounds. The great increase in the number of pound nets, owing to their efficiency, has had a marked effect on the use of other forms of apparatus.

Although gill nets occupy third place as regards the quantity of fish taken, they are first as regards value. This is explained by the large shad catch, which has a relatively high value. Somewhat more than half the shad catch of the State is taken in gill nets. The catch of shad was 4,916,952 pounds, valued at \$205,079. The squeteague fishery is quite important, its value being \$47,199, while the value of the mullet catch is \$24,030. Dare County has a great preponderance in number of gill nets used and in the quantity and value of the catch, its principal species being shad and blue-fish. Tyrrell, New Hanover, Carteret and Onslow counties rank in the order named so far as value of catch is concerned, although in the matter of quantity taken Carteret would be second, followed by Tyrrell, Onslow, Currituck, and New Hanover.

Gill nets are damaged a great deal by crabs, being frequently torn in getting them out of the meshes.

During the spring of 1898 several persons from the Northern States started a gill-net fishery for sturgeon in the ocean at Nags Head. They met with very good success and soon had imitators at various points along the "banks," more particularly at Whales Head, Kittyhawk, Oregon and New Inlets, and Hatteras.

The line fishery is only prosecuted in New Hanover, Brunswick, Dare, and Martin counties. The total catch was 820,967 pounds, valued at \$27,290. New Hanover secured almost twice as much as all the other counties. The principal species taken were squeteague and pig-fish.

Wheels are used only on the Roanoke River, where they secured 117,635 pounds, valued at \$3,608. Alewives and shad were the principal species taken.

Eel pots are in use in 7 counties, the principal catch being made in Currituck County. The total yield was 93,000 pounds, valued at \$3,913.

Fyke nets occupy a very insignificant position in the fisheries of the State. They are used in 6 counties, and the total catch was 26,207 pounds, valued at \$865. Cat-fish formed over half of the quantity and almost half of the value.

"Minor nets," including skim nets, dip nets, cast nets, and shrimp nets, secured a total of 1,328,117 pounds, valued at \$13,688. Crabs occupy first place so far as

quantity is concerned, while shad are first in value of catch. Carteret County is first in quantity and value, with 979,200 pounds of crabs, valued at \$3,400.

Dredges, tongs, rakes, etc., are used in 7 counties. Their total catch was 6,089,831 pounds, valued at \$266,848. Carteret County occupies first place, with 2,139,331 pounds, valued at \$85,165. The products were oysters, clams, and scallops. The oysters are the most important, and form more than four-fifths of the total catch.

The terrapin and frogs enumerated in this table were taken by hand. The heading "refuse" refers to the refuse left after the alewives have been prepared for salting, and is sold as fertilizer.

*Table Showing the Yield of the Seine Fisheries.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
<b>Vessel fisheries:</b>			<b>Shore fisheries—Cont'd</b>		
Menhaden .....	9,930,000	\$17,400	Pike .....	94,690	\$2,370
Squeteague .....	5,000	250	Pin fish .....	26,850	346
Striped bass .....	46,900	4,236	Pompano .....	25,650	775
Total .....	9,981,900	21,886	Porgy .....	33,710	410
<b>Shore fisheries:</b>			Scad or round robin .....	8,100	46
Alewives, fresh .....	2,475,153	27,502	Sea bass .....	81,225	1,897
Alewives salted .....	3,389,195	27,051	Shad .....	1,507,242	60,235
Black bass .....	529,442	23,322	Sheepshead .....	135,330	4,180
Blue-fish, fresh .....	401,950	8,428	Spanish mackerel .....	103,450	4,026
Blue-fish, salted .....	65,200	1,480	Spots, fresh .....	305,112	4,330
Butter-fish .....	63,775	1,087	Spots, salted .....	23,400	585
Cat-fish .....	110,756	2,086	Squeteague, fresh .....	928,833	23,027
Channel-bass .....	12,500	203	Squeteague, salted .....	25,600	678
Croakers, fresh .....	511,075	5,413	Strawberry bass .....	13,400	450
Croakers, salted .....	25,000	250	Striped bass .....	204,018	12,639
Drum .....	51,400	1,073	Suckers .....	96,000	1,831
Flounders .....	88,615	1,874	Sun fish .....	24,910	335
Hickory shad .....	113,194	2,864	Sturgeon .....	3,100	46
King fish .....	160,815	3,337	Tautog .....	8,925	179
Menhaden .....	1,380,000	2,300	Shrimp .....	144,000	5,760
Mullet, fresh .....	503,500	9,919	Turtles .....	24,000	1,920
Mullet, salted .....	1,791,900	52,655	Terrapins .....	10,928	1,630
Perch .....	576,684	15,634	Total .....	16,248,447	318,169
Pig fish .....	169,820	3,696	Total vessel and shore .....	26,230,347	349,055

*Table Showing the Yield of the Pound-net Fisheries.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh .....	3,137,450	\$20,163	Pig fish .....	8,200	\$123
Alewives, salted .....	6,417,539	48,350	Pike .....	900	44
Black bass .....	700	29	Pompano .....	6,150	274
Blue-fish .....	111,900	3,621	Shad .....	2,328,585	88,293
Butter-fish .....	16,725	325	Sheepshead .....	16,350	752
Cat-fish .....	33,130	1,043	Spanish mackerel .....	93,800	6,017
Channel bass, salted .....	40,200	804	Squeteague .....	524,810	14,556
Croakers .....	315,000	5,064	Spots, fresh .....	94,015	1,258
Eels .....	1,550	35	Spots, salted .....	26,000	780
Flounders .....	39,010	697	Striped bass .....	430,620	29,824
Hickory shad .....	105,631	4,121	Sturgeon .....	84,300	4,164
King-fish .....	22,255	568	Suckers .....	32,570	1,015
Mullet .....	1,300	20	Total .....	14,080,660	238,798
Perch .....	191,970	6,858			



Table Showing by Species the Yield of the Gill-net Fisheries.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.	Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries :			Shore fisheries—Cont'd.		
Blue-fish .....	53,650	\$1,073	King fish .....	94,850	\$2,023
Channel bass .....	5,750	89	Mullet, fresh .....	262,550	6,410
Croakers .....	49,500	206	Mullet, salted .....	711,410	17,620
King-fish .....	23,025	462	Perch .....	10,000	300
Mullet, fre-h. ....	30,075	448	Pig-fish .....	115,320	2,379
Mullet, salted .....	93,850	2,816	Pin-fish .....	4,200	63
Pig-fish .....	6,550	135	Pompano .....	15,325	496
Pompano .....	6,050	183	Porgy .....	6,200	62
Sea bass .....	9,300	188	Sea bass .....	23,425	468
Sheepshead .....	8,775	265	Shad .....	4,916,952	205,079
Spanish mackerel .....	41,070	2,466	Sheep-head .....	97,250	3,595
Squeteague .....	78,663	2,424	Spanish mackerel .....	92,520	5,508
Total .....	406,258	10,845	Spots, fresh .....	201,160	3,735
Shore fisheries :			Spots, salted .....	84,446	2,962
Alewives, fresh .....	63,332	785	Squeteague, fresh .....	1,295,452	45,651
Alewives, salted .....	112,500	975	Squeteague, salted .....	57,806	1,548
Blue-fish, fresh .....	882,775	27,336	Striped bass .....	145,635	10,033
Blue-fish, salted .....	148,600	3,664	Sturgeon .....	284,225	9,315
Bonito .....	2,350	35	Tautog .....	5,200	104
Butter-fish .....	14,250	346	Terrapins .....	6,100	1,152
Channel bass .....	45,800	523	Caviar .....	32,500	11,162
Croakers, fresh .....	327,004	6,769	Squeteague sounds .....	691	104
Croakers, salted .....	6,400	172	Total .....	10,199,058	371,189
Flounders .....	33,950	680	Total vessel and shore .....	10,605,316	382,034
Hickory shad .....	8,700	435			

Table Showing the Yield of the Line Fisheries.

Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Shore fisheries :		
Black bass .....	5,200	\$260
Blue-fish .....	32,100	1,150
Cat-fish .....	24,300	799
Channel bass .....	500	15
Croakers .....	44,950	972
Flounders .....	12,400	248
King-fish .....	57,125	1,238
Perch .....	17,175	859
Pig-fish .....	112,917	3,952
Pike .....	4,750	238
Pin-fish .....	30,550	655
Sailor's choice .....	39,000	975
Sea bass .....	75,275	3,011
Sheepshead .....	13,300	439
Snappers .....	34,400	860
Spots .....	22,850	457
Squeteague .....	172,000	6,985
Strawberry bass .....	8,325	416
Striped bass .....	8,300	615
Sun-fish .....	13,300	665
Warmouth bass .....	6,950	348
Whiting .....	45,300	1,133
Crabs, hard .....	40,000	1,000
Total .....	820,967	27,290



*Table Showing the Catch by Wheels Operated.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh .....	1,000	\$18
Alewives, salted .....	45,335	408
Cat-fish .....	10,000	300
Hickory shad .....	2,100	98
Perch .....	5,000	230
Shad .....	42,400	1,908
Striped bass .....	6,800	496
Suckers .....	5,000	150
Total .....	117,635	3,608

*Table Showing the Yield of the Fyke net Fisheries.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value
Alewives .....	266	\$3
Cat-fish .....	13,500	407
Eels .....	2,000	100
Perch .....	3,400	92
Pike .....	80	3
Sheepshead .....	201	12
Spots .....	3,000	90
Squeteague .....	2,000	100
Striped bass .....	400	20
Suckers .....	1,360	38
Total .....	26,207	865

*Table Showing the Catch by Minor Nets.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Alewives, fresh .....	17,000	\$285
Alewives, salted .....	131,667	1,215
Cat-fish .....	525	11
Eels .....	150	3
Hickory shad .....	1,350	65
Mullet, salted .....	15,000	450
Perch .....	2,150	71
Shad .....	168,309	7,296
Striped bass .....	2,450	172
Suckers .....	300	3
Shrimps .....	2,496	125
Crabs, soft .....	986,720	3,992
Total .....	1,328,117	13,688

*Table Showing the Catch by Dredges, Tongs, Rakes, Etc.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Vessel fisheries:		
Oysters .....	978,026	\$33,607
Shore fisheries:		
Oysters .....	5,033,700	207,492
Clams .....	937,808	53,703
Scallops .....	118,323	5,653
Total .....	6,089,831	266,848
Total vessel and shore .....	7,067,857	300,455

*Table Showing by Counties the Catch of Eels by Pots.*

Counties.	Lbs	Value.
Beaufort .....	25,000	\$750
Craven .....	10,000	250
Currituck .....	27,450	1,533
Dare .....	9,400	312
Martin .....	1,000	60
Pasquotank .....	8,000	400
Perquimans .....	12,150	608
Total .....	93,000	3,913

*Table Showing the Catch by Miscellaneous Apparatus.*

Species.	Lbs.	Value.
Terrapin .....	151	\$33
Frogs .....	1,800	450
Refuse .....	3,862,200	4,828
Total .....	3,864,151	5,311

The shad is the preeminent fish in North Carolina so far as value is concerned. The following table shows the number caught during the years 1889, 1890, 1896, and 1897. The continued preponderance of Dare County in this fishery is clearly brought out, the catch in 1897 being almost one-third that of the entire State.

*Table Showing the Number of Shad Taken in Each County in North Carolina in 1889, 1890, 1896 and 1897.*

Counties.	1889.	1890.	1896.	1897.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Beaufort .....	59,618	65,050	54,282	51,774
Bertie .....	161,050	106,800	148,950	122,491
Bladen .....			6,202	7,044
Brunswick .....		6,741	7,434	2,250
Camden .....	26,600	39,375	33,000	51,000
Carteret .....	7,571	5,750	21,151	
Chowan .....	119,126	125,841	348,858	270,041
Columbus .....			1,220	
Cumberland .....			2,265	
Currituck .....	54,400	70,763	36,053	91,100
Dare .....	595,217	690,749	675,700	780,782
Duplin .....	4,035	3,210	3,534	4,200
Edgewcombe .....	24,046	20,694	1,960	2,650
Gates .....	4,300	4,760	700	
Greene .....			4,193	
Hertford .....	6,354	8,150	12,870	12,095
Hyde .....	19,850	27,780	50,365	56,000
Johnston .....			850	
Lenoir .....	7,000	7,497	14,787	21,356
Martin .....	24,000	26,410	54,089	31,500
New Hanover .....	43,677	37,700	49,038	52,618
Onslow .....	7,194	5,543		
Paullico and Craven .....	145,000	148,000	160,383	141,000
Pasquotank .....	34,479	37,830	59,398	58,728
Pender .....	31,783	26,160	8,492	4,375
Perquimans .....	30,390	27,750	51,324	65,706
Pitt .....	8,794	10,736	13,382	12,585
Sampson .....	6,714	5,350	6,130	15,200
Tyrell .....	28,480	32,800	156,169	196,360
Washington .....	73,822	71,105	119,839	113,945
Wayne .....			3,146	
Total .....	1,530,394	1,612,594	2,096,804	2,170,800

## INDUSTRIES

The shore enterprises of North Carolina dependent on the fisheries are of considerable importance. The prominent features of each of these is shown in the tables that follow, which are presented in a condensed form.

The menhaden business of North Carolina is centered in the vicinity of Beaufort, and six factories were operated in 1897. The capital invested in buildings, vessels, apparatus, etc., was \$102,840, the number of persons employed was 200, the value of the fish handled was \$19,605, and the value of manufactured products \$35,527.

The wholesale trade and canning industry was carried on by 27 firms, which included 1 establishment canning oysters and 1 canning clams. To avoid showing private business of these two canneries they have been combined with the firms dealing in fish, oysters, etc. The products sold had a value of \$411,941. More than half of this amount represented fresh and salted fish, while the oysters that were sold open brought \$100,181 for 149,181 gallons.

There was only one oyster canning establishment in operation in 1897, and its output was small.

The oyster-packing industry shows a large decline, owing to the withdrawal of many firms formerly engaged in this business throughout the State. In Elizabeth City 13 firms thus engaged withdrew from the trade.

A new industry, that of canning clams, has been started at Oeraeoke.

*Table Showing Extent of the Menhaden Industry.*

Items.	No.	Value.	Items.	No.	Value.
Establishments -----	6	\$57,000	Steam vessels fishing ----	3	\$25,000
Cash capital -----		20,500	Tonnage -----	124.92	
Shore employees -----	73		Outfit and apparatus -----		4,200
Fishermen -----	127		Sail vessels fishing -----	8	6,350
Menhaden handled -----	19,250,000	19,605	Tonnage -----	113.92	
Tons of scrap prepared -----	1,330	24,450	Outfit and apparatus -----		5,340
Gallons of oil -----	61,550	11,077	Sail vessels transporting -----	4	4,400
			Tonnage -----	60.20	
			Outfit -----		550

*Statement Showing the Wholesale Trade in Fishery Products.*

Items	Quantity.	Value.
Establishments -----	27	\$82,345
Cash capital -----		117,600
Ice used ----- tons.	3,050	15,240
Salt used ----- bush	1,500	450
Employees ----- No.	445	
Products handled --		
Oysters sold open ----- galls.	149,181	100,181
Oysters canned ----- cans.	120,000	7,250
Clams ----- bush	28,250	25,425
Clams canned ----- cans.	56,300	9,850
Scallops sold open ----- galls.	4,147	2,730
Crabs, soft ----- No.	162,000	8,755
Crabs, hard ----- No.	62,400	1,300
Shrimp ----- bush	2,800	9,860
Fish, fresh and salt ----- lbs.	6,054,976	243,785
Caviar ----- lbs.	7,425	2,805



# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

## OFFICERS FOR 1899-1900.

### PRESIDENT:

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.....*Washington, D. C.*

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

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MARTIN F. McHALE.....*St. Paul, Minn.*

JAMES M. CLARK.....*Harrisburg, Pa.*

### OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER:

FRANK SMALL.....*Augusta, Me.*

Place of Meeting for the Sixteenth Annual Convention:  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## CHRONOLOGY OF ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Convention Held at—	Month.	OFFICERS—NAMES OF—				No of Bar'ans Repre- sented.
			President.	First Vice-President.	Second Vice-President.	Secretary-Treasurer.	
1883--	Columbus, Ohio	September	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	6
1884--	St Louis, Mo.	June	H. A. Newman			Henry Luskey	10
1885--	Boston, Mass.	June	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		John S. Lord	13
1886--	Trenton, N. J.	June	Carroll D. Wright	James Bishop		E. R. Hutchins	14
1887--	Madison, Wis.	June	Carroll D. Wright	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	14
1888	Indianapolis, Ind.	May	Carroll D. Wright*	Frank A. Flower		E. R. Hutchins	13
1889--	Hartford, Conn.	June	Carroll D. Wright	Sam'l M. Hotchkiss		E. R. Hutchins	17
1890--	Des Moines, Iowa†	May	Carroll D. Wright	Sam'l M. Hotchkiss	Willard C. Hall	Frank H. Betton	20
1891	Philadelphia, Pa.	May	Charles F. Peck	Lester Bolline	Sam'l W. Matthews	Frank H. Betton	16
1892--	Denver, Colo.	May					
1893--	Albany, N. Y.†	October					
1894--	Chicago, Ill.†	May	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	George W. Walz	L. G. Powers	8
1894--	Washington, D. C.	September	Carroll D. Wright	B. R. Lacy	Lee Meriwether	L. G. Powers	17
1895--	Minneapolis, Minn.	September	Carroll D. Wright	Horace G. Wadlin	Chas. H. Myers	Sam'l B. Horne	12
1896	Albany, N. Y.	June	Carroll D. Wright	John F. M. Donough	Halford Erickson	Sam'l B. Horne	14
1897	Nashville, Tenn.	May	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Sam'l B. Horne	16
1898	Detroit, Mich.	June	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Sam'l B. Horne	13
1899--	Augusta, Me.	July	Carroll D. Wright	W. L. A. Johnson	Lucas Moore	Sam'l B. Horne	16

\* Frank A. Flower presided; Mr. Wright absent. † No meeting. ‡ An informal conference; Samuel W. Matthews presided.

## CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
United States.....	1884	Carroll D. Wright.....	1885	14
Arkansas.....	1889	M. F. Locke.....	1889-1893	4
		W. G. Vincenheller.....	1893-1899	5
		Frank Hill.....	1899	1
California.....	1883	John S. Enos.....	1883-1887	4
		John J. Tobin.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waltz.....	1891-1895	4
		F. L. Fitzgerald.....	1895-1899	4
		F. V. Meyers.....	1899	1
Colorado.....	1887	C. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1895	2
		W. H. Klett.....	1895-1899	4
Connecticut.....	1873	Peter Jennings.....	1899	1
		James F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1893-1895	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1895-1899	4
		Harry E. Back.....	1899	1
Idaho.....	1895	J. A. Czizek.....	1895	4
Illinois.....	1879	F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
		George A. Schilling.....	1893-1897	4
		David Ross.....	1897	2
Indiana.....	1879	John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner.....	1881-1883	2
		William A. Peele, Jr.....	1883-1895	12
		Simeon J. Thompson.....	1895-1897	2
		John B. Conner.....	1897	2
Iowa.....	1884	E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien.....	1894	5
Kansas.....	1885	Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1895	2
		Wm. G. Bird.....	1895-1897	2
		W. L. A. Johnson.....	1897	2
Kentucky.....	1876	C. E. Bowman.....		
		C. Y. Wilson.....		
		Nicholas McDowell.....	1892	4
		Lucas Moore.....	1896	2
Maine.....	1887	Samuel W. Matthews.....	1887	12
Maryland.....	1884	Thomas C. Weeks.....	1884-1892	8
		Allen B. Howard, Jr.....	1892-1896	4
		Charles H. Myers.....	1896-1898	2
		J. D. Wade.....	1898	1
Massachusetts.....	1869	Henry K. Oliver.....	1869-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1888	15
		Horace G. Wadlin.....	1888	11
Michigan.....	1883	John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2



## CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.—Continued.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
Michigan	1883	A. H. Heath	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson	1891-1893	2
		Charles H. Morse	1893-1897	4
		Joseph L. Cox	1897	2
Minnesota	1887	John Lamb	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey	1891	8
		L. G. Powers	1891-1899	1
		Martin F. McHale	1899	2
Missouri	1879	W. H. Hilkene	1880-1882	1
		H. J. Spaunhorst	1882-1883	2
		H. A. Newman	1883-1885	4
		Oscar Kochtitzky	1885-1889	2
		Lee Meriwether	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore	1893-1895	2
		Lee Meriwether	1895-1897	2
		Arthur Rozelle	1897-1899	2
		Thos. P. Rixey	1899	2
Montana	1893	James H. Mills	1893-1897	4
		J. H. Calderhead	1897	2
Nebraska	1887	John Jenkins	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andres	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erion	1893-1895	2
		J. H. Powers	1895-1897	2
		S. J. Kent	1897	2
New Jersey	1878	James Bishop	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman	1893-1898	5
		William Stainsby	1898	1
New Hampshire	1893	John W. Bourlett	1893-1896	3
		Julian F. Trask	1896-1899	3
		Lysander H. Carroll	1899	1
New Mexico	1891	Max Frost	1891	6
New York	1883	Charles F. Peck	1883-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling	1893-1896	3
		John T. McDonough	1896-1899	3
		John McMackin	1899	3
North Carolina	1887	W. N. Jones	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough	1889-1893	4
		B. R. Lacy	1893-1897	4
		James Y. Hamrick	1897-1899	2
		B. R. Lacy	1899	1
North Dakota	1889	H. T. Helgesen	1889-1893	4
		Nelson Williams	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin	1895-1897	2
		H. U. Thomas	1897	2
Ohio	1877	Harry J. Walls	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett	1887-1890	3
		John McBride	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis	1892-1896	4
		William Ruehrwein	1896-1898	2
		John P. Jones	1898	1

## CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.—Continued.

State.	When Organized.	Chief Officers	YEARS OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
Pennsylvania	1872	Thomas J. Bigham	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark	1895	4
Rhode Island	1887	Josiah B. Bowditch	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tiepke	1893	5
		Frank Wilder	1890-1891	1
South Dakota*	1890	Robert A. Smith	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay	1893-1895	2
		S. A. Wheeler	1895	2
		George W. Ford	1891-1893	2
Tennessee	1891	John E. Lloyd	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute	1895-1896	1
		A. H. Wood	1896-1897	1
		A. D. Hargis	1897-1899	2
		R. A. Shiflet	1899	1
		V. O. King	1879-1881	2
		A. W. Spreight	1881-1883	2
		H. P. Brewster	1883-1884	1
		H. P. Bee	1884-1887	3
		L. L. Foster	1887-1891	4
Texas	1876	J. E. Hollingsworth	1891-1895	4
		A. J. Rose	1895-1898	3
		Jefferson Johnson	1899	1
		Joseph P. Bache	1890	8
Utah *	1890	A. P. Montague	1898-1899	2
Virginia	1898	James B. Doherty	1900	—
Washington	1897	W. C. P. Adams	1897	2
Wisconsin	1883	Frank A. Flower	1883-1889	6
		H. M. Stark	1889-1891	2
		J. Dobbs	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson	1895	4
		Edward Robinson	1889-1893	4
West Virginia	1889	John N. Sydenstricker	1893-1897	4
		I. V. Barton	1897	2

\* Abolished.



## NORTH CAROLINA LABOR STATISTICS.

DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Giving the title of the office, the date of its establishment, the method of publishing its regular reports (annually or biennially), the title of the executive officer in charge, the name of the present incumbent, and his post-office address.

State	Title of Bureau.	When Established.	Reports—How Published.
District of Columbia	United States Department of Labor	January 31, 1885 <i>a</i>	Annually.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 3, 1883	Biennially.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 24, 1887	Biennially.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 12, 1893 <i>b</i>	Annually.
Idaho	Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics	March 11, 1895	Annually.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 29, 1879	Biennially.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	March 29, 1879	Biennially.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1884	Biennially.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 5, 1885	Annually.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	March 26, 1876 <i>c</i>	Biennially.
Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 7, 1887	Annually.
Massachusetts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	June 23, 1869	Annually.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection	March 19, 1879 <i>d</i>	Annually.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	March 27, 1884	Annually.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	June 6, 1883	Annually.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	March 8, 1887 <i>e</i>	Biennially.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industries	February 17, 1893	Annually.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 31, 1887 <i>f</i>	Biennially.
New Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	March 30, 1893	Biennially.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	March 27, 1878	Annually.
New York	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 4, 1883	Annually.
North Carolina	Bureau of Labor and Printing	February 28, 1887 <i>g</i>	Annually.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	October 1, 1890	Biennially.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	May 5, 1877	Annually.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	April 12, 1872	Annually.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics	March 29, 1887	Annually.
Tennessee	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines	March 23, 1891	Annually.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	June 11, 1897	Annually.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics	April 3, 1883 <i>h</i>	Biennially.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	March 3, 1898	Annually.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	February 22, 1889	Annually.

*a* Established as Bureau of Labor January 31, 1885; made a Department of Labor June 13, 1888.  
*b* Abolished July 23, 1875; re-established April 23, 1885.  
*c* First established March 20, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and present name adopted April 2, 1892.  
*d* Enlarged March 23, 1883.  
*e* Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics March 8, 1887; enlarged and changed to Bureau of Labor April, 1893.  
*f* The Governor *ex officio* Commissioner.  
*g* W. E. Faison, Assistant Commissioner.  
*h* Charles Lewiston, Assistant Commissioner.



DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

State.	Title of Executive Officer.	Present Incumbent.	P. O. Address.
District of Columbia	Commissioner of Labor	Carroll D. Wright	Washington, D. C.
California	Commissioner of Labor	F. V. Meyers	San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado	Commissioner of Labor	Peter Jennings	Denver, Colo.
Connecticut	Commissioner of Labor	Harry E. Back	Hartford, Conn.
Idaho	Commissioner of Labor	J. A. Czizek	Boise City, Idaho.
Illinois	Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics	David Ross	Springfield, Ill.
Indiana	Chief of the Bureau of Statistics	John B. Conner	Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa	Commissioner of Labor	W. E. O'Brien	Des Moines, Iowa.
Kansas	Commissioner of Labor	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	Lucas Moore	Frankfort, Ky.
Maine	Commissioner of Labor	Samuel W. Matthews	Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts	Chief of the Bureau of the Statistics of Labor	Horace G. Wadlin	Boston, Mass.
Missouri	Commissioner of Labor	Thomas P. Rixey	Jefferson City, Mo.
Maryland	Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics	J. D. Wade	Baltimore, Md.
Michigan	Commissioner of Labor	Joseph L. Cox	Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota	Commissioner of Labor	Martin F. McHale	St. Paul, Minn.
Montana	Commissioner of Labor	J. H. Calderhead	Helena, Mont.
Nebraska	Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics	S. J. Kent	Lincoln, Neb.
New Hampshire	Commissioner of Labor	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord, N. H.
New Jersey	Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries	William Stainsby	Trenton, N. J.
New York	Commissioner of Labor	John McMackin	Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina	Commissioner of Labor and Printing	B. R. Lacy	Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota	Commissioner of Labor	H. U. Thomas	Bismarck, N. D.
Ohio	Commissioner of Labor	John P. Jones	Columbus, Ohio.
Pennsylvania	Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics	James M. Clark	Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island	Commissioner of Labor	Henry E. Tiepke	Providence, R. I.
Tennessee	Commissioner of Labor	R. A. Shiflett	Nashville, Tenn.
Washington	Commissioner of Labor	W. P. C. Adams	Olympia, Wash.
Wisconsin	Commissioner of Labor	Halford Erickson	Madison, Wis.
Virginia	Commissioner of Labor	James B. Doherty	Richmond, Va.
West Virginia	Commissioner of Labor	J. V. Barton	Wheeling, W. Va.



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